OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Indian Union, (Attahabad), 26th November, 1891.—* * The original.

Text and Commentaries, carefully edited with English notes and explanations, bespeak of much diligence, care and ability; and those of the English reading public who have a taste for Sanskrit cannot be too thankful to Babu Sris Chandra for offering them so easy an access "to the intricate regions reigned over by that Master Grammarian, * * We recommend this book to all English-knowing lovers of the Sanskrit Language.

The Tribune, (Lahore), 9th December, 1891.—* * The translator has spared no pains in preparing a translation which may place Pânini's celebated work within the comprehension of people not deeply read in Sanskrit. The paper, printing and the general get-up of the book before us are admirable, and considering the size of the book (it is estimated to extend 2000 pages) the price appears to be extremely moderate.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika, (Calcutta), 18th December, 1891.—** Judging from the first part before us, we must say that Babu Sris Chandra has succeeded well in the difficult work of translation, which seems to us to be at once lucid, full and exact. It is no exaggeration to say that Babu Sris Chandra's translation, when completed, will claim a prominent place among similar works

The get-up of the e contents display considerable pains-

The Arna Patriku, (Lahore), 22nd December, 1891.—* * The talented Babu has rendered a great service to the cause of Sanskrit literature by producing the sort of translation he is engaged upon. * * His effort is most laudable and deserves every encouragement.

Karnatak Patra, (Diarwar), 7th February, 1892.—* * Mr. Vasu gives ample proof of his competency to undertake the work which is not an easy task even to learned Sanskritists.

Rayalyindi), 17th February, 1892.— Babu or his scholarly attainments. He has done the translate English. We can strongly recommend it to those minar through the medium of English.

of class c language of the December, 1891.— Students and readers translation of this scientific work on the grammar and philology of the Sanskrit language.

The Arya Darpan, (Shahjahanpur,) February, 1892.— Such a has been a desideratum. It is well got up, and praiseworthy. We wish it every success.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS (continued).

The Allah thad Review, January, 1892.—* * The translator has done his work conscientiously and faithfully. The translation of such a work into English, therefore, cannot but be a great boon to all students of the science of language and of Sanskrit literature in special. The translator deserves the help of the Government and the Chiefs of India.

The Maharatta (Poona), 4th July, 1893.—* * * If we may judge from the first part which lies before us, it will prove a very valuable help to the student of Panini. * * So far as it goes it is creditably performed, and therefore deserves patronage from all students of Sanskrit and the Education Department.

Indian Mirror (Calcutta), 17th March, 1894.—* * * The manner in which the publication is being pushed through, speaks volumes in favour of the learning and patriotism of its editor, Babu Sris Chandra Vasu. The whole work when completed will be an invaluable guide to the study of Sanskrit literature and especially to the English speaking students of the Sanskrit language.

Lucifer (L. ' 'ruch 1896.—* * * We are pleased to fine that the translation is clear and easy and the extracts from the Káshika are not only very numerous but also valuable. The large number of references to the preceding sûtras for the formation of 'padas' will save much time and trouble and obviate a difficulty which discourages many from the study of Pânini Indeed the English translation of the grammar could rightly be called "Pânin Made Easy." * * * It can be recommended as of great importance, not only to all who wish to have a general knowledge of Pânini but also to the few who desire to master the great grammar thoroughly and enjoy al its benefits.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Payable in advance, for the complete work, including postage.

Indian Rs. 20 0 0 Foreign £ 2 0 0

Payable by instalments, per volume, excluding postage.

Indian Rs. 3 0 0 Foreign £ 0 6 0

Payable at the end of publication, for the complete work, excluding postage

Indian Rs. 80 0 0 Foreign & 8 0 0

All communications to be addressed to

SINDHU CHARAN BASU,

PUBLISHER OF PANINI.

Benares Cantonment,

N.-W. P., Indi

THE

THE ASHTÁDHYÁYÍ OF PÁNINI.

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.

The Pamalishna Mission

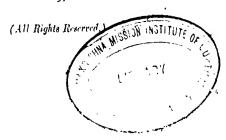
SRISA CHANDRA VASU, B. A.,

Provincial Civil Service, N. W. P.

Benares.

Published by Sindhu Charan Bose, at the Panini Office,

1897.



Munkeji-

TO

Hou'ble Sir John Gdge, Rt., Q. Q.,

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE NORTH-WESTERN POVINCES,

THIS WORK

IS,

WITH HIS LORDSHIP'S PERMISSION,

ND IN RESPECTFUL APPRECIATION OF HIS LORDSHIP'S

SERVICES TO THE CAUSE OF ADMINISTRATION OF

JUSTICE AND OF EDUCATION

IN

THE PROVINCES,

Pedicated

BY HIS LORDSHIP'S HUMBLE SERVANT

THE TRANSLATOR.

अथ पञ्चमध्यायस्य प्रथमः पादः ।

BOOK FIFTH

CHAPTER FIRST

माक् कीताच्छः ॥ १॥ पदानि ॥ प्राक्, क्रीतात्, छः ॥

ृ वृत्तिः ॥ तेन क्रीतिमिति वश्यिति, प्रागितस्मारक्रीतसंशब्दनाद्यानितः अर्श्वमनुक्रमिष्यामश्ख्यस्तेष्यिः विवित्तस्यः ।

1. From this one forward to 'tena-krîtam' V. 1. 7, the affix 'chha' bears rule.

The affix **g** has the various senses taught in these thirty-seven sûtras 1. 1. to 37. Thus in the Sûtra नस्मेहिन 'suitable for that', V. 1. 5. the word **g** ust be read to complete the sense. Thus वस्तेम्ब्रोहिनो = बस्तीयो गोधुक, करनीय उष्ट्र', करनीयः, अबस्तीयः ॥ The limitation of the jurisdiction of **g** has been indicated in e sûtra with regard to the meaning of the affix, and not with regard to the fix. As an affix, **g** has no force beyond Sûtra 17, the affix उम् being the ling affix thereafter.

उगवादिभ्यो यत् ॥ २॥ पदानि ॥ उ, गवादिभ्यः, यत् ॥

ात्तिः ॥ प्राक् कीतादिख्येव । उवर्णान्तात्पातिपदिकाव् गवादिश्यम, यत्पत्ययो भवाति, पाक्कीतीयेष्वर्थेषु ।

2. The affix 'yat' comes after a prâtipadika ending ith उ (long or short), and after the words मो and the rest, he senses of the affix being those taught upto Sûtra V. 1. 37.

The senses of Prak-kritiya affixes are three viz, those taught in sutras . I. 5, V. I. 12, and V. I. 16. This यन् debars छ ॥ Thus सङ्क्षे हितं = सङ्क + यन् सङ्क्ष्य (VI. 4. 146, VI. I. 79). As सङ्क्ष्य हाई, 'wood', 'fit for a stake' पिचन्य कार्पासः॥ o also कमण्डलच्या प्रानिका 'earth' lit. 'fit for a water-pot'.

So also after गवादि words, e. g. गच्यम 'suitable for cows', हविष्यम् 'suitable or offering'.

The words समृद्ध: meaning 'a kind of leather', and चरु 'a kind of हारिः ffering', and सन्दः 'a kind of food', all end in द and are governed by this sutra,

in spite of V. I. 15 which applies especially to leathers, and V. I. 4 and its vartika which applies especially to 'offerings' and 'food modifications'. This is an example where a subsequent sûtra does not debar a prior sûtra (I. 4. 2). Thus समृद्ध स्वत् = सन्द्रव्यं स्वत्, 'leather fit for making Sanangu', 'सह- सत्वा स्वर्डा स्वर्डा स्वर्डा प्राप्त : 'nee fit for making charu', सन्त + यत् = सन्द्रव्यं धाना: 'barley' fit for making Saktu'.

In the list of गवादि given hereunder, occurs नाभि नमं च, which means that नाभि is replaced by नम when the affix यत् is added. Thus नाभय हिनः = नम्यः meaning अक्षः 'axiş, axle' lit. 'fitted for the nave of the wheel'; or a wood fit to be made the nave of a wheel or अञ्जनम् the grease. When the word नाभि means 'navel' of a living being, then it will not take this यन्, but it will take the यन् of V. I. 6. In that case, नभ will not replace नाभि, e. g. नाभि + यत् = नाभ्यम् 'suitable for navel' i, e. oil.

The word इतन् occurs in नतादि class. It takes samprasarana, a being changed to s, and optionally this s is lengthened; and the udatta accent falls on the final. As द्वन् + यत् = शुन् + यत् = शुन्येम् or शुन् + यत् = शुन्येम् 'fit for a dog'. Contrary to VI. 4. 144, the न् of द्वन is not elided before the taddhita affix यन् 11

The word जध्म occurs in the गर्वाद class. Its final is replaced by अनङ; e. g. जध्म + यत् = जध्+ अन + य : जधन्य कृदः 'a well'.

1 गाँ, 2 हविस्, 3 अक्षर, 4 विश, 5 बहिंस, 6 अष्टका, 7 स्वज (स्वज), 8 युग, 9 मिश्रा. 10 मृष्यू (स्नक्), 11 नामि नर्भ प, 12 द्वानः संप्रसारणं वा च दीपस्व नत्सानियोगंन पान्नोज्ञान्तन्वम्, 13 ऊथसी ऽनङ् घ, 14 क्4*, 15 खद्र*, 16 दर (उज), 17 खर, 18 असुर*, 19 अध्वन् (अध्वन; अध्वा) 29 क्षर*, 21 वेद्र*, 22 वीज*, 23 दीप्त* (दीस), 24 स्कन्द ॥

कम्बलाञ्च संज्ञायाम् ॥ ३॥ पदानि ॥ कम्बलात्, च, संज्ञायाम् (यत्)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कम्यालाक्कीतीयेष्वर्थेषु यसस्ययां भवति, छस्यापवारः सज्ञायां विषये ॥

3. The affix यद comes in the Prâk-kritîya senses, after the word 'kambala', when a Name is meant.

This debars 'chha'. Thus काचल + यन् = काचल्यं 'A kambalya-measure of wool' = 100 Palas of wool. This is the name of a measure, such as काम्बल्यमुर्णा पलदातम् ॥

Why do we say संज्ञायां? Observe कम्बलीया ऊर्णा "wool" lit. 'fit for making blanket', which is formed by छ ॥

विभाषा हविरपूषादिभ्यः ॥ ४ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, हविः, अपूषादिभ्यः (यत्) कृतिः ॥ हर्विविशेषवाचिभ्या ऽपूषाहिभ्यभ प्रातिपहिकेभ्यः प्राकृकीनायेष्यर्थेषु विभाषा यत् प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

- 4. The affix यत comes optionally after the words denoting 'offering,' and after apûpa &c, in the sense of Prak-krîtîya.
- Thus आमिश्यं हापी, "fit for making भामिक्षा" i. e. curd:—or भामिक्षीयं with छ ॥ So also पुरोडाह्याः or पुरोडाह्यीया स्तण्डुलाः, 'suitable for making Purodâsa' i. e.

a kind of rice. The word हाने occurs in the गवानि class (V. 1. 2) and it necessarily takes यन्, there being no option. The हाने here, therefore, means things denoting sacrificial offerings, and not the word-form 'havi.'

So also after अपूर्वादे, as, अपूर्वम् or अपूर्वीयं, तण्डुल्यम् or तण्डुलीयं ॥

1 अपूप, 2 तण्डुल, 3 अभ्यूप (अभ्यूष), 4 अभ्योप, 5 अवीष, 6 अभ्येष, 7 पृथुक, 8 ओहन, 9 सुप, 10 पूप, 11 किण्द, 12 प्रदीप, 13 सुसल, 14 करक, 15 कर्णवेष्टक, 16 इंगल*, 17 अर्गल, 18 अअविकारेभ्यभ, 19 यूप*, 20 स्थूणा, 21 तीप (पीप), 22 अभ्द, 23 पत्र, 24 कर, 25 अयः स्थूण,

Vart:—The affix यन् comes optionally after words denoting modifications of food: such as सन्त । In the case of 'saktu' however, no of op tion is allowed. See V. 1. 2.

तस्मै हितम् ॥ ५॥ पदानि ॥ तस्मै, हितम् ॥

, वृत्तिः ॥ तस्माद्रति चनुर्थीसमर्थाद्धिनमिख्येनस्मित्रर्थे यथार्थितंत्रं प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

5. An affix comes after a word in the fourth case in construction, in the sense of 'good for that.'

Thus वस्सेभ्यो हिनो गोधुक = वस्सीयः 'fit for calves' i. e. a cow-milker. So अवस्सीयः, पटच्यम्, ग्रन्थम्, हविष्यम्, अपृध्यम्, अपृध्यम्, अपृध्यम्, अपृध्यम्,

शरीरावयवाद्यत् ॥ ६ ॥ पदानि ॥ शरीर, अवयवात्, यत् ॥

ृ वृत्तिः ॥ शरीरं प्राणिकायः । शरीरादयदवाचिनः प्रातिपदिकाद्यन् प्रत्ययो भवति तस्मै हितमिस्येतस्मिन्दिष-य । छस्यापवादः ॥

6. The affix यत comes in the sense of 'good for that,' after a word denoting a part of the body.

The word शरीर means animal organism. This debars छ, thus, ईन्छ्यम् good for the teeth.' कैण्ड्यम्, श्रीष्ट्रथम्, नैस्थम् such as dentrifice, snuff, oil &cc. See VI. 1. 213.

खलयवमापतिस्रवृपव्रह्मणश्च ॥७॥ पदानि ॥ खल-यव-माप-तिल-वृप, ब्रह्मणः, च, (यत्)

वृत्तिः ॥ खलादिभ्यो यत्प्रत्ययो भवति तस्मै हितमिरयेनीस्मन्विषये । छस्यापवादः ॥

7. The affix un comes in the sense of 'good for that,' after the word 'khala,' 'yava,' masha,' 'tila,' 'vrisha' and 'brahman.'

This debars छ. Thus खैल्यम् "suitable for threshing floor.' So also बैंच्यम्, माध्यम्, तिलैंयम्, वृष्यम् and ब्रह्मण्येम् ॥

No secondary derivatives can, however, be formed of the following कृष्णे दिनम्, बाह्यणेच्यो दिनम्; the full phrases must be used in these cases, for these words take neither छ nor बन् though वृष is = वृषन्, and ब्रह्मन् is = ब्राह्मण ॥

The word च in the sûtra indicates that the rule applies to words other than those enumerated. Thus स्थाय हिता = स्था ॥

अजाविभ्यां ध्यन् ॥ ८॥ पदानि ॥ अज-अविभ्याम, ध्यम् ॥ • वृत्तिः ॥ अज अवि इत्येताभ्यां ध्यन् प्रत्ययो भवति तस्मै हितमित्येतस्मिन्त्रपय । छस्यापवादः ॥

8 The affix ध्यन comes in the sense of 'good for that,' after the words 'aja' and 'avi.'

This debars 'chha.' Thus भज्ञध्या यायः 'the yellow jasmine called yûthi.' अविध्या श्रीयः॥

आत्मन्विद्वजनभोगोत्तरपदात् खः॥९॥ पदानि॥आत्मन्-विद्वजन, भोगोत्तर-पदात्, सः॥

ृशक्तः ॥ आत्मन् विदयजन इत्येताभ्यां भौगोत्तरपदाच प्रातिपदिकारखः प्रत्ययो भवति तस्मैहितख्रित्येतस्मिः न्यिययं । छस्यापवादः ॥

वार्त्तिकम् ॥ पञ्चजनातुपसंख्यानम् ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ सर्वजनाद्द्रम् खश्च । वा० ॥ महाजनाक्रित्यं द्रम्वन्तव्यः ॥ वा० ॥ राजाचार्यान्यांतु नित्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ आचार्यादणत्वं च ॥

9. The affix 'kha' comes in the sense of 'good for that,' after the words 'âtman,' and 'visvajana' and after compounds having the word 'bhoga' as their second term.

This debars छ ॥ In the sûtra, the म of झास्मन् has not been elided, indicating that it should not be compounded with the word भेगा which would have been the case otherwise. It therefore follows from this irregular construction of the sûtra, that the word भेगोभगपूर does not apply to the words झास्मन् and विद्यमन, but these words are themselves prakriti. Thus आस्मन् स्य = भास्मन्तिम् 'suitable for ones self' the न of atman, which required to be elided by VI. 4. 144, is saved by VI. 4. 169. So also विद्यम्मीनम् 'suitable for all men.' The word विद्यम्म must be a karmadharaya compound, meaning 'all men,' for the application of this rule; when it is a Tatpurusha or a Bahuvrihi compound, it will take स्थ. As, विद्यमनाय हिंत = विद्यमनीयम्, 'beneficial for man-kind.'

Vârt:—So also after Karmadharaya Compound पंचजन, e. g. पंचजनीनम, otherwise पंचजनीयम् ॥

Vart:—After the Karmadharaya compound सर्वजन, there are the affixes उम्र and ख, as, सर्वजनीनं, and सार्वजनिकम्; otherwise सर्वजनीयम्॥

Vârt:—The affix हम् comes always after the word महाज्ञम whether it be a Karmadhâraya or a Tatpurusha, but not so when it is a Bahuvrihi Compound. As महाजनाय हिनं = माहाजानिकं ॥ In a Bahuvrihi it will be महाजनीयः with छ ॥

Compounds having भोग as their final term, also take the affix ख. as माहभोगीणः and पिरुभोगीण ॥ The word भाग means 'body.' But मार्वादः and पिर्वार with छ, when the word भाग does not follow.

Vart:—The words राजा and आचार्य followed by 'bhoga' take alway the affix ख, as, राजभागीन: and आचार्यभागीन: ॥ In the case of आचार्यभागीन:, th म is not changed into ज (VIII. 4. 2.) The words do not take the affix ख whe used singly. As, राज्ञ हतम्, आचार्याय हतम्, no affix being employed.

सर्वपुरुषाभ्यां णढञी ॥ १० ॥ पदानि ॥ सर्व - पुरुषाभ्याम्, ण-ढञी ॥ १० ॥ पदानि ॥ सर्व - पुरुषाभ्याम्, ण-ढञी ॥ १० ॥ पदानि ॥ सर्वपुरुषाभ्यां यथासंख्यं णढञी प्रस्ययी भवतः तस्मै हिनमित्येतस्मिन्त्रिषये । छस्यापवादः ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ सर्वाण्णस्य वा वचनम् ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ पुरुषाद्वथविकारसमूहतेनकृतोब्विति वक्तव्यम् ॥

10. The affixes of and come in the sense of good for that after the words 'sarva' and 'purusha'.

This debars 'chha'. Thus सर्वस्मै हिनं = सार्वम्. So also पारुषेयम् ॥

Vart:—The affix ण comes optionally after सर्व, as, सर्वीयम् or सार्वम ॥

Vârt:—The affix हम् comes after पुरुष when the word so formed means: 'slaughter', 'modification', 'a crowd', or 'made by him'. As पारुषयो बध: &c. 'man-slaughter', 'a crowd of men', 'human action', 'made by man'. e. g. 'पारुषयो पन्यः 'a book written by man' contra. अपौरुषया वेदाः 'The Vedas are non-human'.

माणवचरकाभ्यां खञ् ॥ ११ ॥ पदानि ॥ माणव - चरकाभ्याम्, खञ् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ माणवचरकाश्यां खञ् ॥ स्ययो भवति तस्मै हितमित्येतस्मित्वषये । छस्यापवादः ॥

11. The affix खब्र comes in the sense of 'good for that', after the words 'manava', and 'charaka'.

This debars छ. As माणवाय हितं = माणवीनम्. So also चारकीणम् ॥
तदर्थे विकृतेः प्रकृतौ ॥ १२ ॥ पदानि ॥ तद्रथम्-विकृतेः, प्रकृतौ ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ प्रकृतिक्पावानकारणं, तस्येव उत्तरमयस्थान्तरं विकृतिः । विकृतिवाचिनः प्रातिपदिकात्मकृताविभ
भयायां वथाविद्दितं प्रस्वयो भवति ॥

12. After a word being the name of a product, the above-mentioned affix comes, to denote a thing which is the primitive that is serviceable for that.

The word upfa means 'primitive or the material cause of a product' The word fapfa means 'the product' or 'modification of such primitive rev 'serviceable for that' i. e. 'the primitive being serviceable for the product' The word are shows that the primitive must be serviceable for that particular product and nothing else. That is to say, an affix will not come to

denote any product in general, but only when the primitive is serviceable for a particular product and nothing else. The word नदर्श shows also that the word must be in the 4th case, when the affix is added. Some read the words नहेंगे बिलं also into this sûtra.

Thus अङ्गारे-यो हितानि एतानि काष्टानि अङ्गारीयाणि काष्टानि 'wood serviceable for making charcoal;' so also प्राकारीया इष्टकाः 'bricks serviceable for making a wall'. Here अङ्गारीय and प्राकारीय are formed by छ V. I, I. Similarly शङ्कुच्यं शङ् 'wood serviceable for a spear', पिचव्यः कार्पासः 'cotton plant serviceable for cotton'.

Why do we say तहर्थम् 'serviceable thereto'? Observe बनानां धानाः, धानानां सक्तवः ॥ Here there is modification of primitive, but सक्तु is the product also of other things than धानाः such as लाजा &c.

Why do we say विकृतः 'after a product'? Observe उदकार्यः कूपः, there is no affix. For कूपः 'a well' and उदक 'water' do not stand in the relation of प्रकृति and विकृति i. e. material cause and effect. As 'water' is not the modification or product of 'the well', though it is found in the well, and therefore, the affix is not employed.

Why do we say प्रकृती 'to denote a primitive'. Observe अस्ययां कोशी 'a sheath serviceable for a sword'. The sword is a product of iron, but a sheath is not the primitive of the sword.

By using the words प्रकृति and विकृति it is further shown that the prakriti is liable to modification or vikara.

छदिरुपधिवलेढेञ् ॥ १३ ॥ पदानि ॥ छदिः उपाधि, बलेः ढञ् ॥ इतिः ॥ छदिरादिभ्यः रास्त्रेभ्यो बस् पत्ययोभवति तदर्थे विक्रतेः प्रकृतावित्येतास्मान्वपये । छस्यापवादः ॥

13. The affix $\overline{\operatorname{csy}}$ ($\underline{+}'$ — $\overline{\operatorname{va}}$) comes, in the sense of a primitive serviceable for a product, after the words 'chhadis', 'upadhi', and 'bali', denoting the product.

This debars छ. Thus छाहिषेयाणि तृणानि, श्रीपधेयं हारु, बालेयास्तण्डला ॥

The affix comes after the word उपिष without changing the sense. उप-भीवत इंख्युपि: = रयांगम् 'part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference or the wheel istelf'. The word आंपिश्च also means the same.

क्रुप्रभोपानहोऽर्यः ॥ १४ ॥ पदानि ॥ क्रुप्रभ, उपानहोः ज्यः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ क्रुप्रभ उपानह इत्येताभ्यां भ्यः प्रत्ययो भवति तद्यं विकृतः प्रकृतावित्येतस्मिन्विषये। छस्यापवाहः॥

14. The affix sq (+/-q) comes, in the sense of a primitive serviceable for a product, after the words 'rishabha' and 'upânah' denoting the products.

Thus आर्ष-यो वस्सः, भौपानह्योः मुठजः ॥ This 'ñya' debars 'chha'. Even when the primitive is 'leather चर्म', the affix 'ñya' will come after उपानह् irregularly debarring अञ् of V. 1. 15. Thus भौपानहां चर्म ॥

चर्मणोञ् ॥ १५ ॥ पदानि ॥ चर्मणः, अञ् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ चर्मण इति षष्ठी । चर्मणो या विकृतिः तद्वाचिनः प्रातिपदिकादम् प्रस्ययो भवति तद्र्ये विकृतेः प्र~ कृताविस्येतस्मिन्विषये । छस्यापवादः ॥

15. The affix $\sqrt[3]{\pm/-3}$ comes, in the sense of a primitive serviceable for a product, after a word expressing the product of leather.

The word धनण: in the aphorism is in the genitive case. This अभ् debars छ. Thus वार्द्ध चर्म and वारतं धर्म a leather serviceable for making a 'vârdhra' and 'vârata' i. e. a leather thong.

तदस्य तदस्मिन्स्यादिति ॥ १६ ॥ पदानि ॥ तद्-अस्य, तद-अस्मिन, स्यातः इति ॥

वृक्तिः ॥ तदिति प्रथमा समर्थविभक्तिः अस्येति प्रत्ययार्थः, स्यादिति प्रकृतिविशेषणम् । इतिकरणो विवक्षान् र्यः । एवं द्वितीयपि वाक्ये । सप्तम्यर्थे तु प्रत्यय इत्येतावान्विशेषः । प्रथमासमर्थात्षष्ट्यर्थे सप्तम्यर्थे च यथान् विहितं प्रत्ययो भवति । यत्तत्प्रथमासमर्थे स्यांचत्त्रवर्तत । इतिकरणस्ततश्चेद्विवक्षा ॥

16. The above mentioned affixes come after a word in the first case in construction, with the force of a genitive or a locative, when the word in the first case is agent of the verb 'syat';—in other words—the above-mentioned affixes have also the senses of 'very well sufficient there to' and 'very well sufficient to be made therein'.

The word तर् shows that the word in construction must be in the tst case, the words अस्य 'of it' and अस्मिन् 'in it' show the senses of the affix, the word स्यान् 'it can be' qualifies the primitive, the word र्ता is for the sake of distinctness. Thus प्राकार आसाम् इष्टकानां स्यान् = प्राकारीया इष्टकाः 'the bricks sufficient to raise a wall'. So also प्रासार्थयं दारु ॥ Similarly प्राकारोऽस्मिन्देशे स्यान् = गकारीया देशः 'a place sufficient to make a wall therein'. प्रासारीया भूगिः॥

The word स्यात् being in the Potential Mood (विधि लिङ्) of अस्'to be,' has the force of संभावन 'potentiality, sufficiency' as given in Sùtras III. 3. 154 &c. Such as when the large number of bricks makes it possible to raise wall, we say प्राकार आसामिष्टकानां स्यात् ॥ Similarly when the quality (गुण) of a land, such as its area, situation &c, makes it possible to erect a palace therein, we say, प्रासागे स्मिन्वेशे स्थात् ॥

In the examples under this sûtra, there is no modification (विकार) of

the primitive (प्रकृति) into a product, as was the case under sûtra V. 1. 12. The examples under this sûtra show merely the 'adequacy, fitness or sufficiency' of a thing for a certain purpose. Herein lies the difference between this sûtra and the previous ones.

The repetition of the word सह twice in this sûtra shows the existence of this Grammatical maxim: अनेकस्मिन् प्रत्यवार्थे प्रत्येकं समर्थ विभक्तिः संबन्धनीयः 'when the sense of an affix is more than one, the case in construction to which the affix must be added must be shown in each case.'

Why there is no affixing in this case: प्रासारो देवदत्तस्य स्थातृ? The use of हाति in the Sûtra would prevent this, the force of हाति being that the secular usage must be looked to in forming these derivatives.

परिस्ताया ढञ्॥ १७॥ पदानि॥ परिस्तायाः, ढञ्॥

वृत्तिः ॥ परिखाशब्दाढ् ढम् प्रत्ययो भवति तदस्य तद्दिमन्स्यादिन्यतिस्मन्नर्थे । छस्यापवादः ॥

17. The affix दुझ (+/-एय) comes, after the word 'parikhâ' in the above senses of 'this is sufficient for that', and 'this is sufficient therein'.

This debars छ. Thus पारिखेत्री भूमिः 'land sufficient to make a mote thereon'.

Up to this Sûtra was the governing force of the affixes of and and Hereafter another affix will be taught.

प्राग्वतेष्ठञ् ॥ १८ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्राग्वतेः, ठञ् ॥

्रवृत्तिः ॥ तेन तुल्यं किया चेद्दतिर्शित वश्यति । प्रागितस्माद्दतिसंशब्दनाद्यानितउर्श्वमनुकामिध्यामः ठम् प्रस् यस्तेष्विधिकृतीयदित्वयः ॥

18. Upto Sûtra V. 1. 115 (excluding that) the affix তম্ (±'—ম্ক or ±'—ম্ক) bears rule.

The affix हम् governs all the succeeding sûtras upto तेन तुस्यं किय पेढान and has the senses given to it in Sûtras V. 1. 37 &c. Strictly speaking the affix हम् governs only upto V. 1. 110 and not upto 115. Thus in Sûtra : the affix हम् must be read, as पारायणिक, तीरायणिक, चान्हायणिक: ॥

आर्ह।दगोपुच्छसंख्यापरिमाणाद्ठक् ॥ १९ ॥ पदानि ॥ आ-अर्हात्-अ-गो-पुच्छ । संख्या - परिमाणात् -ठक् ॥

ृ वृत्तिः ॥ तर्वहेतीनि वच्यति । आ एतस्मावर्षसंग्रष्टनाद्यानितः कर्श्वमनुक्रमिष्यामः ठक् प्रस्वयस्तेष्यिकः वैदितष्यः गोपुच्छादीन्वर्जायस्या । अभिविधावयमाकारः तेनार्षस्यर्धेषि ठक् भवस्थेव ॥

Karika कर्श्वमानं किलोन्मानं परिमाणं नु सर्वतः । भाषामश्तु प्रमाणं स्वास्तेकवा बाह्या तु सर्वतः ॥ 19. Upto Sûtra V. 1. 63, inclusive, the affix उद् (+/--कि or +/--के) bears rule, with the exception of the word 'gopuchchha', or a Numeral, or a word denoting a measure of capacity.

Strictly speaking दक governs upto sutra V. 1. 65. The word आहाँद is made up of आ + अहाँन The force of आ here is अभिविधि or inclusive, so that in the Sûtra तर्शत (V. 1. 63) also, the दक will be employed. The affix दक debars दम्। The sense will be the same as given in V. 1. 37 &c. the difference between दक and दम् being in accent only. Thus निष्क्रया क्रीतं = निष्क्रकंप, So also गणिकंप।

But गोपुच्छेन कीतम् = गोपुच्छिकम्, the accent falling on गा; so also with words denoting Numbers and Measures, as बाँग्टकम्, मास्थिकम्, कीडविकम्॥

The word प्रमाण in this sûtra has its technical signification, and not its etymological sense. Technically मरिपाण does not include संख्या, etymologically it does. Pâṇini has used this word प्रमाण in some sûtras in its technical sense, in others in its etymological sense. Thus in sûtras IV. 1. 22, and V. 1. 19 the technical sense is taken, while in sûtras IV. 3. 156 and V. 1. 57 the etymological sense is meant. Technically परिमाण means सर्वना मान or a measure of capacity, and surface namely length and breadth and height or depth, such as प्रस्थः &c, i. e. a cubic measure and a square measure. In this sense it is to be distinguished from the measures of length or lineal measure, technically called प्रमाण, such as a निवनस्य 'a cubit' &c, on the one side, and the measures of weight, technically called उन्माण such as पन, &c on the other side. In short weight, technically called उन्माण such as पन, &c on the other side. In short golume or capacity, प्रमाण means a lineal measure, and a संख्या is beyond all these.

असमासे निष्काादिभ्यः ॥ २० ॥ पदानि ॥ असमासे -निष्कादिभ्यः (ठक्) ।तिः ॥ आर्हाहित्येव । निष्कादिभ्यः हाट्येभ्या ऽसमासे टकु प्रत्यया भवति आर्हीयष्यर्थेषु । टप्रापवादः ॥

20. The affix see comes after the words five &c, then they are not parts of a compound, the sense of the affix seing that taught in the subsequent sûtras upto V. 1. 63.

The word आहीत् is understood in this sûtra also. This दक् debars दश्. hus नैक्किकेम, पाणिकैम, पारिकैम, माधिकैम ॥

Why do we say असमासे 'when not compounds'? Observe पैरमेनिकिकम् हमनैक्किकम् formed by उञ् (V. 1. 18.) Compare VII. 3. 17 by which the Vriddhi the second term takes place and not of the first.

Q. Is not the employment of the word असमासे in the Sûtra redunint? For by the maxim महणवता प्रातिपश्चिम तदन्तिविधर्मार्शन "that which cannot possibly be anything but a prâtipadika, does, contrary to I. 1. 72, not denote that which ends with it, but it denotes only itself;" the prâtipadika निष्क being especially mentioned in the sûtra, the rule will apply to the word निष्क and not to a word ending with निष्क ॥

A. The employment of the word असमासे in this Sûtra, indicates by implication (jñâpaka), that in spite of the above maxim, the सद्ग्तांपिः I. 1. 72 applies in the previous sûtras, while in the subsequent sûtras its does not. As उगवादिभ्यों बत् V. 1. 2, the बत् applies not only to गाँ &c but to words ending in गाँ &c. As गव्यम् and सुगव्यम्, अतिसगव्यम् ॥ Not only अपूष्यम् अपूष्यम् V. 1. 4. but also यवापूष्यम्, यवापूषीयम् ॥ Not only इनस्यम् V. 1. 6. but also राजदन्त्यम् ॥

While in the sûtras subsequent to this V. I. 20, the tadanta-vidhi applies only to words preceded by a Sankhyâ and that also in Sûtras upto V. I. 115 and not there after as, हैपारायणिक: and अपारायणिक V. I. 72. Even in this latter case, when an affix is elided by लुक the tadanta vidhi does not apply. Thus हान्यां शूर्पान्यां कीतं ≔हि शूर्प + ठम् V. I 18 = हिश्चर्पेम, the affix being elided by V. I. 28. Now in forming a tertiary derivative from this word हिश्चर्पम, the tadanta vidhi will not apply. Thus हिश्चर्पेम कीतं. here what affix are we to subjoin? If tadanta-vidhi applied, we get the affix अम् V. I. 26 in the alternative. But tadanta-vidhi not applying, we get the general affix हम V. I. 8 and have हिश्चर्पिकम ॥ Here the affix अम् 15 not chiefed by V. I. 28, as there is no Dvigu compounding. The above rule is summarised in the following ishti मास्वतेः संख्यापूर्वपदानां तदन्तमहणमहाक ॥

The words 1. निष्क, 2. पण. 2. माप, 4. वास्ट्रोण and 5. पाँच belong to निष्कार्षि class.

हाताश्च उन्यतावहाते ॥ २१ ॥ पदानि ॥ हातात्, च, उन् यता, अहाते ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ आर्ह्यात् हत्येव । हातहहृह्यात् उन्यता प्रत्यया भवतः अहात र्जानपेव । आर्ह्यायस्यया कतापवातः ।

21. The affixes उन् (---इक) and यत् (-य) come in the senses taught upto V. 1.63 after the word शत, when it is not a part of a compound, and when it does not mean merely a 'hundred'.

The word भार्तान् V. 1. 19 is understood here also. These affixes ढन and बन् debar the affix कन् V. 1. 22. Thus चंनन कीनम् = चरवम् or चानिकम् 'purchased for a hundred gold coins'.

Why do we say अज्ञतं 'when not meaning merely 'a hundred'? Observe ज्ञानं परिमाणमस्य = ज्ञानं कि निवानम् 'a band whose measure is hundred'. The word अज्ञतं qualifies the sense of the affix, and not that of the base, the latter not being possible; for the word ज्ञान as a base must always mean 'a hundred'. The following examples will illustrate the meaning; ज्ञानमध्याया: परिमाणमस्य यन्थस्य = ज्ञानकः'a book com-

sisting of hundred Adhyayas'. In this case there is essentially no difference between the base (prakṛiti) and the sense of the affix (pratyayartha), though there is apparent difference, for the sake of applying the affix. For शतकः is a book essentially consisting of hundred: while शस्त्रं 'a carriage purchased for a hundred coins', does not contain hundred as its essential part. Similarly शतको गोसंघ: 'a herd of cows hundred in number'. Here the संघः essentially consists of शत and so there is the affix कन् and not उन् or यन् (V. 1.58). But not so in the case of शस्त्रं शास्त्रशतं, शतिकं शास्त्रशतं, for here the sense of the affix is formed by the sentence, and not discovered merely from the word. Hence the following Vartika शत्त्रशतिषेधेऽन्यशतस्वेऽपतिषेधः।

The word च in the sûtra draws in the word असमासे from the previous sûtra. Thus हो च शनं च = द्विशनं, द्विशनं कीनं = द्विशनं क्ष्मां प्राप्त purchased for a hundred and two coins'. Here the affix is कर् V. 1. 22. So विशनकम् ॥ According to the Ishti given in the last Sûtra, the tadanta vidhi applies here.

संख्याया अतिशदन्तायाः कन् ॥ २२ ॥ पदानि ॥ संख्यायाः,अतिशदन्तायाः,कन्॥ वृत्तिः ॥ आर्हादित्येव । संख्याया अत्यन्ताया अशहन्तायाश्व कन् प्रत्ययो भवति आर्हीयेष्वर्थेषु । दमो ऽपवादः ।

22. The affix kan (— क) comes after a Numeral, when it does not end with ति or ज्ञात, the sense of the affix being that taught hereafter upto V. 1. 63.

The word आहांन् is to be read into this sûtra also. The word संख्या is defined in I. 1. 23. This कन् debars ठ्रम्॥ Thus पंचिम क्रीतः = पंचिकः, बहुकः,

Why do we say 'when it does not end in नि or शन्'? Observe सामितकः, धालांश्शितकः formed by उम्। But why कानिक is formed by कन् and not by उम् or उक्, as the word कानि also ends in नि? The word कानि is formed by adding the affix उति, while the rule applies to the numerals which in their primitive state end with नि such as समितः, भशीति, निश्ति &c. Here apply the two maxims धर्यवर्महणे नानर्थकस्य 'a combination of letters capable of expressing a meaning denotes whenever it is employed in Grammar, that combination of letters in so far as it possesses that meaning, but it does not denote the same combination of letters void of a meaning;' and निर्मुबन्धक महणे न सानुबन्धकस्य 'when a' term void of Anubandhas is employed in Grammar, it does not denote that which has an Anubandha attached to it'. Therefore when नि is taken, it does not mean उति॥

वतोरिंद् वा ॥ २३ ॥ पदानि ॥ वतोः, इद्, वा ॥

इति ॥ वत्वन्तस्य संख्याःवात् कन् सिद्ध एवः तस्य स्वनेन वा इउागमो विधीयते। वतोः परस्य कनो वा इडा-मो भवति आर्हीयेष्वर्थेषु ।

23. The affix 'Kan' coming after a Numeral end-

ing with बत, takes optionally the augment रद, the sense of the affix being those given upto V. 1. 63.

The words ending in बत् are संख्या; see I. 1. 23: and would consequently take कत् by V. 1. 22. The present sûtra ordains the optional affixing of इट् to this कत्। Thus तावल्कः or तावितकः, यावितकः or यावल्कः ते

विश्वतित्रिंशदृभ्यां ड्बुनसंझायाम् ॥ २४ ॥ पदानि ॥विश्वाति-त्रिशतभ्याम्-ड्बुन्-असंझायाम् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ विशातित्रिशर्भ्यां ड्युन् पत्ययो भवति असंज्ञायां विषये आर्हीयेष्वर्थेष ।

24. The affix इनुत् (- अक) comes in the senses taught upto V. 1. 63, after the words 'Vinsati' and 'trinsat', when it does not denote a Name: the ति and अत of the base being dropped before this affix.

Thus विश्वति + ड्युन्≕ विश्व + अक (VI. 4. 1.42) ≕ विश्वक ; निश्नृ + क्र्युन् ≔ त्रिश् + क्षक (VI. 4. 143) ≐ त्रिशकः ॥

Why do we say असंज्ञायाम् 'when not denoting a Name'? Observe, विश्वानिकः, विश्वास्कः formed by affix कम् V. 1. 22. Q. Why do you affix कम्, when it is prohibited by the phrase अनिश्वरम्नाया ; for श्विश्वनि ends in िव and विश्वाम् ends in श्वाम्? The affix कम् will be added by dividing the sutra into two: viz: (1) विश्वनिविश्वश्यां (2) उनुनसंज्ञायाम्; the meanings being (1) The affix 'Kan' is added to vinsati and trinsat; (2) The affix dyun is added to the same words, when not denoting a name.

कंसाहिठन् ॥ २५ ॥ पदानि ॥ कंस्नात्-टिठन् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कसाहिठन् प्रत्ययो भवति भाईत्येष्व । ठञापवादः । वार्त्तिकम् ॥ अर्द्धाचिति वक्तव्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ कार्यापणाहिठन्वक्तव्यः ॥ वा० ॥ प्रतिशब्दश्रास्यादेशो वा वक्तव्यः ॥

25 The affix दिउन (— इक) comes in the senses taught upto V. 1. 63, after the word कंस ॥

This debars इ.म.; the anubandha दि of टिडन् shows that the feminine of the word will be formed by डीज् (IV. 1. 15), the द of दि is for the sake of pronunciation, the न of टिडन् is for accent (VI. 1. 197). Thus कॉसक: fem. कॉसकी ॥

Vârt:—So also it must be stated after the word आई; c. g. आर्थिका ॥

Vart:—So also after the word कार्यापण, c. g. कार्यापणिकः sem. कार्यापणिकाः sometimes the word प्रति is substituted for कार्यापण before this assistant as, प्रतिकाः sem. प्रतिकाः ॥

यति, असंज्ञायां विषये ।

श्चर्पात्जन्यतरस्याम् ॥ २६ ॥ पदानि ॥ श्चर्पात्, अञ्, अन्यतरस्याम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ शूर्पशब्दादन्यतरस्यानम् प्रत्ययो भवति आर्ह्ययेववर्थेषु । ठञोपवादः ॥ पक्षे सापि भवति ।

26. The affix अञ् (±'—अ) comes optionally in the senses taught upto VI. 1. 63, after the word 'sûrpa'.

This debars डझ् which comes in the alternative. As, शूर्पण कीतं = शीर्पम् or शीर्पिकम् ॥

द्यातमानार्वेद्यातिकसहस्रवसनादण् ॥ २७ ॥ पदानि ॥ द्यातमान-विद्यातिक-सहस्र-र्वसनात-अण् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ श्वतमानादिभ्यः शब्देभ्यो ऽण् प्रस्ययो भवति आर्हीयेव्वर्थेषु । ढक्डज्कानामपवादः ।

27. The affix $\Im \psi$ ($\pm -\Im$) comes in the senses taught upto V. 1. 63, after the words 'satamâna', 'vinsatika', 'sahasra', and 'vasana'.

This debars ढ्रम्, ढ्रक् and कन्॥ Thus शतमानन क्रीतं = शातमानं so also वेंशतिकम् अहसम् and वासनम्॥

अध्यर्द्धपूर्वद्विगोर्श्वगसंश्वायाम् ॥ २८ ॥ पदानि ॥ अध्यर्द्ध-पूर्व-द्विगोः, सुक्,असंश्चा-पाम् ॥ त्तिः ॥ आर्त्वादित्वेव । अध्यद्वेशव्यः पूर्वो यस्मिन्तस्मायध्यद्वपृत्वीत्मातिपरिकात् द्विगोश्व परस्य आर्तीयस्य सुग्

28. The affix having the senses taught upto V.1.63, s elided by 夏夷, after a stem beginning with the word adhyrdha, and after a Dvigu compound, when it is not a Name.

The word आर्हात् is understood here also. Thus अध्यद्धंसम, द्विसंसम, अध्य-श्र्वम, द्विश्र्यम, विसंसम, त्रिश्र्यम् ॥ Here the affixes स्टिन् and अञ् are elided.

Though in the words दिशूर्षम् &c. the affix is elided, it is only so when the ffixing of the taddhita occasions a Dvigu compounding (II. 1. 51) such as in न्यां शूर्पाभ्यां ऋतिं = हिशूर्षम् ॥ Here the resultant is a Dvigu compound. But in rming tertiary derivatives the affix is not elided, as हिशूर्पेण कीतं = हिशौर्पिकम् ॥ lence the following rule: हिशोर्लुकि तिशिमत्तमहणम् ॥ See IV. 1. 88, V. 1. 20.॥

Why do we say असंज्ञाबाम् 'when not a Name'? Observe पांचलोहितिकम् 'पंचलोहितिकम् and पांचकलाबिकम् being names of certain measures. The femiline word लोहिनी is changed into the masculine by the Vartika भस्यादे तद्भिते iven under VI. 3. 35.

The word area is a Sankhya (See I. 1. 23), and a word beginning with will be a Dvigu compound. Its separate mention in this sutra may appear perfluous. It is however so mentioned, in order to indicate (jūapaka) that

this word is not always a Sankhyâ. Thus for the purposes of the application of the affix कुल्बसूच् (V. 4. 17), this word is not a sankhyâ.

विभाषा कार्षापणसहस्राभ्याम् ॥ २९ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, कार्षापण, सहस्रा-भ्याम्, (নুক্) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ अध्यक्षेपृर्वात् हिगोभ काषापणसहस्रान्तातुत्तरस्याहीयप्रत्ययस्य विभाषा तुरभवति । वा० ॥ सुवर्णशतमानयोरुपसंख्यानम् ॥

• 29. The affix having the senses taught up to V· 1.63 is optionally luk-elided, after the words karshapana, and sahasra, when they are preceded by adhyardha or are members of a Dvigu compound.

This sûtra makes the elision optional, when it was compulsory by the last sûtra. Thus अध्यद्धिकार्षापणम् or अध्यद्धिकार्षापणिकं, दिकार्षापणम् or दिकार्षापणिकं, भिक्तार्थापणम् or दिकार्षापणिकं कम्, here the affix दिउन् (V. 1. 25) is elided in one case, and not elided in the other. When it is not elided, प्रति may be substituted for कार्षापण (V. 1. 25). अध्यद्धेप्रतिकम्, दिप्रतिकम् ॥

So also after the word सहस्र, e. g. अध्यद्वंसहस्रम् or अध्यद्वंसहस्रम् । दिसहस्रम् or दिसाहस्रम् ॥ When the affix is not elided, the forms above shown with irregular Vṛiddhi of the second stem, are evolved by sútra VII. 3. 15.

Vart:—The words सुवर्ण and श्वानमान should also be enumerated. As, अध्यद्धंसुवर्णम् or अध्यद्धंसोवर्णिकम्, द्विसुवर्णम्, द्विसीवर्णिकम्, अध्यद्धंसानमानम्, अध्यद्धंसानमानम्, द्विम्श्वनमान or द्विशानमानम्॥ The irregular Vriddhi of the second term takes place by VII. 3. 17.

द्वित्रिपूर्विश्विष्कात् ॥ ३० ॥ पदानि ॥ द्वि, त्रि, पूर्वात्, निष्कात्, (सुक्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ द्विगोरित्येव । द्वित्रपूर्वाक् द्विगोर्निष्कान्ताश्वरीयप्रत्ययस्य विभाषा नुग्भवति । वा० ॥ बहुपूर्वार्वेति वक्तव्यम् ॥

30. The Arhîya-affix (V. 1. 63) is optionally elided after a Dvigu occasioning compound, of the word nishka, preceded by dvi and tri.

The word दिगाः 'a taddhita occasioning a Dvigu compound' of V. 1. 28 is to be read into this sûtra. Thus दिन्छकम् or दिनेष्किकम्, चिनिष्कम् or विनेष्किक स् (VII. 3. 17).

Vârt:—So also when nishka is preceded by बहु, e g. बहुनिध्कम् or बहुने। ष्किकम् ॥ The irregular Vriddhi of the second term is caused by VII. 3. 17.

विस्ताश्च ॥ ३१ ॥ पदानि ॥ विस्तात्-च (लुक्) ॥ वृचिः ॥ द्वित्रपूर्वार्द्वति चकारेणानुकृष्यते द्वित्तपूर्वाद्विस्तान्तार्वृद्वगोः परस्याधीयप्रस्ययस्य विभाषानुस्भवति ।

31. The arhiya-affix (V. 1. 37-63) occasioning a

Dvigu compound, is optionally elided after the word bista, preceded by dvi or tri.

The word च in the sûtra draws in the words दित्रिपूर्वात् ॥ Thus दिविस्तम् or दिवेस्तिकम्, त्रिविस्तम् or त्रिवेस्तिकम्, बहुविस्तम्, बहुविस्तम् ॥

The separation of this sûtra is for the sake of the subsequent sûtra.

विंदातिकात्खः ॥ ३२ ॥ पदानि ॥ विंदातिकात्-खः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अभ्यद्रंपूर्वात्मातिपरिकारिगाश्च विंदातिकराष्ट्रान्ताराहीयेथ्वर्थेषु खः प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

32. The affix kha (ईन) comes in the arhiya senses (V. 1. 37-63) after the word vińsatika, when preceded by the word adhyarddha or a Numeral, occasioning a Dvigu.

Thus अध्यद्धविश्वातिकीनम्, द्विविश्वातिकीनम् and विविश्वातिकीनम् ॥ Being especially ordained, this affix ख is not elided by V. 1. 28.

स्नार्या ईकन् ॥ ३३ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्नर्याः, ईकन् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ अध्यर्द्धपूर्व्वाद् द्विगोरित्येव । अध्यर्द्वपूर्वात्यातिपरिकाद् द्विगोश्व खारीशब्शन्ताशहीयेष्वर्धेषु ईकन् त्ययो भवति ॥

वार्त्तिकम् ॥ केवलाधेति वक्तव्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ काकिण्याभोषसंख्यानम् ॥ वा० ॥ केवलायाभ ॥

33. The affix $(2-\frac{1}{2}\pi)$ comes in the Årh \hat{y} a senses (V. 1. 37-63), after the word khar \hat{i} , when preceded by the word adhyardha or a Numeral occasioning a Dvigu.

Thus अध्यद्भेखारीकम् । ब्रिखारीकम् ॥

Vart :-- So also after the word खारी alone, as खारीकम् ॥

Vart:—So also after the word काकिणी, as, अध्यद्धंकाकिणीकम्; दिकाकिणीकम्, वेकाकिणीकम् । So also when the word is alone: as, काकिणीकम् ॥

पणपादमापशताद्यत् ॥ ३४ ॥ पदानि ॥ पण-पाद-माप-शतात्, यत् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अध्यद्धपूर्वात् क्विगोरित्येव । अध्यद्धपूर्वात् क्विगोश्च पणपात्माषशतशब्दान्ताशर्हीयेव्वर्येषु यत् प्रस्ययो । विति ।

34. The affix yat (4) comes in the arhiva senses [V. 1. 37-63], after the words pana, pada, masha and sata, when preceded by the word adhyardha, or a Numeral occasioning a Dvigu.

Thus अध्यद्भेषण्यम्, द्विपण्यम्, त्रिपण्यम् so also अध्यद्भेषाचम्, द्विपाद्यम्, त्रिपाचम्, विपाद्यम्, सिपाद्यम्, धिपाद्यम्, by VI. 3. 53. The substitution enjoined by VI. 3. 53 takes place when पार् means the foot of a living being, while here t means a measure of capacity. So also अध्यद्धमाष्यम्, द्विमाष्यम्, त्रिमाष्यम्, अध्यद्धे-, त्रियम्, द्विशास्यम्, त्रिशास्यम्।

शाणाद्वा ॥ ३५ ॥ पदानि ॥ शाणात्-वा (यत्) ॥

ृषृत्तिः ॥ अध्यद्धपूर्वात्र्विगारित्येव । शाणशब्शवध्यद्भपूर्वाव् द्विगोराहीयेष्वर्थेषु वा यत् प्रस्ययो भवति । ठमो-पवादः । पक्षे सोपि भवति ।

वात्तिकम् ॥ शताचेति वक्तव्यम् ॥

35. The affix yat comes optionally after the word sana, in the arhiva-senses (V. 1. 63), when it is preceded by the word adhyardha or a Numeral occasioning a Dvigu.

This debars उद्ध which also comes in the alternative, and is then elided by V, 1. 28. Thus अध्यद्धशाण्यम् or अध्यद्धशाणम्, द्विशाण्यम् or द्विशाणम्, त्रिशाण्यम् or विशाणम्।

Vârt:—So also optionally after the word ज्ञात, as, अभ्यद्धिणस्यम् or ° ज्ञातम्, द्विशस्यम् or ° ज्ञातम्, विशस्यम् or ° ज्ञातम्।

द्वित्रिपूर्वादण्च ॥ ३६॥ पदानि ॥ द्वि त्रि-पूर्वात्, अण्, च ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ शाणाद्वरथेत, दित्रिपूताच्छाणान्तात्मातिपविकाशरीयेष्वयेषु अण प्रत्ययो भवति, चकाराद्यव वा ।

The यत् comes optionally by the last sûtra and is also drawn into this by the word च. Thus we have three forms, दिशाण्यम, देशाणम, and दिशाणम्, so also विशाणम्, वैशाणम् and विशाणम् ॥

The irregular Vriddhi of the second term in cases of compounds of numerals, taught in VII. 3. 15-17, does not however take place in the case of them, this word being especially excluded from the operation of those rules, see VII. 3. 17. The Vriddhi here is regular as taught by the general rule VII. 2. 117.

तेन कीतम् ॥ ३७॥ पदानि ॥ तेन-क्रीतम् ॥

्वृत्तिः ॥ टञारयस्त्रयोदश प्रत्ययाः प्रकृताः तेषामितः प्रभृति समर्थीवभक्तयः प्रत्ययार्थोश्च निर्दिश्यन्ते॥सेने ति तृतीयासमर्थान् क्रीतमित्ये तस्मित्रर्थे यथाविहनं प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

37. The thirteen affixes taught in V. 1. 18-36, have the sense of "purchased with this price", and are added to a word in the third case in construction.

The thirteen affixes उ.स. इक, इन, यन्, कन, इनुन, दिउन, अस, अण्, ख, ईकन, यन् and अण् have already been taught. Now is taught their sense, and the case in construction of the word to which they should be added. The नेन shows that the word must be in the 3rd case in construction: and कीतन् shows that the sense is that of 'purchased'. The illustrations have already been given in the previous sûtras. Some more may be mentioned here. Thus समस्याकीतं = सामितकन्, आशीतिकन्, नेजिककन्, पाणिकन्, पाहिकन्, नाषिकन्, शस्यम्, शतिकन्, दिकन्, अकन् &c.

The affix will come after a word in the 3rd case in construction when t means 'price,' and the force of the 3rd case is that of 'instrument' (II. 3. 18) and not that of 'agent.' Therefore, there is no affixing in the words हैवर मैन क्षितं or पाणिना कीसं॥

Nor does the affix come after a dual or a plural. Thus प्रस्था कीतं or leध: कीतं, there is no affixing, as it is not the idiom. But ब्रान्यां कीतं = दिकस्, जिकस्, ज्वकस्, मुद्रेः कीतं = मैक्किस्, माधिकस्. Here there is affixing after a dual and slural, for the words दि, जि are essentially dual or plural, and the case of मुद्रः and माषः, those are always used in the plural, for it is not possible to surchase anything with a single grain of मुद्र or माषः।

तस्य निमित्तं संयोगोत्पातौ ॥ ३८ ॥ पदानि ॥ तस्य, निमित्तम्, संयोग-उत्पातौ ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तस्येति पष्टीसमर्थात्रिमित्तमित्त्वेतिसमन्त्र्ये यथाविहिनं प्रत्ययो भवति, यत्तित्रिमित्तं संयोगश्चेत्स भव-त उत्पातौ वा ॥

वार्त्तिकम् ॥ तस्यनिमित्तप्रकरणे वातपित्तभ्रेज्मभ्यः शमनकोपनवारुपसंख्यानम् ॥ बा॰ ॥ सन्निपाताचेति वक्तव्यम् ॥

38. The above affixes have further the sense of "for its sake", when the meaning is a relation or an unwonted appearance.

The word नस्य shows that the word in construction must be in the 6th case, the word निमित्तं 'cause or occasion' gives the sense of the affix: संयोग means a connection, or relation': उत्पान: means 'a portend indicative of good or bad uck.' Thus शानस्य निमित्तं भनपानना संयोगः = शन्यः 'a connection with a rich man or the sake of getting a hundred.' So also शानकः, साहस्रः ॥ So also शानस्य निमित्तं । विभागितिस्य शानिका, साहस्रम् "the twitching of the right eye for the ake of a hundred " i. e. indicative of acquiring or losing a hundred, a thousand &c.

Vårt:--The above affixes come after the words वात, पित्त. and इंट्रम in he senses of allaying or vitiating. As वातिकम् 'allaying or vitiation of windy numour.' So also पैत्तिकम्, इंट्रॉब्मकम् ॥

Vart:-Also after the word सन्तिपातः as, सान्तिपातिकम् ॥

गोद्वचचांऽसंख्यापरिमाणाश्वादेर्यत् ॥ ३९ ॥ पदानि ॥ गो-द्वचचोः, अ-संख्या-परि-माण-अश्वादेः, यत् ॥

ष्ट्रांत्तः ॥ गांशव्हादः ह्यात्रश्च प्रातिपदिकात्तंख्यापरिमाणाश्चादिविवर्जिताचत् प्रत्ययो अविति तस्य निर्मित्त |योगोत्पातिवित्येतस्मिन्नर्थे । उजादीनामपवादः ॥

बार्त्तिकम् ॥ ब्रह्मवर्धसादुपसंख्यानम् ॥

39. After the word m and after a word having two villables, with the exception of a Numeral, or a Measure of

capacity, or asva &c, the affix yat (4) is added, in the above sense of 'a relation or a portent for the purpose of that'.

This debars ढ्य. As गो निमित्तं संयोग उत्पासी वा = गैंग्यः 'a connection or a portent for the sake of a cow.' So also after a word of two syllables, as, धैन्यम, सैंगर्यम, यशस्यम, भाशुस्यम् ॥

Why do we say "when not a word denoting a Numeral, or a Measure of capacity or अदब &c"? Observe पंचानां निर्मित्तं = पंचकम्, सप्तकम्, अष्टकम्; पास्थिकम् खार्राकम्, आर्थिकः formed by V. 1. 22, 18, 19.

Vârt:—The word ब्रह्मवर्ष्यस should be enumerated: e.g. ब्रह्मवर्ष्यसंख्य निमित्तं गुरुणा संयोगः = ब्रह्मवर्षस्यम् "relationship with a teacher in order to acquire Brahmavarchasa."

1 अन्त, 2 अञ्मन्, 3 गण. 4 ऊर्णा, 5 उमा, 6 गङ्गा (भङ्ग मङ्गा), 7 वर्षा (वर्ष), 8 वसु.॥ पुरत्राच्छ च ॥ ४०॥ पदानि ॥ पुरत्रात, छ, च ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ पुरवशब्दाच्छः प्रत्ययो भवति चकारा**ण्य त**स्य निमित्तं संयोगोत्पाताविरवेतस्मिन्त्रिषये ॥

40. After the word putra, the affix chha (र्य) also comes, as well as yat (यं) in the above sense of 'a relation or a portent for the purpose of that.'

The word पुत्र being a dissyllabic word would always have taken बन् by the last aphorism. This ordains छ also. Thus पुत्रस्य निर्मत्तं सयोग उत्पाता वा - पु-भीयम् or पुत्रयम् ॥

सर्वभूमिपृथिवीभ्यामणत्रो ॥ ४२ ॥ पद्गिन ॥ सर्वभूमि-पृथिवीभ्याम, अण्-अत्रो ॥ बृत्तिः ॥ सर्वभूमिपृथिवीशब्शभ्यां यथासंख्यमणत्रों पत्ययौ भवतः, तस्य निर्मित्तं संयोगात्पातावित्येतस्मि न्विषये । टकोपवाही ॥

41. The affixes an $(\pm - 3)$ and an $(\pm - 3)$ are respectively added to the words sarvabhûmi and prithivî, in the above mentioned sense of "a connection or a portent for its purpose".

This debars डक्. Thus सर्वभूतेर्निमित्तं संयाग उत्पानी वा = सार्वभाग, so also पार्थिवः। In सार्वभीमः there is Vriddhi of both members of the compound by VII. 3. 20.

तस्येदवरः ॥ ४२ ॥ पदानि ॥ तस्य, ईदवरः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तस्यति षष्टीसमर्थाभ्यां सर्वभूतिगृथिवीद्याज्यानणमी मरवयी भवत ईश्वर इत्येतस्मिन्तिषये ।

42. To the same bases sarvabhûmi and prithiviare added the same affixes an and an respectively, in the sense of "lord thereof".

Thus सर्वभूमेरीश्वर: = सार्वभीमः 'the lord of the whole earth', पार्थिव: 'the lord of the earth'.

The word तस्त्र, showing the genitive construction of the base, has been repeated in this sûtra, though its anuvitti was running into it from V. 1. 38; in order to show that the senses given in V. 1. 38 do not extend further. Had तस्त्र not been repeated here, the word ईश्वर: would have been an attribute, like the words संवाण and उत्पास, of the word निमित्तः ॥

तश्च चिदित इति च ॥ ४३ ॥ पदानि ॥ तत्र-चिदितः-इति-च (अण्-अत्रौ) ॥
वासिः ॥ तत्रोति सप्तमीसमर्थाभ्यां सर्वभूमिपृथिवीशस्त्राभ्यां यपासंख्यमणत्री प्रत्ययी भवतः, विक्ति इत्येतसिम्नर्थे ।

43. To the same bases sarvabhûmi and prithivit, being in the 7th case in construction, are added the same affixes an and an respectively, when the sense is that of "known therein".

The word विवितः means known published &c. सर्वभूमी विवितः=सार्वभीयः known in the whole world. So also पार्थिवः ॥

लोकसर्वलोकार्डञ् ॥ ४४ ॥ पदानि ॥ लोक-सर्वलोकात्, ठञ् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ लोकर्षक्लेकसम्बग्धां मन्ति ॥ लोकर्षक्लेकसम्बग्धां मन्ति ॥ सम्मासमर्थाभ्यां विहित इत्येतस्मिन्विषये ठम् प्रत्ययो भवति ।

44 The affix than (+/—इक) comes in the sense of 'known therein', after the words loka and sarvaloka, in the 7th case in construction.

Thus लोको विवितः = लोकिकः, सार्वलीकिकः # The irregular Vriddhi of both members takes place by VII. 3. 20.

तस्य वापः ॥ ४५ ॥ पदानि ॥ तस्य-वापः ॥ वृत्तः ॥ तस्यति सप्तमीसमर्थोदाप रुखेनसित्रथं यथाविहितं पत्ययो भवति ।

45. The above mentioned affixes (V. 1. 18 &c) come after a word in the sixth case in construction, in the sense of 'sown with so much'.

The word बाप: means 'sown therein' i. e. a field. Thus प्रस्थ वाप: क्षेत्रं = बास्थिकम् 'sown with a Prastha', ब्राणिकम, खारीकम् i. e. a field sown with a quantity of grain measuring a Prastha or a Drona or a Kharî.

पात्त्रात्ष्ठन् ॥ ४६ ॥ पदानि ॥ पात्रात्-ष्ठन् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पान्त्रशस्त्रात् ष्टन् पत्ययो भवति तस्य वाप इत्येतस्मिन्त्रिषये । बभीपवारः ।

This debars ढम्. The म of छम् is for accent (VI. 1. 197), the च is for it (IV. 1. 41). The word पाम denotes a measure of capacity. Thus प्रामस्यगपः भौषिकं क्षेत्रम्, fem पामिकी क्षेत्रभक्तिः ॥

तदस्मिन्दृद्ध्यायलाभगुल्कोपदा दीयते ॥ ४७ ॥ पदानि ॥ तद्, अस्मिन्, वृद्धिः आय-लाभ-गुल्क-उपदा, दीयते ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तदिति प्रथमासमर्थासस्मिन्निति सप्तम्यर्थे यथाविहितं प्रस्ययो भवाते यत्तस्यथमासमर्थे वृद्धारि

्वृत्तिः ॥ तक्षिते प्रथमासमर्थावस्मित्रिति सप्तम्यर्थे यथाविहितं प्रश्ययो भवाते यत्तस्प्रथमासमर्थे वृद्ध्यार् चेत्तदीयते ।

बार्त्तिकम् ॥ चतुर्ध्यर्थउपसख्यानम् ॥

47. The above mentioned affixes have also the sense of "an interest, or a rent, or a profit, or a tax, or a bribe given thereby or in that".

The affix is added to a word in the first case (स्व) in construction. The sense of the affix is that of a locative (अस्मिन). The word दीयते 'is given' in the singular number joins with each one of the word वृद्धि, आय &c. The sum paid by a debtor to his creditor over and above the principal, is called वृद्धि or interest. The share of profit taken by landlord in villages &c. is called आय or rent. The increase over the capital by sale of cloth &c. is called आय or profit. The share of the king for protection &c. is called ज्ञान्त or tax. The present or bribe is called उपदा ॥ Thus पंचास्मिन वृद्धि वो आयो वा लाभो वा गुल्को वा उपदा वा दीयते = पंचकः 'that transaction &c. in which five per cent is given as interest, rent, profit, tax or bribe'. Similarly समक, ग्राच्यः, ग्रातिकः, साहकः &c.

Vârt:—So also in the sense of a Dative. As पंचासी वृद्धियां भाषो वा लाभी वा उपना वा दीयते=पंचको देवदन्तः "Devadatta to whom five per cent is given as Interest &c". This Vârtika may be redundant, if we take the locative as sometimes having the force of dative also. As in the sentence सममझाह्रणे दानं ॥

पूरणाई। इटन् ॥ ४८ ॥ पदानि ॥ पूरण, अर्द्धात्, टन् ॥

र्वात्तः ॥ पूरणवाचिनः शब्धादद्वेशव्दाद्यं ठन् प्रत्यया भवति नर्दास्मन्युद्धायदाभशुल्कोपवाऽीयनद्द्येयर्गस्मः वर्षे । यथायथं टक्टिट्नोरपवादः ।

48. The affix than (2-34) comes in the same sense of "an interest, a rent, a profit, a tax or a bribe given thereby or therein", after a word denoting an ordinal, and after the word ardha.

This debars दक and िदन् ॥ Thus दिनीयो दृद्धादिर्गमन् दीयने दिनीयिकः, नृतीर विकः पंचानिकः सप्तमिक , भोद्धिकः ॥ The word भद्धे is technically the name of रूपकारी

भागाद्यस्य ॥ ४९ ॥ पदानि ॥ भागात्, यत्, च ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ भागशब्दात्यत् प्रत्ययो भवति । चकाराट्टंघ । तद्यमिन्वृद्धायनाभगुरूकोपदा दीयतङ्खेनसिन्नर्थे ।

49. The affix yat (4) comes after the word bhâga in the sense of "an interest, a rent, a profit, a tax or a bribe given thereby or therein".

By the word च in the sûtra डन् also comes. This debars डच ॥ Thu. नागो वृद्धादिर्गस्मन् दीयते = भाग्यं or भागिकं शतम् ; भाग्या or भागिका विश्वतिः ॥ The word नाग also denotes रूपकार्थ ॥

' तद्धरित वहत्यावहित भाराद्वंशादिभ्यः ॥ ५० ॥ पदानि ॥ तत्, हरित, वहित, भावहित, भारात्, वशादिभ्यः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ तहिति दितीयासमर्याद्धरत्यादिष्वर्थेषु यथाविहितं प्रत्ययो भवति ।

50. The above mentioned affixes, after the word for preceded by the word in &c, have the sense of 'who carries away, or conveys or brings that'.

The case in construction here is accusative (तर्). Thus वंदाभारं हरित, यहति ग्रावहति या चांदाभारिकः, कीटजभारिकः, बाल्बजभारिकः ॥

Why do we say "after भार"? Observe वंशं हरीन, no affixing. Why do we say "preceded by वंश &c". Observe ब्रीहिमारं हरीन, no affixing.

According to another explanation, the phrase भागत् वंशानिश्यः is explained s भारभूनेश्यो वंशानिश्यः. Then the sûtra will mean "the above named affixes come fiter वंश &c. when they denote a load". Thus भारभूनान् वंशान हर्रात च्वांशिकः, तंदिजिकः, बाल्बिजिकः ॥ Why do we say "when denoting a load भार"? Observe वंशं रित ॥ Why do we say after वंश &c.? Observe भारभूनान् वृहिन् वहिन् ॥ Both hese explanations are valid and traditional.

The word हरनि means to carry to another place or to steal; वहींस means a curry on ones back or head, आवहाँन means to produce or bring.

। वंश, 2 कुटज, 3 बल्वज. । मृत, 5 स्थुणा, (स्युग), 6 अक्ष, 7 अदमन्, 8 अक्ष, 9 तक्षण * , 9 उक्ष, 11 खदु । ॥

यस्नद्रव्याक्ष्यां ठन्कनो ॥ ५२ ॥ । पदानि ॥ वस्न-द्रव्याक्ष्याम्, ठन्, कनो ॥ इत्तिः ॥ वस्नद्रव्यशस्यां द्वितीयासमर्थास्यां यथासख्य सन कर इत्येतै। प्रत्ययो मवना हरवादिष्वर्थेष् ।

51. The affixes than (- - 東新) and kan (- - 事) come respectively after the words vasua and drayya, in the econd case in construction, in the same sense of 'who carries &e.'

Thus वस्ते हराति वहाति या अधिस्तकः, द्रव्यकः ॥

संभवत्यवहरति पचिति ॥ ५२ ॥ पदानि ॥ सम्भवति, अवहरति पचिति ॥ शृक्षिः ॥ नाशित द्वितीया समर्थावभिक्ततुवर्तते । नशित द्वितीया समर्थावभिक्ततुवर्तते । नशित द्वितीयासमर्थाव्यमवत्याविद्वेषेषु यथाविदितं व्ययो भवति । तत्राधेयस्य प्रमाणानतिकेक संभवः । उपसंहरणमर्वहार । विक्रहने पाकः । शार्भिकम् ॥ वर्षास्तर्विति केव्यवर्तिक संभवः ।

शार्चकम् ॥ तत्त्वनीति ब्रायम्बन्धः ॥
52 प्रीष्ट above-mentioned affixes have also the

sense of "what is capable of holding that; or takes away that, or cooks that."

The word त्र is understood here, showing that the word in construction to which the affix is to be added should be in the accusative. The word संभव means the capacity to hold the exact quantity; अवहार means 'taking away, or containing.' Thus प्रस्थं संभवति = पास्थिकः 'a vessel capable of holding a Prastha measure.' So प्रस्थमवहर्गत or पचाति = प्रास्थिकः 'a vessel or a person that takes away, holds or cooks a Prastha measure.' Similarly काउविकः and खारीकः ॥ The word संभव does not govern the word पचित, thus प्रस्थं पचित ब्राह्मणी = प्रास्थिको 'Brahmani who cooks a Prastha.'

Vârt:—The affix अज् also comes after the word द्वोज in the sense of 'who cooks that.' e. g. द्वोज पत्रांति बाह्यणी = द्वीजी or द्वीजिकी ॥

आढकाचितपाचात्खोन्यतरस्याम् ॥ ५३ ॥ पदानि ॥ आढक, आचित, पात्रात्, सः, अन्यतरस्याम् ॥

ब्रानेः ॥ भारकाचितपानश्रदेश्यो दितीयासमर्थेश्यो उन्यतस्यां सम्वादिष्यथेषु सः प्रस्ययो भवति । 53. The affix kha (ईन) may optionally be added in the above sense of 'being capable of holding &c,' after the words âdhaka, âchita, and pâtra.

This स debars हम् which comes in the alternative. Thus भाडकं संभवति, भवहरति, पचति वा = भाडकीना वर आडिकिकी, आचितीना वर आचितिकी, पाचीणा वर पात्रिकी॥

द्विगोष्ठश्च ॥ ५४ ॥ पदानि ॥ द्विगोः, ष्ठन्, च ॥ वृत्ति ॥ भाडकाचितपात्राहित्येव । भाडकाचितपात्रान्ताद द्विगो संभवत्यादिष्यर्थेषु छन् प्रत्ययो भवति, चकाराःखः अन्यतरस्याम् ॥

54. The affix shthan (— इक) as well as the affix इ (ईन) may optionally come, after the same words âdhaka, âchita, and pâtra, being final of a Dvigu compound, the sense being that of 'what can hold, &c.'

The ख is read into the sûtra by the word च of the aphorism These two affixes ख and छन् being especially ordained, are not to be elided by V. 1. 28. But when in the alternative, we add the general affix हम, then it is elided by V. 1. 28. The न of छन् is for accent (VI. 1. 19), and the च for होच् ॥ Thus we have 3 forms:—प्राविकती, ह्याक्तीना, or ह्यावकी; ह्याचितिकी, ह्याचिताना, ह्याचिता कि this case of ह्याचिता the feminine is not formed by डीच् (IV. 1. 21) because of the specific prohibition contained in IV. 1. 22. So also हिपाचिकी, हिपाचीना and हिपाची

कुलिजाल्लुक्सी च ॥ ५५ ॥ पदानि ॥ कुलिजात्, लुक्, स्त्री, स्व ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ हिगोरितेव कुलिजशब्सन्ताद् हिगोः संभवत्यादिष्यर्थेषु लुक्स्सी भवतः । स्कारास्त्रंश्र अन्यतस्या सहजातुत्त्या लुगपि विकल्पने ॥

55. After the word kulija, being the final of a Dvigu, there is optionally the elision of the above affixes, or the adding of the affix ख (इन), in the sense of 'what can hold that &c'

By the affix go is also added. The elision being optional, the affix FI V. 1. 18 may optionally be elided by V. 1. 28. Thus we get four forms: द्दिकुलिजिकी (ष्टन्), द्दिकुलिजीना (ख), द्दिकुलिजा (ठम् लुक्), द्देकुलिजिकी (ठम्)।। In the last example, there is not vriddhi of the second term, though it was so required by VII. 3. 17. The anomaly is explained by holding that the word आलेश should be included in the exception along with संज्ञा and शाज of VII. 3. 17.

सोस्यांशवस्त्रभृतयः ॥ ५६ ॥ पदानि ॥ सो, अस्य, अंश, वस्न, भृतयः ॥ वित्तः ॥ श्र इति प्रथमासमर्थादस्याति षष्ठपर्थे यथाविहितं प्रत्यया भवति यत्तत् प्रथमासमर्थनश्चित्राविद्यान्तर्यान भवन्ति ॥

The affixes taught in V. 1. 18 &c have also the sense of 'this is his portion, price or pay.'

The a: shows that the case in construction is nominative. The word भन्न means 'share,' बस्त means 'price,' भृति means 'wages.' Thus पंच अशो वस्तो म भतिवस्य = पंचकः 'whose portion, price or pay is five' So समकः, साहसः ॥

तदस्य परिमाणम् ॥ ५७ ॥ पदानि ॥ तदः, अस्य, परिमाणम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तिर्तित प्रथमासमर्थारस्यति षष्ट्यर्थे यथाविहितं प्रत्यया भवति यत् प्रथमासमर्थे पारमाणं चे त्र इवति ।

57. The affixes V. 1. 18 &c have the sense of "this is its measure."

The word as shows that the word in construction should be in the nominative case. Thus प्रस्थः परिमाणमस्य = प्रास्थिको राशिः 'a heap whose mass is a Prastha.' So also खारीकः, शत्यः, शतिकः, साहस्रः द्वीरिणकः, कीडविकः, वर्षशतिकः, वार्षसह-स्रेकः ॥ So also पश्चिजीवित परिमाणमस्य = पाठिकः, दिसाप्तर्तिकः ॥

Why the words सदस्य have been repeated in this sûtra, when their anuvritti could have been drawn from the last aphorism, the word सा s स्य and तदस्य being the same? The repetition shows that the affixes are again ordained, 50 that the elision taught in V. 1. 28 does not apply. Thus हे पष्टी जीवित परिमाण-गस्य = दिपाष्टकः, दिसामितकः, ॥ Here the affix is not elided by V. 1. 28.

संख्यायाः संज्ञासंघसुत्राध्ययनेषु ॥ ५८ ॥ पदानि ॥ संख्यायाः, संज्ञा-संघ-सूत्र-अध्ययनेषु ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ तदस्य परिमाणमिति वर्मते । संख्यावाचिनः प्रातिपरिकात्परिमाणोपाधिकात्प्रथमासमर्थादस्येति षष्ठपर्थे यथाविहितं प्रत्ययो भवति । संज्ञासंघसूत्राभ्ययनेब्नित प्रत्ययार्थविशेषणम् ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ स्तामे उविधिः पञ्चवशाद्यर्थः ॥ वा॰ ॥ शनुशतोदिनिभ्छन्ससि ॥

वा० ॥ विशतकाति वन्त्रव्यम् ॥

58. The affixes V. 1. 18 &c come after a word denoting a numeral, in the sense of "this is its measure," when the word so formed means a Name, a Multitude, a Book, or a fixed way and mode of study.

The phrase त्रस्य परिमाण is understood here. The word in construction to which the affix is to be added should be in the nominative case. When it is a Name, the affix does not change the sense of the radical. Thus पंचकाः = पंचः 'the five' as पंचका शकुनयः, किकाः 'the Three'= शालक्कायनाः ॥ The sense of the primitive is changed when it means a संघ 'a multitude or flock'; as पंचकः संघः, अष्टकः ॥ So also when it means a स्व 'a Book', as, अष्टावधायाः परिमाण मस्य स्वस्य = अष्टक पाणिनीयम् 'The Ashtaka of Pâṇini viz, a Book comprising Eight Adhyâyas'. So also दशकं वैयाप्रपरीयम्, जिक काशकृष्यम्॥ Is not a collection of Adhyâyas the same as सघः? No, the word संघः is confined to a collection of living beings only.

The word अध्ययन means 'study'. Its numerical measure (संख्या परिमाण) means the particular number of times, or ways in which it should be read. Thus पंचकांऽधीनः 'what is studied five-times or in five modes' समकोऽधीनः so also अष्टकः or नदकः॥

Vârt:—The affix द comes after the words पंचारश &c, when the word means a Stoma. As, पंचारश मन्त्राः परिमाणमस्य - पंचारशः स्तामः समस्यः स्ताम &c. The indicatory द causes the clision of final (दि) by VI. 4. 143, in the cases of words like एकदिश &c. In the case of पंचारशः the न is elided by VI. 4. 144.

Vårt:—The affix र्डान comes in the Chhandas after words ending in द्यान and द्यान, as, पंचार्वदाने।द्वांमासाः, त्रिदाने। मासाः ॥

Vart :-- So also after the word विश्वात, as विश्विनोऽङ्गिरसः ॥

पङ्क्तिविंशति विंशसन्वारिंशत्पञ्चाशन्यष्टिसमत्यशीतिनवातिशतम् ॥ ५९ ॥ पदानि ॥ पङ्कि, विंशति, विंशत्,चत्वारिंशत्, पञ्चाशत्, पष्टि, सप्तातं, अशीति, नविंशति शतम् ॥

्वांत्तः ॥ तरस्य परिमाणिमिति वर्त्तते । पङ्क्तयादयः शब्दा निपारयन्ते । योत्रह लक्षणितानुपपत्र सत्सर्वे निपार नारिसद्धमः।

59. The following words are anomalous: pańkt 'a verse', vińsati 'twenty', trińsat 'thirty', chatvârińsa 'forty', pańchâsat 'fifty', shashţhi 'sixty', saptati 'seventy' asîti 'eighty', navati 'ninty', and sata 'a hundred'.

The words त्रदस्य परिः।णम् are understood here also: पंक्ति is formed by adding नि to पंच, the final being elided, meaning 'a verse the measure of which is five', i. c. a half-quarter consisting of 5 syllables. The word विश्वति is formed by adding श्रांत ए to the word विश्व which replaces the two word श्रां

शतः as श्री दशती परिमाणमस्य संघस्य = विश्वतिः ॥ So the affix शत् comes after विन् epresenting वयोदशतः; so for चतुर्णो दशतां we have चरवारिन् and then add शत्, imilarly with पंचाशन्॥ Similarly with the rest.

Note: - All the rest appears to be the conjectural etymology of Patanjali and Kāsikāāra, and hence it is omitted.

The word पंक्ति also means 'a line'. As ब्राह्मणपङ्क्तिः, पिपीलिका पंक्तिः ॥ Icre the sense has no relation to its etymology.

पब्चद्दशती वर्गे वा ॥ ६० ॥ पदानि ॥ पञ्चत्-दशती-वर्गे-वा ॥ • मृत्तः ॥ पञ्चत् रशत् इरवंती निपारवंते तरस्य परिमाणिनरयस्मिन्त्रिये वर्गेनिभेये ।

60. The words panethat and dasat in combination with varga, may be anomalously so formed, in the sense of 'this is its measure'.

This ordains उति instead of कन् V. 1. 22, which also comes in the alternative. As पंचक्रां: , दशक्रां: or पंचक्रांवर्गः, दशक्रांवर्गः।

सप्तनोञ् छन्दासि ॥ ६१ ॥ पदानि ॥ सप्तनः, अञ्, छन्दसि ॥ धृत्तिः ॥ वर्गद्रस्येव । तदस्य परिमाणमिति च । सप्तन्ताध्ताच्छन्तसि विषये ऽम् प्रत्ययो भवति धर्गैभिधये ।

61. The affix an $(\pm /-3)$ comes after the word saptan, in the Chhandas, when the meaning is that of a Varga.

As सप्त साप्तान्यसूजन् ॥ The phrase तदस्य परिमाण is understood here.

त्रिंशसत्वारिंशतोद्यीद्यणे संक्षायां उण् ॥ ६२ ॥ पदानि ॥ त्रिंशत्-चत्वारिंशतोः, ब्राह्मणे, संक्षायाम, उण् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ तउम्य परिमार्णामन्यतः । वर्गद्दति निवृत्तमः । त्रिश्चष्यारिशच्छव्शभ्यां संज्ञायां विषये उण् परवयो भवति, तदस्य परिमार्णाभरवतस्मिन्त्रिषयं ब्राह्मणेभिधेये ॥

62. The affix dan (±—3) comes after the words tring and chatvaring at, in the sense of 'this is its measure', when it is the Nune denoting a Brahmana-book.

The word बर्ग does not govern this sûtra. The indicatory इ causes the elision of the last vowel with the consonant that follows it (VI. 4. 143). The force of the locative case in ब्राह्मणे is that of अभिष्म and not विषय, i. e. when the word means a Brâhmaṇa itself. Had the force been that of विषय, it would have meant, 'in the Brâhmaṇa literature'. As जित्रसभ्यायाः परिमाणनेषां ब्राह्मणानां = भैशानि ब्राह्मणानि 'The Brâhmaṇa containing thirty Adhyâyas'. So बाखारिशानि ब्राह्मणानि ॥ These being the names of certain Brâhmaṇas.

्र ब्यहिति ॥ ६३ ॥ पदानि ॥ तद्-अहिति ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ताहाति हितीयासमर्थावर्धति इत्यस्मित्रर्थे यथाविहितं प्रत्ययो भवाति ॥ 63. The affixes V. 1. 18. &c, have also the sense of 'who deserves that'.

The case in construction here is accusative. Thus श्वेतच्छचमर्शत = श्वेतच्छचिकः "who deserves the White Umbrella". So also বাজনুন্দিকঃ, ছাংলঃ, ছাবিকঃ
साहसः॥

छेत्रादिभ्यो नित्यम् ॥ ६४ ॥ पत्रानि ॥ छेदादिभ्यः,नित्यम् ॥ तृत्तिः ॥ नित्यमहर प्रत्यवार्थान नेवणम् । छेत्राहिश्या । इतीयासमर्थेश्या नित्यमईतीत्यसिवर्थे यथात्रिहतं प्रत्यया भवति ॥

64. After the words 34 &c in the second case in construction, the above-mentioned affixes have the sense of "who deserves that under all circumstances".

Thus छेवं नित्यमहीत = छैदिक:, so also भैदिक: ॥

1 छिद, 2 भेद, 3 होह, 4 दोह, 5 नर्स (वर्स), 6 कर्ष, 7 सीर्थ , 8 संप्रवाग, 9 विप्रयोग, 10 प्रयोग , 11 विप्रकर्ष, 12 प्रेषण, 13 संप्रम, 14 विप्रम , 15 विकर्ष , 16 प्रकर्ष , 17 विस्ता विस्त्रं ध (from विस्ता is formed वस्त्रिक), 11

शीर्षच्छेदादाश्च ॥ ६५ ॥ पदानि ॥ शीर्ष-छेदात्,यत्, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ शीर्षच्छेदशब्शद (इतीयासमर्थात्रित्वमहतीस्वस्थित्रथे वत् प्रत्वयो भवति चक्राराद्यथाविहितम् ॥

65. The affix yat (4) as well as the above affixes come after the word Sîrshachehheda in the accusative, in the sense of 'who deserves that under all circumstances'.

Thus शिरडछंद निस्यमहंति = शीर्पच्छेदा, or शैर्पच्छेदिकः ॥ The word शिरस् is changed irregularly into शीर्ष before the affix.

दण्डादिभ्यो यः ॥ ६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ दण्डादिभ्यः, यः ॥ वृत्तिः । निरवामिनि निवृत्तम्॥ रण्डापिश्यो मितीयासमर्थेभ्यो ऽईतीरवासमप्रेये वः मध्ययो भवति । ब्रकोपयार

66. After the words danda &c in the accusative, the affix ya comes in the sense of 'who deserves that'.

The word नित्य does not govern this sûtra. This **य** debars **इक्** V. 1. 19. Thus क्ष्यस्ति = क्ष्यः ' deserving to be killed'. मुसस्यः &c.

1 कुण्ड, 2 मुसल, 3 मधुपर्क, 4 कशा, 5 आर्च, 6 मेघ, 7 मेथा, 8 सुवर्ण*, 9 उदक, 10 वध, 11 थुग, 12 सुहा, 13 भाग, 14 दुभ, 15 भङ्ग*, 11

Note.—The Sidhanta-Kaumudi gives the sutra as वण्डादिश्यो यन्: another version gives the sutra as वण्डादिश्य: only drawing the affix यन् from the last sutra

हन्द्रसि प्रृह्णीं अ॥ पर् नि । छन्द्रसि,च (यत्)॥ वृत्तिः । प्रातिपदिकशव खन्दासि विषय तरहंतित्यासित्रपे वन् प्रस्वयो भवति । डमादीनामपवादः ।

if. The affix yat (4) comes in the sense of 'deserving the in the Chhandas, after every prâtipadika.

This debars डम् &c. Thus उद्दर्भा वृत्तवः, शूँ-वः पलादाः, गैरयो देशः ॥ See VI. 1. 213.

पात्राद् ग्रंश्च ॥ ६८ ॥ पदानि ॥ पात्रात्, धन्, च ॥ वितः । पावशब्दाद धन् प्रत्यवो भवति चकारायण्य, तद्वंतीत्यस्मित्रथे । वक्वमीरपवादः ।

68. The affix ghan (👉 स्यं) together with yat (यं) comes in the sense of "deserving that", after the word pâtra.

This debars हक्क and हम्।। The word पाच denotes measure also. Thus पाचमहेति -- पाञ्चः or पाचिकः।।

कडक्करदक्षिणाच्छ च ॥ ६९ ॥ पदानि ॥ कडक्कर-दाक्षिणात्, छ, च ॥ वृत्तिः । कडक्करतक्षिणात्राव्यां छः प्रस्वयो भवति, चकारायण्च तर्ववंतीत्यस्मिन्वियये । टकोपवादः ।

. 69. The affix chha (इंग) as well as yat (व) comes in the sense of 'deserving that', after the words kaḍaṅkara and dakshiṇâ.

This debars हक् ॥ Thus कडहूरमहंति = कडहूरीय or कडहूराः 'one deserving straw' such as a cow. So also दक्षिणीयः or दक्षिण्यो ब्राह्मणः 'a Brahmana deserving alms.'

स्थालीबिलात् ॥ ७० ॥ पदानि । स्थालीबिलात्-(छ-यते।)
वितः । छयतावतुवर्नेते । स्थालीबिलग्रस्थान्यको पत्यवै। भवतः सर्वस्तीत्यसिम्यर्थे । ठकोपवारी ।

70. The affixes chha (र्य) and yat (य) come in the sense of 'deserving that,' after the word sthâlîbila.

This debars इक ॥ Thus स्थालीबिलीयास्तण्डुलाः or स्थालीबिल्या 'rice deserving the pot' i. e. cookable rice.

यक्कार्त्वग्भ्यां घस्त्रज्ञी ॥ ७१ ॥ पदानि । यक्क-ऋहित्वग्भ्याम्-घ-स्रज्ञी ॥ वृत्ति । बह्ममध्याद्विक्मध्याच्य व्यासंग्रवं पत्तमी प्रत्ययी भवतः तर्वतीत्यस्मिन्विषये । व्यापवादी । वार्त्तिकम् ॥ बह्मरिवम्भ्यां तत्कर्मार्वतीत्युपसंग्रवानम् ॥

71. The affixes gha ($\tau \tau$) and $\tau \tau$) come respectively after the words yajña andritvija, in the sense of 'deserving that.'

This debars ठक्र ॥ Thus बिताबो ब्राह्मणः 'a Brâhmaṇa worthy of honor at a sacrifice.' भारित जीनो ब्राह्मणः ॥

Vart:—After the words yajña and ritvija, these affixes have also the sense of "deserving the performance thereof". Thus बज्ञकर्माईति = बज्जियों देश: 'a place fit for the performance of sacrifice.' इतिक कर्माईति = भार्त्वजीन बाह्यणकृतम् ॥

Here ends the governing power of set V. 1, 19: hence forward is the jovernment of set V. 1, 18.

पारायणतुरायणचान्द्रायणं घर्त्तयति ॥ ७२ ॥ पदानि ॥ पारायण-तुरायण-चान्द्रा-यणम्, वर्तयति (ठञ्)

्वृत्तिः । समर्थविभक्तिरतुवर्त्तते । भईतीति निवृत्तम् । पाराधणाविश्यो दितीयासमर्थेभ्यो वर्त्तयतीत्यास्मिन्नर्थे इम् प्रत्ययो भवाति ।

72. The affix than (+/— TA V. 1. 18) comes in the sense of 'who performs this', after the words parayana, turayana and chandrayana, being in the 2nd case in construction.

The force of अर्हति ceases. Thus पारायणिक म्छान 'a pupil, who reade, under a teacher': तौरायणिको यजनानः, चान्द्रायणिकस्तपस्त्री ॥ The word पारायण means a 'teacher' (प्रस्य करोति) ॥

संशयमापन्नः ॥ ७३ ॥ पदानि ॥ संशयम्-आपन्न (ठम्) ॥ वृत्तिः। संशयशब्शः द्वितीयासमर्थारापत्र इत्येतस्मित्रथे ठम् प्रत्ययो भवति ।

73. The affix than (土土 (本本) comes after the word sansaya in the accusative construction, the sense being "fallen into this, or thrown into it".

Thus संशयमापत्रः प्राप्तः = सांशयिकः स्थाणः "a doubtful pillar", i. e. in a precarious state.

योजनं गच्छति ॥ ७४ ॥ पदानि ॥ योजनम्-गच्छति (ठञ्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ योजनशब्दाद द्वितीयासमर्याद् गच्छतीत्यस्मित्रयें द्रम् प्रस्ययो भवति ॥

वार्त्तकम् ॥ कोशशतयोजनशतयोरुपसंख्यानम् ॥

षा॰ ॥ तता अभगमनमईतीति च कोशशतयोजनशतयोरुपसंख्यानम् ॥

74. The affix than comes in the sense of 'who goes', after the word yojana in the accusative construction.

Thus योजनं गच्छति = योजनिकः॥

Vart:—So also after the words क्रोशशत and बाजनशत. As क्रोशशतिकः बीजनशिकः।

Vârt:—The affix after these two words means also "who is worthy to be approached from so far". As क्रांशशताक्षभगमनमहीत = क्रीशशतिका निषुः, योजन-शतिक आचार्यः॥

पथः ष्कन् ॥ ७५ ॥ पदानि ॥ पथः- ष्कन् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पथिन्शब्गद् द्वितीयासमर्थाद् गच्छतीत्यस्मित्रर्थे ष्कन्यस्ययो भवति ॥

- 75. The affix shkan $(4-\pi)$ comes in the same sense of 'who goes there', after the word patha, being in the 2nd case in construction.
- Of the affix ष्क्रत, ए is for डीए (IV. 1. 41), and मू for accent (VI. 1. 197) As पन्यानं गच्छति = पैथिकः fem. पथिकी ॥

पन्थो ण नित्यम् ॥ ७६ ॥ पदानि ॥ पन्थो,ण,नित्यम् ॥

[तिः ॥ नित्यमङ्गं प्रत्यवार्थविशेषणम् । पयः पन्य इत्यवनादेशा भवति णश्च प्रत्यवा नित्वं गच्छतीत्वस्मिवषये ॥

76. The affix na $(\pm \Im)$ comes after the word antha, which becomes the substitute of pathin, the sense of the ffix being "who always goes".

The word निस्य qualifies the sense of the affix. Thus पन्थानं निस्यं गच्छ-⇒पान्यः as पान्थो भिक्षां याचते ॥ Why निस्यं ? See पाथिकः ॥

उत्तरपथेनाहृतं च ॥ ७७ ॥ पदानि ॥ उत्तरपथेन-आहृतम्-च (ठ्रञ्)॥
[तिः ॥ निर्देशादेव समर्थविभिक्तः । उत्तरपथशब्शानृतीयासमर्थाशहृतमित्वेतस्मिन्त्रिषये ठम् प्रस्वयो
शति ॥

ार्त्तिकम् । भाइतप्रकरणे वारिजङ्गलस्यलकान्तारपूर्वपदादुपसंख्यानम् ॥

ा० ॥ अजपथशङ्कुपथाभ्यां चोपसंख्यानम् ॥ वा• ॥ मधुकमरिच्योरण स्थलान् ॥

77. The affix **z**\(\frac{1}{2}\) comes, after the word 'uttarapatha' is the third case in construction, in the sense of 'who passes y that way' and 'what is conveyed by that way'.

The construction of the sûtra shows that the base must be in the 3rd se. The word च shows that the word गच्छित 'who passes by that way' ould also be read into the aphorism. Thus उत्तरपयेनाह्तं = भौत्तरपिकम् or रिपयेन गच्छिति = भौत्तरपिकः॥

Vart:—So also after the word पथ preceded by the words बारि, जहूल, ल, कान्तार the affix has the sense of 'conveyed by that way' or 'passing by at way'. As वार्षियेनाहतः = वारिपियकम, वारिपयेन गच्छति = वारिपियकः, so also जाहूलक्का, स्थालपियक, कान्तारपियक, masculine or neuter according as the affix means niveyed or passing.

Vart:—So also after the words भजपय and शंकुपय as, भजपयेनाहतं गच्छाते = भाजपिकः, शांकुपिकः ॥

Vart:—The affix अण् comes after the word स्थलपथ when the thing-nveyed or brought means honey' or 'pepper'. As स्थालपथं मधुकं, स्थालपथं मारिचम् ॥

कान्त्रात् ॥ ७८ ॥ पदानि ॥ कालात् (ठञ्) ॥ सिः ॥ कालादिस्यिभेकारः । यदित ऊर्थमनुक्रमिष्यामः कालादिस्येवं तद्वेदितस्यम् ॥

78. In the following sûtras, the phrase "after a ord denoting time", should be supplied to complete the ense.

The word कालात् bears rule in the following aphorisms upto V. 1. 96 ilusive. Thus the next sûtra तेन निर्वृत्तम् means 'accomplished by means 'areof'. We must read the word काल into it. As मासेन निर्वृत्तम् = मासिकाम् &c.

तेन निर्युत्तम् ॥ ७९ ॥ पदानि ॥ तेन-निर्वृत्तम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तेनेति नतीयासमर्थास्कालवान्तिनः प्राप्तिपरिकानिर्वृत्तमिरवस्मित्रथे बस् परवयो भवति ॥

79. The affix than (± -15) comes after a wordenoting time, being in the third case in construction, in the sense of "to be accomplished by that time".

Thus अड्डा निर्वृत्तं न आद्विकम् "to be accomplished in a day" i. e. a certai portion of reading &c, आर्थमासिकम्, सांवस्मरिकम् ॥

तमधीष्टो भृतो भूतो भाषी ॥ ८० ॥ पदानि ॥ तमधीष्टो, भृतः, भूतः, भाषी ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तमिति द्वितीयासमर्थास्कालवास्त्रिनः प्रातिपिक्षिकाक्ष्यीष्टां भृतो सूतो वा भावीस्वस्मित्रये यथाविक्षि प्रस्वयो भवति ॥

80. The above-affixes come after a word expressing time, in the accusative case in construction, in the senses of "solicited to instruct for such a period, hired for such a period, which had lasted for such a period, or which will last so long".

The word अधीष्टः means "honorary office", therefore 'one solicited t teach, but who accepts no pay' III. 3. 161, भूतः means "engaged on wages भूतः means 'the time pervaded or occupied by its existence', and भावी the sam as last in the future. The word denoting time will be in the second cas by II. 3. 5. Thus मासमधीष्टः = मासिकोऽध्यापकः, so also मासंभूतः = मासिकः कर्मकरः, मासं भूतः = मासिको व्याधिः, मासंभावी = मासिक उस्सवः ॥

- Q. The solicitation (अध्ययण) and hiring (भरण) only take a short time how can these acts extend over a month?
- A. It is not these acts, but their results which extend over a month such as, teaching and serving.

मासाद्वयसि यत्ख्रजी ॥ ८१ ॥ पदानि ॥ मासाद्, वयासि, यत्-खर्जी ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ मासग्रदाद्वयस्वभिधेवे वल्लमी प्रत्ववी भवतः । ठमोऽपवारी ॥

81. The affixes yat (ं य) and khan (± देन) com after the word masa, in denoting 'age'.

This debars हम्र ॥ The word भृतः of the previous sûtra should be rea into this. Thus मार्सभूतः = मास्यः or मासीनः 'a month old'.

Why do we say when denoting 'age'? Observe मासिकः ॥

ब्रिगोर्यप् ॥ ८२ ॥ पदानि ॥ ब्रिगोः, यप् ॥ वृक्तः ॥ मासाइयसीति वर्तते । मासान्ताद् द्विगोर्यप् प्रस्ययो भवति वयस्यभिधेये ।

82. The affix yap ($\underline{\mathbf{q}}$) comes after the word mass when forming a Dvigu compound; and meaning 'age'.

Thus द्वी मासी भूतः = दिमास्यः, त्रिमास्यः ॥

वण्मासाण् ण्यश्व ॥ ८३ ॥ पदानि ॥ वण्मासात्, ण्यत्-च ॥ त्तः ॥ वबसीरवेव । वण्मासश्रदशबुरवस्वभिषये व्यत् प्रस्वयो भवति, यपु च ॥

83. After the word shanmasa, come the affixes at (±—यं) as well as यए and ठञ्, in the sense of 'age'.

Thus पाण्मास्यः, पण्मास्यः, and पाण्मासिकः ॥

अवयसि ठंश्च ॥ ८४ ॥ पदानि ॥ अवयसि, ठन्, च ॥ नैः ॥ षण्मासग्रहगदवस्यभिषेत्रं ठन् पत्यवा भवति ॥

84. The affix than $(\angle - \mathbf{r})$ comes also after the ord shanmasa, when 'age' is not meant.

The च draws in the affix ण्यत् also. Thus षण्मासिकः or पाण्मास्यो रागः 'a case lasting six months'.

समायाः खः ॥ ८५ ॥ पदानि ॥ समायाः, खः ॥

त्तः ॥ भधीष्टारवश्रत्यारो ऽर्था अनुवर्त्तन्ते । समाश्रद्धाद् द्वितीयासमर्थाद् भधीष्टादिष्वर्थेषु खः प्रत्ययो ते । डजोपवादः ॥

85. The affix kha (ईन) comes in the fourfold senses solicited, hired, lasted, and will last, after the word samâ.

This debars ठम् ॥ Thus समामधीटो, भृती भृती भावी वा = समीनः ॥ Some say, sense of the affix is तेन निर्वृत्तं V. 1. 79, as समवा निर्वृत्तं = समीनः ॥

द्विगोर्वा ॥ ८६ ॥ पदानि ॥ द्विगो:-वा (खः) ॥

तः ॥ समायाः ख इत्येव । समाद्राब्झन्ताद् द्विगोर्निर्वृत्तादिष्ट्यर्थेषु पञ्चसु वा खः प्रस्ययो भवति ॥

86. The affix kha comes optionally in the senses aght in V. 1. 76, 80, after the word Samâ, forming a Dvigu.

In the alternative हम् will also apply. The Vartika taught in V. 1. 20 वनः संख्यापूर्वपद्यानां नदन्तमहण महुक्ति) applies here also. Thus द्विमासीन or देमा-

रात्रयहरसंघतसराख ॥ ८७ ॥ पदानि ॥ रात्रि-अहः-संबत्सरात्, च (खः) ॥ तः ॥ रात्रि अहः संवत्सर इत्ववमन्ताद् हिगोर्निर्वृत्तादिष्यर्थेषु वा खः प्रत्यवो भवति । खेन पुक्ते पक्षे उ-भवति ॥ /

87. The affix kha optionally comes in the fivefold uses (V. 1. 79, 82), after the words ratri, ahan, and samtsara, occasioning a Dvigu.

In the alternative हम् will also come. Thus दिसाबीणः देशिवकः, द्वपदीन - 4- 145 or देखद्विकः, दिसंवस्सरीणः, द्विसांवर्सारकः VII. 3. 15. वर्षाल्छक् च ॥ ८८ ॥ पदानि ॥ वर्षात् ' छुक्, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ हिगोरित्वेत । तर्षान्ताद् हिगोर्निर्वृत्तादिष्वर्थेषु वा सः प्रस्वयो भवति । पक्षे ठम् । तयोश्व व छुरभवति ॥

88. The above affixes kha and then may also be elided after a Dvigu ending in varshâ.

The affix ख as well as हम come in the five fold senses V. 1. 79, 80 after the word बर्बा forming a Dvigu; and these two affixes may also be elide optionally. Thus we have three forms; दिवर्षीणो, दिवार्षिको or दिवर्षो व्याधि: disease that lasted two years'. Compare VII. 3. 16; but when the sense that of भावा, the form will be देवर्षिक: 11

चित्तवाति नित्यम् ॥ ८९ ॥ पद्गनि ॥ चित्तवति-नित्यम् (सुक्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ चित्तवति प्रत्यवार्ये ऽभिधेव वर्षशब्दान्तादृ द्विगोर्निवृत्तादिष्वर्थेष्ट्रपश्रस्य प्रत्यवस्य निर्धं सुरभवित

89. The affixes meaning accomplished &c V. 1 79, 80, are necessarily elided after the word varshâ forming a Dvigu, when it refers to a being endowed with reason.

Here the elision is compulsary and not optional as in the last. The दिवर्षो हास्कः 'a boy two years old'. Why do we say चित्तवति "when meaning endowed with reason"? Observe दिवर्षीणे व्याधः ॥

षष्टिकाः षष्टिरात्रेण पच्यन्ते ॥ ९०॥ पदानि ॥ पिष्टकाः, पिष्टरात्रेण, पच्यन्ते । वृक्तिः ॥ षष्टिकाश्को निपाय्यते. बहुवचनमतन्त्रम् । षष्टिरात्रशब्दा तृतीयासमर्थास्कद् प्रत्ययो निप पच्यन्तइस्येतस्मित्रपे. रात्रिशब्स्य च लोपः ॥

90. The anomalously formed word shashţikâḥ l the meaning of "what are matured in six nights".

The word षष्टिकाः may be said to be formed by adding कन् to षष्टि in the 3rd case in construction, then eliding the word गाँच, the force of the a being 'matured'. Thus षष्टिगांग पच्यन्त = षष्टिकाः 'a kind of barley'. It is a n of barley and therefore does not apply to pulse, beans &c, though they may ripen in six days.

बत्सरान्ताच्छइछन्द्सि ॥ ९१ ॥ पदानि ॥ वन्सरान्तात्, छः, छन्द्सि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वस्सरान्तात्, छः, छन्द्सि ॥

91. The affix chha (ईय) comes in the Chhand in the fivefold senses taught in V. 1. 79, 80, after a stem ening with vatsara.

This debars डम ॥ Thus रश्वत्सरीयः, श्वावत्सरीयः ॥
संपरिपूर्वात्स च ॥ ९२ ॥ पदानि ॥ संपरिपूर्वात् स च ॥
वृत्तः ॥ संपरिपूर्वाद्रसरान्तायातिपहिकाच्छन्तस विषये निर्वसारिष्वर्धेष खःप्रस्वयो भवति, अकाराण्ड

92. The affixes ख (ईन) and छ (ईय) come in the hhandas in the fivefold senses taught in V. 1. 79, 80, after e word vatsara, when preceded by sam and pari.

Thus संवत्सरीणः and संवत्सरीयः, परिवत्सरीणः and परिवत्सरीयः ॥
तेन परिजय्यलभ्यकार्यसुकरम् ॥ ९३ ॥ पदानि ॥ तेन-पारिजय्य, लभ्य, कार्य,
कुकरम्-(ठञ्) ॥

र्तः ॥ तेनेति तृतीयासमर्थास्कालवाचिनः प्रातिपदिकात्परिजय्य लभ्य कार्य्य सुकर इत्येतेष्वर्थेषु उम् यो भवति ॥

93. The affix than (±/—the or h) comes after a ord denoting time, in the 3rd case in construction, in the use of "to be subdued, to be gained or attained, to be impleted and to be easily completed in that time".

Thus मासेन 'परिजय्यः (श्वक्यंत जेतुं)⇒मासिको ब्याधिः, सांवत्सरिको ब्याधिः, मासेन लभ्यः ।। ।सिकः पटः, मासेन कार्यं चमासिकं चान्द्रायणं, मासेन सुकरो चमासिकः प्रासादः ॥

तदस्य ब्रह्मचयम् (ठञ्) ॥ ९४ ॥ पदानि ॥ तत्-अस्य, ब्रह्मचर्यम् ॥ तः ॥ तद्दिति प्रथमा समर्थारस्यति पष्च्येथे दञ् प्रत्ययो भवतिः यत्तरस्येति निर्दिष्टं ब्रह्मचर्यं चेद्नवति ॥ ति द्वितीयासमर्थास्कालवाचिनः प्रातिपिक्तिरस्येति पष्च्येथे दञ् प्रत्ययो भवति ब्रह्मचर्यं चेद्गम्यते ॥ तिक्रम् । महानाम्यादिभ्यः पटीसमर्थभ्य उपसंख्यानम् ॥ वा० ॥ तद्यस्तीति च ॥

- ॥ भवान्तरविशाविभ्यो डिर्निर्वक्तव्यः ॥ वा० ॥ भटाच्यत्यारिशतो डुवुंश्व डिनिश्व वक्तव्यः ॥
- ०॥ चातुर्मास्यानां यरेगपश्च इद्यंश्च दिनिश्च वक्तव्य ॥ वा०॥ चतुर्मासाण् ण्या यज्ञे ॥
- ० ॥ संज्ञायामण्यन्तव्यः ॥
- 94. The affix than comes after a word of time in e sense of "an abstinence that lasts so long" or "who pracses abstinence so long".

The word सन् shows that the word must be in the accusative case: a shows the force of the affix, ब्रह्मचर्यः joins both. Thus मासं ब्रह्मचर्यमस्य = क्कां ब्रह्मचारी "who practises abstinence for a month". So also धार्थमासिकः, स्सिकः॥

Another explanation is, the affix than comes after a word in the first e in construction, when the sense is that of an abstinence which lasts for h a period. As मासोऽस्य ब्रह्मचर्यस्य = मासिकं ब्रह्मचर्यम् "an abstinence lasting for nonth". आर्थमासिकं, सांयस्परिकं ॥

In the first case the affix relates to a person, in the second, to the vow alf. Both these explanations are valid, as the structure of the aphorism open to both constructions.

Vart:—So also after the words महानामी &c in the genitive construction. • महानामिकम्, शाहानिकम्, आहित्य ब्रितिकम् ॥

Vårt:—After those words, the affix means also 'who practises that'. As महानाम्रीश्वरांत = माहानामिकः, आदिख्यत्रिकः, गाँगांनिकः ॥ महानाम्नी + ट्रञ् = महानामन् + ठ्रञ् (VI. 3. 35 Vårt) = माहानामिकः (VI. 4. 144). महनाम्न्य भूष्यः, तत् सहयग्निं व्रतं ॥

Vart: - The affix द्विन comes after the words अवान्तरदिक्षा &c, in the sense of 'who practices'. As अवान्तरदिक्षांचर्यन = अवान्तरदिक्षी, तिल्लातन् ॥

Vart:— The affixes इंद्रम् and द्विनं come after the word अष्टचलारिश्चन्, a अष्टचलारिश्चर्याण व्रतंचरति = अष्टचलारिश्चर का अष्टचलारिश्चर्याण व्रतंचरति = अष्टचलारिश्चर का अष्टचलारिश्चर

Vort:—The same affixes come after the words चतुर्गास्य &c, the final a being clided. As चतुर्मास्यान चर्गत = चातुर्मासकः or चातुर्मासित् ॥

Vårt:—The affix ण्य comes after धनुमांस in the sense of 'produced there' As धनुर्ध मारायु भनानि = धानुमांस्यानि ॥ It refers to a sacrifice.

V&rt:—The affix अण comes, when it is a Name, as, चतुर्पु मासेषु भवा = चातुर्मासी पार्जनासी ॥ So also आवाडी, कार्तिकी, फाल्गुनी ॥

तस्य च दक्षिणा यज्ञाख्येभ्यः॥९५॥ पदानि॥तस्यःच,दक्षिणा,यज्ञाख्येभ्य (ठञ्)

वृत्तिः । तस्येति षष्टीसमर्थेभ्यां वज्ञाख्येभ्यां दक्षिणत्येवस्मित्रर्थे द्रम् प्रत्ययो भवाति ।

95. The affix than, comes after a word being the name of a sacrifice, in the sense of "the fee thereof".

🗚९ भग्निष्टोमस्य विभिणा = भाग्निष्टोमिकीः वाजपेयिकीः राजगृदिकी ॥

The word **NEW** in the sûtra implies that the affix comes even after those sacrifice-denoting words which do not express time (V 1.78; h.d. not been used, the sûtra would have applied only to such sacrifice-denoting words as well. The Variation V. 1.20 would apply to **ALENTIAN** Some texts do not read **Y** in the satia

तज्ञ च दीयते कार्य भववत् ॥ ९६॥ पदानि ॥ तज्ञ, च, दीयते, कार्य्य, भववत् (ठञ्)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ तर्विति सप्रमीसमर्थाःकाठवाचिन भातिपविकारीयेत कार्यमिन्वेनवार्ययोभेववसान्यये। भर्वत

96. The affixes having the sense of भव (IV. 53, IV. 3.11) come after a time-denoting word, in the sense "what is given in that, and what is done in that".

As मासे अवस् मासिकं TV, 3, 11). This word also means मासे हीयते वा मासे कार्य ॥— Sanalad) सांवरसांग्क, प्रावृदेण्य TV, 3, 17), वासन्तिकम् TV, 3, 20) वासन् (TV, 3, 16), हमन्त्रम् TV, 3, 22), हमन्त्रम् TV, 3, 16). All these words mean also what is given or done in those season. The word वन् in भववन means that all the rules of मन्नभवः (TV, 3, 53, apply here

This sutra should be divided into two parts, one joining with the previous sutra, as नश च दीयने, बजास्थेश्यः, as आग्निहीमिकं भक्तं, राजसूथिकम्।

So far does the word কাল V. 1. 78, Lear rule. Hereafter general affixes will be taught.

ब्युष्टादिश्यो ऽण्॥ ९७॥ पदादि ॥ ब्युष्टादिश्यः, अण्॥ वृत्तिः । तत्रेति समगीसमर्थेभ्यो ष्युद्धीत्रभ्या शयते कार्यमित्येतयोरण् प्रस्यये। भवति । वार्त्तिकम् ॥ शण्यकरणे ऽग्निपर्याद्भ्य उपसंख्यानम् ।

97. The affix an (±-st) comes after the words to the interest of the sense of the given therein or done therein.

Thus ब्युष्ट दीयंत कार्य वा - वैयुष्टस , नित्यस ॥

Vârt:—So also after the words धान्तपद &c. As, धान्तिपदम, पैलमूलम् । This Vârtika can be dispensed with, as the word धान्तपद &c can be included in the धुष्टादि list of words.

्री च्युष्ट, 2 (नत्य, 3 निष्क्रमण, 4 प्रवेशन, 5 उपसंक्रमण, 6 तीर्थ, 7 शस्तरण (आस्तरण), 8 संग्राम, 9 सवात, 10 अक्षिपद, 11 पीलुमुल (पोलु, मुल), 12 प्रवास, 15 उपवास, 14 संश्रम, 15 हीर्थ, 11

तेन यथाकथाचहस्ताभ्यां णयते। ॥ ९८ ॥ पदानि ॥ तेन,यथा,कथाच,हस्ताभ्याम, णयते। ॥

्वृणिः । <mark>क्षियेन कार्यामिति वर्त्तते । तेन</mark>ेनि वृतीयासमर्थांभ्यां दथाकथाचहस्तरध्दाभ्यां दथासंख्यं णदती प्रस्तर्यो भवत ।

98. The affix \mathbf{w} (\pm -- \mathbf{w}) and $\mathbf{v}\mathbf{q}$ come respectively after the words yathâ-kathâ-cha, and hasta, being in the third case in construction, having the sense of what is "given or is done in this way or with this".

The words दीयते and कार्य apply to both; the rule of यथासंख्यः [1, 3, 10) not applying to it. The word यथाकथाच is an Indeclinable, meaning contempt. Of course this word cannot take any case-affix, it therefore only gives the sense of third case. As यथा कथाच दीयते कार्य दा = याथाकथाचन्: हस्तेन दीयते कार्य दा = हस्त्यम् ॥

संपादिनि ॥ ९९ ॥ पदानि ॥ संपादिनि (ठञ्) ॥ र्शोतः ॥ तेनेत्यव । नृतीयासमर्थात्सपादिन्यां नेपये ठञ्ज प्रत्यया भदाने ।

The word संपत्तिः means 'suitable, proper, fit'. The word संपादिन् is formed by adding णिन to संपद्, the force of the affix being that of necessity (III. 3. 170). As कर्णविष्टकाभ्यां संपादि मुखं कार्णविष्टांकक मुखं 'a face fit for carrings', वाक्रयुगिकम् गरिरम् i. e. वक्रयुगेन विशेषतः श्रीभेन ॥

कर्मवेषाद्यत् ॥ १०० ॥ पदानि ॥ कर्म्म-वेषात्-यत् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ कर्मवेषराब्ज्ञभ्यां हृतीयासमर्थाभ्यां यत्पन्ययो भवति संपाहिनीत्येतस्मिन्निषये । ठञ्गोपवादः ॥

100. The affix yat (4) comes in the sense of "being fitted with that", after the words karma and vesha, in the third-case in construction.

This debars than. कर्मणा संपद्मते = कर्मण्यं शासरम्, विषेण संपद्मते = वेदेयो नटः। For accent, see VI. 1. 213.

तस्मै प्रभवति संतापादिभ्यः ॥ १०१ ॥ पदानि ॥ तस्मै-प्रभवति, सन्तापादिभ्य (ठज्) ॥

वृत्ति ॥ तस्माइति चतुर्थीसमर्थेभ्यः संतापादिभ्यः प्रभवतीत्याम्मान्वषये ठम् प्रत्ययो भवाते ।

101. The affix than $(\pm - \xi \pi)$ comes after the word santapa &c in the dative construction, in the sense of "what is able to effect that".

The word प्रभवति means 'able, capable'. The dative here has the force of भलम् (H. 3. 16). As, संनापाय प्रभवनि च संातापिकः, सात्राहिकः ॥

1 संताप, 2 संवाह, 3 संघान, 4 संयोग, 5 संपत्तय, 6 संवेशन, 7 सर्वेष, 8 निष्पेष, 9 सर्ग, 10 निसर्ग, 11 विसर्ग, 11 विसर्ग, 11 विसर्ग, 11 विसर्ग, 11 स्वास, 11 उपवास, 15 संघान, 16 सर्वेष, 17 सवास, 18 समीइन, 19 सक्त, 20 मांसींक्नाद्विगृहीनावपि, 21 असर्ग ॥

योगाद्यश्च ॥ १०२ ॥ - पदानि ॥ योगात्, यत्, च ॥ वृत्तिः । योगग्राध्याययययो स्वाते, चकाराद टच्न, तस्मै प्रभवतीत्यस्मिन्विषये ।

102. The affix yat (4) is also added in this sense of 'able to effect that', after the word voga.

Thus वामाव प्रभवति = वाग्वः or वाग्वः ॥

कर्मण उक्रञ् ॥ १०३ ॥ पदानि ॥ कर्म्मणः, उक्रञ् ॥

वृत्ति । कर्मशब्दादुकम् प्रत्ययोभवति तस्य प्रभवतीत्येतन्मित्रथे । उन्ना उपवादः ।

103. The affix ukan (主 3本) comes after the word Karman, in the same sense of 'able to effect that'.

This debars इ.स. As कर्मणे प्रभवान - कार्युकं धनु ॥ This word कार्युकम mea always a 'bow', and is never employed to designate anything else.

समयस्तदस्य प्राप्तम् ॥ १०४ ॥ पदानि ॥ समयः, तत्, अस्य,प्राप्तम् (ठञ्)। वृत्तिः । समयश्रद्भात् तर्विति प्रथमासमर्थाद् अस्येति प्रश्चर्ये टम् प्रस्थयो भवति यत्तस्ययमासमर्थप्र चेदं भवति ॥

104. The affix than (± - xx) comes after the worsamaya in the first case in construction, in the sense of "the has arrived for it"

Thus सामयिकं कर्म = 'a work for which the time has come '.

ऋतोरण्॥ १०५॥ पदानि ॥ ऋतोः, अण्॥

वृत्तिः । तरस्य प्राप्तामित्यतुवर्त्तते । ऋतुराष्ट्रगत्तादिति प्रथमा समर्थाद्, अस्येति षष्ट्यये ऽण् प्रत्ययो भवति, तदस्य प्राप्तामित्येतस्मिन् विषये ।

वात्तिकम् । तरस्य प्रकरंण उपवस्त्रादिभ्य उपसंख्यानम् ॥

105. The affix an $(\pm -\pi)$ comes after the word ritu, meaning "that has come for it".

As ऋतः प्राप्तोऽस्य = भार्त्तवं पुष्पम् (Guna by VI. 4. 146) "the flower for which the season has arrived".

Vart :-- So also after the words उपवस्त्र &c. As औपवस्त्रम्, प्राशिवम् ॥

छन्दसि घस् ॥ १०६ ॥ पदानि ॥ छन्दसि, घस् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ ऋतुश्राब्दाच्छन्दसि विषये घस् प्रत्यया भवति तदस्य प्राप्तामिस्यस्मिन्विषये । अणापवादः ।

106. In the Chhandas, the affix ghas (इय) comes after the word ऋत in the same sense of season has come for it'.

This debars अण्. As अयंत येतिकेलियः ॥ Here there is no Guṇa by VI. 4. 146, because by sûtra I. 4. 16, कतु before the affix घस gets the designation of पत्, hence the guṇa rule which applies to भ (I. 4. 18) does not apply.

कालाद्यत् ॥ १०७ ॥ पदानि ॥ कालात्, यत् ॥ वृत्ति ॥ कालशब्शव्यत्यत्ययं भवति तरस्य प्राप्तामस्यस्मिन्वयये ।

107. The affix yat (4) comes after the word Kâla, in the same sense of 'time has come for it'.

As काल्यस्ताप, काल्यं शीतं ॥ See VI. 1. 213.

प्रकृष्टे टञ् ॥ १०८ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रकृष्टे ठञ् ॥

र्गुत्तः ॥ कालाहित्येवः तरस्येति च । प्राप्तार्मिति निवृत्तम् । प्रकर्षेण कालो विशेष्यते प्रकर्षे वर्तमानात्कालात्ययन समर्थारस्येति षष्ट्यये ठम् प्रत्यया भवति ।

108. The affix than (- एक) comes after the word Vala in the first case in construction, in the sense of "long-tanding".

As प्रकृष्टो काले**ऽस्य = कालिकमृण**म् "long-standing debt". - कालिकम वेरम् "longtanding enmity".

In this sutra काल and तरस्य are understood, but not so the word प्राप्तम् ॥
प्रयोजनम् ॥ १०९ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रयोजनम् (ठञ्) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ नार्वात प्रथमासमर्था स्थाने बडवर्षे उम्म प्रत्यया भवाने. यत्तत्यथमासमर्थे प्रयोजने चेत्तद्भवाने ॥

109. The affix than $(\pm - \xi \mathbf{s})$ comes after a word in the first case in construction in the sense of "that whose, occasion or purpose is this".

As इन्द्रमहः प्रयोजनमस्य = ऐन्द्रमहिकम्, गाङ्गामहिकम् ॥

विशाखायाढाद्णमन्यद्ण्डयोः ॥ ११० ॥ पदानि ॥ विशाखा-अयाढात्, अण्, मन्थ-दण्डयोः ॥

्रवृत्तिः ॥ विश्वाखाषाग्राश्चामण् प्रत्ययो भवित तदस्य प्रयोजनिमध्येतस्मिनिषये यथासंख्यं मन्यदण्डयोरः भिष्ययो ।

वार्त्तिकम् । चुडादिभ्य उपसंख्यानम् ॥

110. The affix an (±—अ) comes in the sense of 'that whose purpose is this', after the words visâkhâ, and ashâ-dhâ, when the derivative of the first is combined with मन्य and that of the second with दण्ड ॥

As वैशाखी मन्धः, आषाही रण्डः ॥

Vart:—So also after the words चडा &c. As चडा प्रयोजनमस्थ = चौडम्, श्रद्धा प्रयोजनमस्य = श्राद्धम् ॥

अनुप्रवचनादिभ्यरछः ॥ १११ ॥ पदानि ॥ अनुप्रवचनादिभ्यः, छः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अनुप्रवचनादिभ्यः प्रातिपदिकंभ्यभ्छ प्रत्ययो भवति तदस्य प्रयोजनिम्वयस्मिन्विषये । ठेजोपवादः। वार्त्तिकम् ॥ विशिषपृषिपतिरुष्तंद्वस्त्वत्तात्सपूर्वपरादुष्तंख्यानम् ॥ वा० ॥ स्तर्गादिभ्यो यद्गक्तव्यः ॥ वा० ॥ पुण्यादवाचनादिभ्यो सुण्यक्तव्यः ॥

111. The affix Chha (ईय) comes in the same sense of 'that whose purpose is this', after the words अनुप्रवचन &c.

This debars रुम् ॥ Thus अनुप्रवचनं प्रयोजनमस्य = अनुप्रवचनीयम्, उत्थापनीयम्॥

Vart:—So also after the derivatives formed by the affix अन (प्र) from the radicals विश्, 'to enter', पृर, 'to fill', पत् 'to fall', and रह 'to mount', when preceded by a word. As शहप्रविश्वनियम, प्रपापुरणीयम, अध्यप्रवत्नीयम्, प्रासाहारोहणीयम ॥

Vart:—The affix यन् comes after the words स्वर्ग &c. स्वर्ग प्रयोजनमस्य = स्वर्ग्यम्, यश्यम्, आयुष्यम्, काम्यम्, धन्यम् ॥

Vart:—The affix is elided after the words पुण्याहवाचन &c. Λ s, पुण्याह वाचनं प्रयोजनमस्य = पुण्याहवाचनं, स्वस्तियाचनं, शास्तिवाचनम् ॥

1 अनुप्रवच्यन, 2 उत्थापन, 3 उपस्थापन, 4 संवैद्यन, 5 प्रवेद्यन, 6 अनुप्रदेशन, 7 अनुवासन 8 अनुवच्यन, 9 अनुवासन, 10 अन्वाराहण, 11 प्रारम्भण, 12 आरम्भण, 13 आरोहण, 14 अनुवंदान 15 अनुवादन, 16 प्ररोहण ॥

समापनात्सपूर्वपदात् ॥ ११२ ॥ पदानि ॥ समापनात्, सपूर्वपदात् (छः)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ समापनशब्दात्पूर्वपराद्वियमानपूर्वपशच्छः प्रत्ययो भर्तान तरस्य प्रयोजनामिन्येनस्मिन्विपये । हर्त्रीः परावः ।

112. The affix Chha comes in the same sense of "that whose purpose is this", after the word samapana, when it has a word in composition preceding it.

This debars ठम्। Thus छन्दः समापनं प्रयोजनमस्य = छन्दः समापनीयम्, ब्याकरण समापनीयम्। The specific mention of the word प्रा in the aphorism indicates that the rule will not apply when a word other than a 'pada,' such as the affix 'bahuch,' V. 3. 68. precedes the word Samapana.

ऐकागारिकट् चौरे ॥ ११३ ॥ पदानि ॥ ऐकागारिकट्, चौरे ॥ वृत्तः ॥ ऐकागारिकट्, चौरे ॥

113. The word ऐकागारिकर is irregularly formed, in the sense of a 'thief'.

The feminine will be in डीव्. Thus एकागारं प्रयोजनस्य = ऐकागारिकः fem. 'की॥ This word can be regularly formed by ट्रम्, but it will always be restricted to mean a thief. When any other thing is designated, it will not take this affix. Thus एकागारं प्रयोजनस्य भिक्षाः, here there will be no affixing. The feminine moreover will be in डीव्॥ Some say the word is formed by adding the affix इकट् with the irregular Vṛiddhi of the first syllable.

आकालिकडाद्यन्तद्यन्ते ॥ ११४ ॥ पदानि ॥ आकालिक ट्, आद्यन्तव वने ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ आकालिकइ इति निपान्यते आव्यन्तवचने । समानकालक्षद्भयाकालक्षद्भ आहेकः । आव्यन्तवोस्थितद्विशेषणम् । इकट् प्रत्यवद्भ निपात्यते ।
वार्त्तिकम् । आकालाद टंश्च ॥

114. The word akalikat is irregularly formed in the sense of "what coincides with the beginning and the end i.e. what lasts only an instant".

The word भाकाल is substituted for समानकाल. Thus आकालिकः स्तनविदनुः a thunder lasting for an instant'. आकालिकी विद्युत् "a lightening lasting a twinde". i. c. whose death is equal to its time of birth or dying as soon as born.

Vart:—The affixes **उन्** and **उ**ञ् also come after भाकाल; as भाकालिका विश्वन्॥

So far is the governing power of the affix दम् V. 1. 18.

तेन तुल्यं क्रिया चेद्वतिः ॥ ११५ ॥ पदानि ॥ तेन, तुल्यं-क्रिया-चेत् वतिः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तेनति नृतीयासमर्थान्तव्यमित्यथे वतिः प्रत्ययो भवति यन्तत्वयं क्रिया चत्सा भवति ॥

115. The affix vati (बत) comes after a word in the third case in construction, in the sense of "like that", when the meaning is 'similarity of action'.

As ब्राह्मणेन तुल्यं वर्तते = ब्राह्मणवत्. राजवत् ॥

Why do we say "action"? The affix will not be joined when the similarity is in 'quality'. As पुत्रेणसह स्थूतः "as big as the son", पुत्रेण तुल्य पिङ्गलः ॥

तत्र तस्येव ॥ ११६ ॥ पदानि ॥ तत्र,तस्य,इव (वतिः) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ तत्रेति सप्तगीसमर्थात्तस्येति षष्टीसमर्थाच इत्रार्थे वितः प्रत्यया भवति ॥

The affix vati comes also in the sense of 116. "like what is therein or thereof'.

As मथुरायानिय = मथुरावन् 'like that in Mathura', as मथुरावन् खुप्ने पाकारः, पाटाने-पुत्रवन् साकेते परिखाः देवदत्तस्यव देवदत्तवद् यज्ञदत्तस्य गावः &c.

तदर्हम् ॥ ११७ ॥ पदानि ॥ तद्-अर्हम् (वतिः)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तरिति हितीयासमर्थार्स्हामत्येर्तास्मन्नर्थे वितः प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

117. The affix vati comes after a word in the second case in construction, in the sense of "befitting that or suited to that".

As राजानमहीत = राजवन पालनम् "the protection as befits a king i.e.as a kin should protect". ब्राह्मणवत्, ऋषिवत्, क्षत्रियवत् ॥

उपसर्गाच्छन्दसि धात्वर्थे ॥ ११८ ॥ पदानि ॥ उपसर्गात-छन्दसि-धात्वर्थे(विति वृत्ति ॥ उपसर्गात्सार्थने धार्खेयं वर्त्तमानात्स्वार्थे वृतिः प्रत्यया भवान छन्रास विषय ॥

In the Chhandas, the affix vati is added to an Upasarga (Preposition), in the sense of a verbal root.

As the word उद्दतः and निवतः in the following Rik (X. 142.4).

यदुक्ती निक्ता यामि बल्मन प्रथेगीय प्रगाधिति सेना ॥ "When thou O Fire! goest burning high (उद्दनः = उद्दतान्) and low ' निवतः - निगतान्) trees &c. तस्य भावस्त्वतस्री ॥ ११९ ॥ । पदानि ॥ नस्य-भावः- त्वतस्री ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ तस्येति षष्टीसमर्थार् भाव इत्येनस्मित्रथे त्वतना प्रत्यया भवतः ॥

119. The affixes tva (न्य) and tal (— त or ता) come after a word in the sixth case in construction, in the sense of "the nature thereof".

As अध्यस्य भावः = अध्यस्तेम् or अध्येताः गोत्वम् or गीता ॥

आ च त्वात् ॥१२०॥ पदानि ॥ आ-च-त्वात् (त्व-तस्ती)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ब्रह्मणस्त्व इति वश्यनि । आ एतस्मात्त्वयसग्रहस्तादु यानित ऊर्ध्वमनुकामध्यामः स्तव स्वती ह त्ययावधिकृता विवनव्यी ॥

From this forward as far as the aphorism V. 120.1. 136, the affixes त्व and तळ् bear rule.

Thus in V. 1. 122, स्व and तल् are read, giving the forms पृशुस्वम् and पुप्ता &c. This rule is intended to secure admission for these two affixes notwithstanding the bars in the shape of subsequent aphorisms directing the employment of other affixes. These affixes signify, in addition to MIT (nature) कर्म (action) also, in V. 1. 124. The word च in the aphorism is intended to secure their admission notwithstanding the affixes नम् and सम् (VI. 1.87 Thus श्चियाः भावः = स्त्रणमः, स्त्रीत्वमः, स्त्रीता 'the nature of a female'. पुस्तमः, पुस्ताः, पीक्षम् ॥

121. The affixes denoting 'nature', taught hereafter, do not come after a Tatpurusha compound formed by the negative particle नञ्, with the exception of the following:—chatura, sangata, lavana, vaṭa, budha, kata, rasa, and lasa.

Thus the words अपित, अपद्व and अरमणीय will have two forms only i. c. पितिस्त्रम् or अपितता, अपदुत्त्वम् or अपद्वता, अरमणीयस्त्रम् or अपमणीयता ॥ While by V. r. 28, other compounds will have यक् also, as सैनापत्यम् ॥ An exception to this is पितृर्व (VII. 2. 25), as used by the author himself. Why do we say नम् पूर्वात् a Tatpurusha whose first member is नम् ?? Observe बाईस्पत्यम्, प्राजापत्यम् ॥

Why do we say 'after a Tatpurusha?' Observe, when the word अपदु s a Bahuvrihi compound meaning नास्य पृथ्वः सन्ति, its derivative will be आपटवम्. so also, आलाघवम् ॥

पृथ्वादिभ्य इमनिज्वा ॥ १२२ ॥ पदानि ॥ पृथ्वादिभ्यः, इमनिच, वा ॥ वृक्तः ॥ पृथु इरवेवमादिभ्यः प्रातिपदिकेभ्य इमनिष्यस्ययो भवति वा, तस्य भाव इस्वेतस्मिन्नर्थं ॥

122. The affix imanich (इमैन) comes optionally in the sense of 'nature thereof', after the words prithu &c.

The word वा 'optionally' is employed with the intention of securing idmission for the affixes अग् &c. Thus पृथोर्भावः = प्रीयमन् nom. प्रियमा (पृथु + इमन् = पृथ + इमन् VI. 4. 155 = प्रथ + इमन् VI. 4. 161 = प्रीयमा), or पार्थवम् by V. 1. 131. So ilso भित्मा or मार्ववम् ॥ The उ of पृथु and मृदु is elided by VI. 4. 155, and इ s substituted for क by VI. 4. 161. Of course, the affixes स्व and सन् come lere also as, पृथुस्वम्, मृदुस्वम्, पृथुता, मृदुसा ॥

1 पूथु, 2 चुहु, 3 महत्, 4 पटु, 5 ततु, 6 लघु, 7 बहु, 8 साधु, 9 आग्रु (आग्रु !), 10 उह (ऊह), 11 सुह, 12 बहुल, 13 खुण्ड, 14 इण्ड, 15 खुण्ड, 16 अकिचन, 17 बाल*, 18 होड, 19 पाक, 20 वस्त, 21 मन्द, 22 स्वादु, 23 हस्य, 24 हीर्घ, 25 प्रिय, 26 वृष, 27 बहुजु, 28 क्षिप्र, 2 हुइ, 30 आग्रु*, 31 बेणु (!).

वर्णहृदादिभ्यः स्यञ् च ॥ १२३ ॥ पदानि ॥ वर्ण-हृदादिभ्यः,स्यञ् च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वर्णविशेषवाधिभ्यः प्रातिपदिकेभ्यो हृदादिभ्यभ स्वम् प्रस्थयो भवति, चकारादिमनिष्क, तस्य भाव रियतिसन्तिष्वे ॥

Thus शुक्रजस्य भावः = श्रीकृत्यम, शुक्रिजमन, शुक्रजस्य, शुक्रजना, कारण्यंम, कृष्णिमन्, कृष्ण-स्वम्, कृष्णता; शर्क्यम्, द्वांतम् (nom. मा), टबस्यम्, इत्रता ॥

The च of ब्यम shows that the feminine is formed by हीच् (III. 1, 41). As भौचिख: fem. भौचिती (VI. 4, 148, and 150).

1 हुद, 2 नुहु*, 3 परिवृद, 4 ध्वा. 5 क्र्या. 6 वक्त (चक्र). 7 शुक्र*, 8 चुक्र*, 9 ब्रा. 10 क्रुष्ट, (आक्रुष्ट). 11 लवण, 12 ताम, 13 शीत, 14 उपण, 15 जह, 16 बिधि; 17 पण्डिः 18 मधुर, 19 मुर्ख, 20 मुक्त. 21 विद्यांतलामध्यानाः (लाभ is also read The affix shyat is added to compound and ending in yata &e preceded by vi. as, विद्यातस्य नियाताः विद्यातमाः विद्

गुणवचनब्राह्मणादिश्यः कर्माणे च ॥ १२४ ॥ पदानि ॥ गुणवचन-ब्राह्मणादिश्यः कर्म्माणे, च (ष्यञ्) ॥

्वृत्तिः ॥ गुणमुक्तवन्तो गुणवचनाः गुवचनेभ्यो ब्राह्मणादिभ्यस तस्येति षष्टीसमर्थेभ्यः कर्मण्यभिषये यम् प्रत्ययो भवति । चकाराद् भाव च ।

वार्त्तिकम् ॥ चातुर्वर्ण्यात्तीनां स्वार्थउपसंख्यानम् ॥

124. The same affix shyan has after a word expressive of quality, and after Brâhmaṇa &c, the sense of the activity or occupation of something or some one.

The च in the aphorism is employed with the intention of including भाव or "nature". The word कर्म denotes activity. जडस्य भावः कर्म वा ≖ जाडघम् ः also ब्राह्मण्यम्, माणव्यम् ॥

The words भाव and कर्म bear rule upto the end of the chapter. Thi class of ब्राह्मण &c, is akritigana i. e. the fact of a word belonging to which is known only from the forms met with in writers of authority.

Vart:—The affix does not change the sense in पातुर्वण्यं &c, as पक्षा एव वर्णाः = चातुर्वण्यम् ॥ चातुराश्वम्यम्, चैलोक्यम्, चैस्त्रयम्, पाइगुण्यम, संन्यम्, सान्निध्यम् ॥ प्यम्, भीषम्यम् ॥

े ब्राह्मण, 2 वाडब, 3 माणव, 4 आहंतो नुमू च, as आहंत्त्वम् 5 चोर, 6 धूर्त 7 आराधव, 8 विराधि 9 अपराधव, 10 उपराधव, 11 एकभाव, 12 हिभाव, 13 त्रिभाव, 14 अन्यभाव, 15 अक्षेत्रहे 16 संवाहित, 17 संवेशित, 18 संभाषित, 19 ब्रह्माधित, 20 श्रीषंघातित् (शीर्षपातित्), 21 विर्यातिक 22 समस्य, 23 विषमस्य, 24 परमस्य, 25 मध्यमस्य, 26 अनीश्वर, 27 खुशाल, 28 चपल. $\frac{9}{2}$ निपुण, 30 पिशुन, 31 कुतूहल * , 32 क्षेत्रह, 33 निष्कत * , 34 बालिश, 35 अनस, 36 दुरपुर्ख,

37 कापुरुष, 38 राजम, 39 गणपित, 40 अधिपति, 41 गडुल, 42 तथाद, 43 विद्यास्त्र *, 44 विष्य*, 45 विपात*, 36 निपात*, 46 सर्वविद्याद्दश्यः स्वार्थे, सार्वविद्यः = सर्वविद्यः ॥ 48 चतुर्वेदस्योभयपदवृद्धिश्यः व्यविद्यः 49 चौदितः 50 मृतः, 51 कपि, 52 विद्यासः, 53 पिद्याचः, 54 विद्यालः, 55 धनपितः, 56 नगपितः, 57 निव 58 निधान 59 विषः, 60 स्वभावः, 61 निधातिन्, 62 राजपुरुषः, 63 विद्यायः, 61 विद्यातः, 62 राजपुरुषः, 63 विद्यायः, 61 विद्यातः, 61 निधातिन्, 62 राजपुरुषः, 63 विद्यायः, 61 विद्यातः, 61 निधातिन्, 62 राजपुरुषः, 63 विद्यायः, 63 विद्यातः, 65 विद्यातः, 6

स्तेनाद्यञ्चलोपश्च ॥ १२५ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्तेनात्-यत्, नलोपः, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ स्तेनश्वशस्प्रधासमर्थाक्षावकर्मणोर्यन्यस्ययो भवातः नशब्स्य लापश्च मर्वात ॥

125. The affix yat (4) comes in the sense of "nature thereof or action thereof", after the word stena, in the genitive, and \overline{a} is elided before this affix.

As स्तेनस्य भावः कर्म या = स्तेयम ॥ Some divide the sûtra into two स्तेनान् । यम् भवति (2) तता यत्र लोपदच as स्तेन्यम् and स्तेयम् ॥

सख्युर्यः ॥ १२६ ॥ पदानि ॥ सख्युः-यः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सांक्षज्ञज्ञाद् वः पत्यवा भवति भावकर्मणारथेवाः ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ वृत्तवाणग्भ्यां चेति वक्तव्यम् ॥

126. The affix य comes in the sense of 'nature or action thereof', after the word संख्या

As सख्यम् ' friendship '.

Vart:--So also after the words इन and विणक, as, हृत्यम् and विणक्त्यम् ॥ he word वाणिक्यम् is formed by V. 1. 124, विणक् belonging to ब्राह्मणाहि class.

कपिक्षात्योर्ढक् ॥ १२७॥ पदानि ॥ कपि क्षात्योः, ढक् ॥ । । । । कपिक्षातिशब्दाभ्यां ढक् प्रस्थयां भवति भावकर्मणार्थयाः ॥

127. The affix dhak (± - एवं) comes in the sense f'nature or action thereof', after the words kapi and juati..

Thus क्रपे भावः कर्म वा = कापेवम , ज्ञातेवम् ॥ The rule of वयासंख्य (I. 3. 10) pes not apply any where under this head.

पत्यन्तपुरोहितादिभ्योयक् ॥ १२८ ॥ पदानि ॥ पत्यन्त-पुरोहितादिभ्यः, यक् ॥ चिः ॥ पत्यन्तात्वातिपरिकात्पुरोहितारिभ्यभ यक् प्रत्ययो भवतिभावकर्मणोर्स्ययो ॥

128. The affix yak (± -4) comes in the sense of nature or action thereof', after a compound ending with pati, and after purchita &c.

Thus सेनापते भावः कर्न या = सैनापत्यम्, गाईपत्यम्, पाजापत्यम्, पौराइत्यम्, राज्यम् ॥

1 पुरोहित, 2 राजासे (असमासे, राजन् असे), 3 मामिक (संमामिक), 4 पिण्डिक, 5 मुहित*, 6 बाल, 7 मन्द, 8 खण्डिक, 9 दण्डिक, 10 वर्मिक (वर्मित), 11 कर्मिक, 12 धर्मिक*, 13 शिलिक (शिलिक), 14 मृतिक, 15 मृलिक, 16 तिलक, (तिलिका), 17 अज्ञालिक 18 अज्ञानिक, (अज्ञातिका), 19 कर्षिक, 20 पुत्रिक (पुत्रक), 21 अधिक*, 22 सित्तक, 23 पर्षिक*, 24 पिथक (प्रथका), 25 चिमक, 26 प्रतिक, 27 सार्यथ (सार्यिक), 28 आस्तिक*, 29 सूचिक, 30 संरक्ष*, 31 मृचक (संरक्षसूचक), 22 नारितक*, 33 अज्ञानिक, 34 शास्त्रक (राक्वर), 35 नागर*, 36 चूडिकं, 37 एषिक, 38 मिलिक, 39 स्तानिक, 40 चूडितिक, 41 कृषिक, 42 पृत्तिक, 43 पित्रक, 44 सलिनक, 45 पश्चिक, 46 ज्ञलिक, 47 श्रामिक, 48 तिध्विक, 49 प्रचिक्त, 50 प्रविक, 51 प्रसिक, 52 पूजनिक, 53 मृचिक, 54 स्वरिक॥

प्राणभृजातिवयोवचनोद्गात्रादिभ्यो ऽञ् ॥ १२९ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्राणभृत्-जाति-घयो वचन-उद्गात्रादिभ्यः, अञ् ॥

... वृत्तिः ॥ प्राणभृज्ञातिवाचिभ्यः प्रातिपदिकेभ्यो वयोवचनेभ्यः उहात्रादिभ्यश्राम् प्रस्ययो भवति मावकर्षः णार्र्थयोः ॥

129. The affix an $(\pm'-\Im)$ comes in the sense of 'nature or action thereof', after class names of animals, and words expressing age, as well as after udgâtri &c.

Thus अश्वस्य भावः कर्म वा = आश्वम्, औष्ट्रम्, कें(मारम्, केंशोरम्, औन्नात्रम्, भीनेत्रम्॥

1 उहातृ, 2 उन्नेतृ, 3 प्रतिहतृं, 4 प्रशास्तृ, 5 हातृ, 6 पोतृ, 7 हतृं (कर्तृ), 8 रथगणक 9 पत्तिगणक (पिश्चिणक पित्रगणक), 10 सुप्तु, 1 सुप्तृ, 12 अध्यर्यु, 13 वधू, 14 सुभग मन्त्रे ॥ In the Mantra literature subhaga takes अस्, as महत्ते सभगाय; sometimes there is no अस् as सीभाग्य मस्य दत्वाय ॥

हायनान्तयुवादिभ्योण् ॥ १३० ॥ हायतान्त-युवादिभ्यः, अण् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ हायनान्तेभ्यः प्रातिपदिकेभ्यो युवादिभ्यभाण् प्रत्ययो भवति भावकर्मणार्र्पयोः ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ भोत्रियस्य यन्तेषम् वाच्यः ॥

130. The affix an $(\pm - 3)$ comes in the sense ϵ nature or action thereof', after compounds ending in hayans and after yuvana &c.

Thus दिहायनस्य भावः कर्म वा = द्वेहायनम्, त्रेहायनम् ; यौवनम्, स्थाविरम् ॥ Vârt:—The य of श्रोत्रिय is clided, as श्लोत्रियस्य भावः कर्म वा = श्लोत्रम् ॥

1 युवन, 2 स्थांवर, 3 होतृ, 4 यजमान, 5 पुरुषासे (पुरुष असमासे), 6 आतृ (भातृ), 7 स् तुक (कतक), 8 अमण (अणम), 9 कड्क*, 10 कमण्डल, 11 कुकी, 12 सुकी, 13 दुःकी, 14 सुद्धा 15 दुई स्व, 16 मुद्ध स्, 17 दुई स्, 18 सुआतृ, 19 दुर्आतृ, 20 वृषल, 21 परिव्राजक, 22 सब्द्धाचारित. 2 अन्वंस, 24 हस्यासे (हस्य असमासे), 25 कुराल, 26 चपल, 27 निपुण, 28 पिशुन, 29 कुतूहल, 30 ह सज्ञ, 31 ओजियस्य यलेएस, 32 यातृ, 33 कृतक, 34 कुचुक, 35 कन्दृक, 36 मिथुन, 37 कुलती, 38 हस्, 39 कितव, 40 पोत. ॥

इगन्ताच लघुपूर्वात् ॥ १३१ ॥ इगन्तात्-च-लघुपूर्वात् (अण्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इगन्ताच लघुपूर्वावण् प्रत्यया भवति भावकर्मणाः ॥

131. The affix an (±—31) comes in the sense of 'nature or action there of', after a stem ending in ** (*, *, *, *, *) or ** or **, when the preceding syllable is prosodially light.

Thus शुचे भावः कर्म वा = शीचम्, मीनम् (धुनि), नागरम् (नगर), हारितकम् (हरीतकी) पाटवम् (पदु), लाघवम् (लघु). Why do we say लघुपूर्वात् 'the preceding syllable being light'? Observe कण्डूरवम्, पाण्डुत्वम् ॥ Why काष्यम् from कवि? The word कवि takes ध्यम् as belonging to Brâhmaṇâdi class V. I. 124.

 $N.\ B.$ The word anta in the Sûtra may will be dispensed with. The aphorism laghupûrvâd ikah will give the same meaning.

योपधाद्गुरूपोत्तमाद्वुञ्॥ १६२॥ पदानि॥ योपधात्-गुरु-उपोत्तमात्-बुञ्॥ वृत्तिः॥ त्रिप्रध्तीनामन्तस्य समीपमुपोत्तमम्। ग्रुरुपोत्तमम् यस्य तद्वरूपोत्तमम्। यकारोपधाद्वरूपोत्तमा-दुम् प्रत्ययो भवति भावकर्मणोः॥ वार्त्तिकम्॥ सहायोद्देति वक्तव्यम्॥

132. The affix vun (+/—अक) comes in the sense of 'nature or action there of', after a polysyllabic stem whose penultimate letter is य, and whose penultimate syllable is prosodially heavy.

The word उपोत्तमं means the last syllable but one in a word of three syllables or more. That word whose penultimate syllable is सुरु 'heavy', is called सुरुपोत्तमम्म: the योपधा means 'having penultimate यू'.

Thus रामणीयकम् from रमणीय, वासनीयकं from वसनीय ॥

Why do we say "the penultimate letter being स्"? Observe विमानस्वं

Why do say सुरूपोत्तमं "the penultimate syllable being heavy"? Wit-

Vart:-Optionally so after the word सहाय, as, साहायकम् and साहाय्यम् ॥

The words उपांचम and उपपा should be distinguished: the first means enultimate syllable (implying thereby the word is of more than two syllables), nd the second means penultimate letter.

द्वन्द्रमनोज्ञादिभ्यश्च ॥ १३३ ॥ पदानि ॥ द्वन्द्व-मनोज्ञादिभ्यः,च (बुज्र्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इन्द्रसंज्ञकेभ्यो मनोज्ञादिभ्यश्च बुज्ञ पत्ययो भवति भावकर्मणोः ॥

133. The affix vuñ comes in the sense of 'nature or action there of', after a dvandva compound and after the words manojña &c.

Thus नोपालपशुपालानां भावः कम या नगोपालपशुपालिका, दैष्योपाध्यायिका, काँस्सकुाध

किका, मानीज्ञम्, काल्याणकम् ॥

1 मनोज्ञ, 2 प्रियक्रव, 3 आंत्ररूप, 4 ऋत्याज, 5 मधाविन्, 6 आड्य, 7 कुत्रपुन, 8 छान्दस, 9हान, 10 मोतिय, 11 चार, 12 धूर्न, 13 विश्वदेश (विश्वदेश), 14 युवन, 15 कुपुन, 16 मानपुत्र, 17 बानकुलाल*, 18 प्रामवण्ड (प्राप्तवण्ड), 19 प्रानकुनार, 20 सुकुनार, 21 बहुन, 22 अवद्यपुत्रा (अवद्य). 23 अनुष्वपत्र, 24 अनुष्वकुत, 25 सारपत्र।*, 26 शतपुत्रा, 27 कुशल, 28 अहापुर्व, ॥

गोत्रचरणाच्छ्राघात्याकारतद्येतेषु ॥ १३४ ॥ पदानि ॥ गोत्र-चरणात, इलाघा-अत्याकार-तद-अवेतेषु (वुष्)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ गोववाचिनभरणवाचिनश्र प्रातिपविकाद् दुम् प्रवयो भवति प्रत्येकं भावकर्मणोर्र्धयोः श्लायाः विषु विषयभूतेषु ॥

The affix vun comes in the sense of 'nature 134. or action thereof' after a family-name (Gotra), and after the Name of a Vedic School, when one boasts thereby, or manifests his contempt thereby, or when it means one who has at tained that (or has come for an inspection or inquiring thereof)

The word श्लापा means boasting; अखाकार means 'contempt', तर भंदन means तद्भाम: 'who has gained that', or तज्ञ: 'who inquires that'. The work तन refers to गोत्र and चरण ॥ The word तक्वेत: means "who has obtained that or who has known that".

To take first इलाया as गांगिकया इलायते or काविकया इलायते "boasts of belonging to the family of Garga, or the school of Katha". To take भरवाकारः, as, गार्ग-कवास्वाकुरूने, काञ्चिकवास्वकुरूने "he manifests contempt" upon another, because of his belonging to the clan of Garga or School of Katha". To take सदवता as, गार्गि कामवेतः काडिकामवेतः = प्राप्तः or अवसतवान ॥

Why do we say "when it means boasting &c" Observe गर्यतम्, कडलम् The a of area is elided in the above examples by VI. 4. 148 & VI. 4. 151.

होत्राभ्यदछः ॥ १३५॥ । पदानि ॥ होत्राभ्य छः ॥

बुक्तिः ॥ होत्राबाद्य ऋत्विग्विशेषवण्यनः ऋत्विग्विशेषवाचिभ्यदछः प्रत्ययो भवति भावकर्मणोः ॥

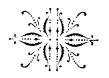
135. The affix chha (र्य) comes in the sense 'nature or action thereof', after words expressing Hotel priests.

Thus भाग्छानान्त्रीयम्, मैशानरुणियम्, ब्राह्मणाच्छंसीयम्, भाग्रीभीयम् प्रातिप्रस्थाशीयम् नेष्टी वम पाचीयम ॥ होक्य is plural to prevent application of I. 1.68. therefore the rule . does not apply to the word-form 'hotia' derived from ह । स्वन me ming a ritori

ब्रह्मणस्त्यः ॥ १३६ ॥ पदानि ॥ ब्रह्मणः-त्व ॥ वस्तिः ॥ होत्राभ्य इत्यनुवर्त्तते । ब्रह्मन्शब्दाद्वात्रावाचिनस्त्वः प्रस्ययो भवति भावकर्मणोः; छस्यापवादः ॥

136. The affix tva (स्व) comes in the sense of 'nature or action thereof', after the word Brahman, denoting a kind of Hotrâ priest.

This debars हु. Thus ब्रह्मणो भादः कर्म वा = ब्रह्मत्वम् ॥ This debars तल ॥ When ब्रह्मण means a Brâhman, by caste, we have ब्रह्मत्वम् or ब्रह्मता ॥ So much for the province of the affixes नम् and स्नम् (IV. 1.87).



ओ३म् ।

अथ पञ्चमध्यायस्य हितीयः पादः ।

BOOK FIFTH

CHAPTER SECOND

धान्यानां भवने क्षेत्रे खञ् ॥ १ ॥ पदानि ॥ धान्यानाम्-भवने-क्षेत्रे-खञ् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ निर्देशोदेव समर्थविभक्तिः । धान्यविशेषवाचिभ्यः षष्ठीसमर्थेभ्यो भवनेभिषेये खञ् प्रस्वयो भवीतः सथेडवनं क्षेत्रं भवति ॥

1. The affix khan $(\pm'-\xi \pi)$ comes after the name of any particular corn, being in genitive case in construction, in the sense of a place of growing, when that place is a field.

According to Bohtlingk, the Sûtra should be thus translated. "To a corn-name is added in, to express the fields in which the corn grows". According to Ballantyne, it is translated "when we speak of a place for grain, or a field of it, there may be the affix khan".

The word धान्यानां 'of grains', shows that the word in construction should be in the genitive case. The plural number shows that the affix is not to be added to the word-form धान्य, but to words which denote various kinds of dhânya (I. 1. 63). भयन means 'the place where a thing is produced or grows (भयन्ति जायन्ते)' ॥

Thus मुद्रानां भवनं क्षेत्रं = मेडिनम, कीह्रवीणम्, कीलस्थीनम् ॥

Why do we say "of grains"? There will be no affixing in a case! this मृणानां भवनं क्षेत्रं॥

Why do we say "when it is a field"? Observe प्रज्ञानां भवनं कुशूनं 'a g nary where kidney-beans grow'.

व्रीहिशाल्योर्ढक् ॥ २ ॥ पदानि ॥ व्रीहि-शल्यो:-ढक् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ व्रीहिशालिशस्त्राभ्यां ढक प्रत्ययो भवति भवने क्षेत्रे ऽभिधये खमोपवादः ॥

2. The affix dhak (+ प्रं) comes in the above sense of 'a place of growing, when it is a field', after the words ब्राहि and शालि॥

Thus ब्रीहीनां भवनं क्षेत्रे = ब्रहेयम्, श्रोलयम् 'a field fit for growing rice'.

यवयवकपष्टिकायत् ॥ ३ ॥ पदानि ॥ यव-यवक-पष्टिकात्, यत् ॥ वन्तिः ॥ यवादिभ्यः श्रृब्देभ्यां बत्पत्ययो भवति भवने क्षेत्रे ऽभिधेये खत्रोपवादः ॥

The affix yat (यं or - य) comes in the same sense of 'a place for growing, it being a field', after the words vava, yavaka, and shashtika.

This debars खन् ॥ Thus यवानां भवनं क्षेत्रं = यैन्यम्, यवक्यम्, षष्टिक्यम् ॥ See JI, 1. 213 for accent.

विभाषा तिलमापोमाभङ्गाणुभ्यः ॥ ४ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा,तिल-माष-उमा-भङा-अणुभ्यः(यत्)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ तिल माप जमा भङ्गा अगु इत्येते थो विभाषा यत्यत्ययो भवति भवने क्षेत्रे ऽभिध्ये ॥

The affix yat comes, in the sense of 'a place for growing, it being a field', optionally after the words tila, mâsa, umâ, bhaṅgâ and anu.

The affix khan will come in the alternative. Thus वि ल्यम or तेलीनम 'a ield for growing sesamum', नाष्यम् or माषीणम् 'a field for growing beans', उम्यम् or नीमीनम् 'a field of linseed', भङ्ग्यम् or भाद्गीनम् 'a field of hemp', अणव्यम् or आणवीनम् a field for small grain'.

सर्वचर्मणः कृतः खखजी ॥ ५॥ पदानि ॥ सर्व-चर्मणः-कृतः-खखजी ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सर्वचर्मन्शव्याननीयासमर्थास्कृत इत्यस्मित्रर्थे खखनी प्रत्ययो भवतः ॥

The affix kha (sa) and khañ (+'_sa) come in the sense of "wholly made thereof", after the word sarvacharman.

The word सर्व is here a part of the sense of the affix, and joins with the word कृतः, and not with धर्मन्. The compounding is in fact made by the affix. Thus सर्वश्वर्मणकृतः = सर्वचर्मीणः or सार्वचर्मीणः "made wholly of leather."

यथामुखसंमुखस्य द्रीनः खः ॥ ६ ॥ । पदानि ॥ यथामुख-सम्मुखस्य,द्रीनः,खः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ यथामुखक्कात्संमुखक्कात्रात्प्रश्रीसमर्थादक्षन इत्येतस्मित्रर्थे खः प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

6. The affix kha (ईन) comes in the sense of 'a mirror', after the words yathamukha, and sanmukha being in the 6th case in construction.

The word exin: means that in which something is seen, such as, looking lass, mirror &c, which reflect things. The word व्यापुत is an Avyayibhâva ompound, the meaning of बया being that of likeness II. 1, 6. Thus बयानुखं दर्शनः =

यथामुखीनः 'showing or reflecting the likeness of the face'—a mirror. सर्वस्य मुखस र्क्जनः = सम्मुखीनः 'showing or reflecting the whole face'—a looking-glass.

तत्सर्वादेः पथ्यङ्गकर्मपत्नपात्रं व्याप्नोति ॥ ७ ॥ पदानि ॥ तत्-सर्वादेः, पथि-अङ्ग कर्म-पत्र-पात्रम्, व्याप्नोति (खः) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ तशिति द्वितीया समर्थावभिक्तः । व्याप्नातीति प्रत्ययार्थः । परिशिष्टः प्रकृतिविशेषणम् ॥ सर्विव प्रातिपरिकात् पथि अङ्ग कर्मन् पत्र पात्र इत्येवमन्ताद् द्वितीयासमर्थाद्यामातीर्त्यासमूर्थे सः प्रत्यया भवति ।

7. After the words pathi, anga, karman, patra or patra, preceded by sarva, being in the second case in construction, the affix kha ($\xi \pi$) comes in the sense of "wha pervades or fills the whole of that".

Thus सर्वपथ व्यामाति = सर्वपथीनोरथ ; सर्वाद्गीणस्तापः, सर्वकरीणः पुरुषः, सर्वपत्रीण साराधः, सर्वपात्रीण ओदनः ॥

आप्रपदं प्राप्तोति ॥ ८ ॥ पदानि ॥ आप्रपदम्-प्राप्तोति (खः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ प्रपर्तानित पारस्यामपुच्यते । आङ्ग्यारायां तयारव्ययीभावः । आप्रपदशब्हात्तर्हित द्विनीयासः र्थास्त्राप्तोतीर्व्यासमूत्र्ये खः प्रस्यया भवति ॥

8. The affix kha (ईन) comes after the word âpra pada, in the sense of "reaching thereto".

The word प्रपद means the 'top of the foot'. आ means "upto". आपपद an Avyayibhava compound meaning 'to the top of the foot'. Thus आपपद पामा = आपपदीनः पटः 'cloth reaching to the end of the feet', i. e. showing the width the cloth by comparison with the body.

अनुपदसर्वान्नायानयं यद्धाभक्षयितनेयेषु ॥ ९ ॥ पदानि ॥ अनुपद-सर्वान्न-अय नयं, बद्धा-भक्षयित-नेयेषु (खः) ॥

्वृत्तिः ॥ अनुपदादिभ्यः शब्देभ्यस्तदिति द्वितीयासमर्थेभ्यो यथासंख्यं बद्धा भक्षयति नय इत्येतेष्वर्थेपु खः स्वया भवति ॥

9. The affix kha comes after the words anupad sarvanna, and ayanaya, being in the second case in construction, in the senses of 'so bound', 'eating that', and 'to care thereto' respectively.

Thus अनुपदं बद्धा = अनुपदीना 'a kind of shoe'; this word is always femining. The force of अनु here is that of 'length' or 'likeness'. That is 'a shoe of the measure of a foot'. So सर्वान्नानि भक्षयांत = सर्वान्नानी भिक्षः 'a mendicant who eats the whole food'. So also अयानयीन शारः 'a chessman or piece that is taken to the position on the chess called ayanaya'. The word अयानय is compounded two words अय, meaning 'going from right to left', and अनय 'from left to right'.

and it means a particular position in which the pieces moving from right to left and left to right cannot move further, and attack the other pieces.

According to some अयानयीन is the name of the front pieces in ones own row of chess-men. A piece which moves only in one side, does not admit of this affix. The piece which is carried from one side to another, admits of this affix. Others move only in one direction अय or अनय, but not both. Kaiyyata: यस्तु शार एक पाइयं एव संचरित तत्र न भवित प्रत्ययो, यो हि शारः पार्थात् पार्थान्तरमा-नीयते, स एव अयानयं नीयते, अन्यास्तु अयमेव नीयते, अनयमेव नीयते वा ॥

परोवरपरम्परपुत्त्रपौत्नमनुभवति ॥ १०॥ पदानि ॥ परोवर-परम्पर-पुत्त्रपौत्त्रम्, अनुभवति (खः) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ परोवर परम्पर पुरत्रपौरव इत्येतेभ्यस्ति दितीयासमर्थेभ्यो ऽनुभवतीत्यास्मिन्नर्थे सः प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

10. The affix kha comes in the sense of "who witnesses or experiences that", after the words parovara, parampara and putrapautra, in the second case in construction.

The word परावर is compounded of पर and अवर the ओ in रा being irregular, the compounding being caused by the affix. पराश्चावरांश्च अनुभवति = परावरीणः who lives to see high and low". The word परम्पर is compounded of पर and परतर, he compounding being caused by the affix. As, पराश्च परतरांश्चानुभवति = परम्परीणः ॥ Similarly पुत्रपांत्रीण ॥

The word परम्पर is a separate word as well, not formed by or admitting his affix. As मन्त्रिपरम्परा मन्त्रं भिनत्ति ॥

आवारपारात्यन्तानुकाम्रं गामी ॥ ११ ॥ पदानि ॥ अवारपार-अत्यन्त-अनुकामं, गामी (खः) ॥

र्वात्तः ॥ अवारपार अत्यन्त अनुकाम इत्येतेभ्यो द्वितीयासमर्थेभ्यो गामीत्येतस्मित्रर्थे खः प्रत्ययो भवित ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ विपरीताच ॥

11. The affix kha comes in the sense of "who purposes to go", after the words avarapara, atyanta, and mukama, being in the accusative case in construction.

The word गामी means 'गमिष्यति', see III. 3. 3. The genitive case is prohibited by II. 3. 70: the word गामी governing the accusative. Thus अवारपारं ।। ।।

Vart:—So also when the words are reversed. As पारावारीणः ॥ So alnowhen the words are taken separately as, अवारीणः and पारीणः ॥

So also अत्यन्तं गामी = अत्यन्तीनः = भृद्धं गन्ता ॥ As अनुकामीनः = यथेष्टं गन्ता ॥ समांसमां विज्ञायते ॥ १२ ॥ पदानि ॥ समांसमां-विज्ञायते ॥ कि ॥ कि पदानि ॥ समांसमां-विज्ञायते ॥ कि ॥ समांसमामिति वीष्सायां सुबन्तसमुदायः प्रकृतिः । विज्ञायते गर्भे धारयतीति प्रत्ययार्थः । गर्भधा- । सकलापि समा व्याप्यतद्वाति अत्यन्तसयांगं दितीया ॥

त्तिकम् ॥ पूर्वपदे सुपो ऽलुग्वक्तध्यः ॥ । वा० ॥ अनुस्पत्तावुत्तरपदस्य च वा यलोपा वक्तज्यः ॥

12. The affix kha comes after the word samâms; mâm in the sense of 'who beats in the womb'.

The word विजायते means गर्भे धारयति 'who bears in the womb'. To verb governs the accusative of time समांसमां by II. 1. 29. Thus समांसमां विजात = समांसमीना गौ:, समांसमीना वडवा ॥

Vart:—According to others the aphorism means 'the affix comes in to sense of to give birth to or to get a young".i. c. विजायते = गर्भमोचनं ॥ According to them, the verb governs the locative: समायां समायां विजायते = समासामीना, the क्रिक्स कि first समायां being elided, the rest of the vibhakti(आम्) remaining. The wor will mean "an animal that gives birth to a young one every year".

Vârt:—Sometime there is no affixing, but the whole sentence is to be used to express this meaning, or the **य** only of both members is to be clide and a sentence formed. As समां समां विज्ञायते or समयां समयां विजायते ॥

अद्यश्वीनावप्रव्धे ॥ १३ ॥ पदानि ॥ अद्यश्वीन-अवप्रव्धे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ विजायतइति वर्त्तते । अद्यश्वीन इति निपारवते अवष्ठको विजने । आसन्ने प्रसवे । आवितृर्वे ﴿ मुर्भन्यो विधीयते, अवाचालम्बनाविदुर्ययोगित ॥

13. The word adyasvînâ is anomalous, meaning "a female near delivery".

The word विजायने is understood here. The word अवष्टभ्य means 'imminent, near'. It is formed by अव + स्तंभ + ना, the म being changed to q by VIII. 3. 68. Thus अग्र वा भो वा विजायने = अग्रभीना गों: "a cow likely to give bith to-day or to-morrow". So also अग्रभीना बहुवा ॥

Some do not read विश्वायते into the satra, which then means "The word adyasvina is irregularly formed meaning imminent". As अध्यक्षीने मरणं 'imminent death'. अध्यक्षीने विशेषः 'separation likely to take place to-day (morrow'.

आगचीनः ॥ १४ ॥ पदानि ॥ अगचीन ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ आगवीन इति निपास्यते । आङ्पूर्वाद् आ तस्य गोः प्रतिपादनात् कर्मकारिणि खः प्रत्ययं पास्यते ॥

14. The word agavina is irregularly formed.

This word is formed by adding ख to the word गाँ preceded by preposition भा, as आगाँ + ख = आगाँवितः ॥ The force of the affix is that of servant'. A person who is engaged in business till the return of the of i.e. a day-labourer.

अनुग्वलंगामी ॥ १५ ॥ पनानि ॥ अनुगु-अलंगामी (खः) बृत्तिः ॥ गो. पषार् भनुरु । भनुरुत्तास्त्रक्तंगामीत्वास्त्रवर्षे खः प्रत्यवो भवति ॥

15. The affix kha comes after the word anugul the sense of 'who is fit to follow'.

Thus the word भनुगु means गोः पश्चाद् ॥ Thus अनुगु पर्याप्त गच्छात् = अनुगवीनः 'who is suited or able to follow after the cows' i. e. a cowherd.

अध्वनो यत्खी ॥ १६ ॥ पदानि ॥ अध्वनः, यत्-खी ॥

्रवृत्तिः ॥ तार्वाति द्वितीया समर्थविभक्तिरनुवर्तते । अलंगामीति च प्रत्ययार्थः । अभ्वन्शब्दाद् द्वितीयासम-र्थादलंगामीत्येतास्मत्रर्थे यत्स्याप्रत्ययाः भवतः ॥

16. The affixes yat (यं) and kha (ईन) come after the word adhvan, in the above sense of 'who is fit or able to follow'.

Thus अध्यानमलंगामी = अध्यानीतः or अध्यान्यः 'able to undertake a journey'. By aphorisms VI. 4. 168, 169, the word अध्यान् retains its original form before the affix **य** and **ख**, not losing its final अन् which it does before other affixes, by VI. 4. 144.

अभ्यमित्राच्छ च ॥ १७ ॥ पदानि ॥ अभ्यमित्रात्-छ-च (यत् खौ)) वर्ताः ॥ अभ्यमित्रशब्दाद् हितीयासमर्थादनंगामीत्यस्मित्रथे छः प्रत्ययो भवति । चकाराद्यत्वौ च ।

17. The affix Chha (ईय) also as well as yat and kha, comes after the word abhyamitra, in the sense of 'who is able to go'.

The च् draws in **यत्** and ख. Thus अभ्यमित्रं अलंगामा = अभ्यमित्रीयः, अभ्यमित्र्यः, अभ्यमित्र्यः, अभ्यमित्रीयः 'an warrior who valiantly encounters his enemy' ⇒ आमित्राभिमुखं सुष्टु गर्ळात ॥

गोष्ठात्खञ् भूतपूर्वे ॥ १८ ॥ पदानि ॥ गोष्ठात्, खञ् , भूतपूर्वे ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ गावस्तिष्ठन्थ्यत्रेति गोष्ठम् । गोष्ठश्रद्धेन सन्निहितगासभूहा देश उच्यतं । भूतपूर्वपरुणं तस्येव विशे-षणम् । गोष्ठश्रद्धान्नृतपूर्वोपारिकातस्यार्थे खः प्रस्यया भवति ॥

18. The affix khan $(\pm - \xi \mathbf{n})$ comes after the word goshtha in the sense of 'it formerly had been'.

The word भोष्ठ is a compound of भो + स्था i. e. a cow-pen, it means the place all around a cow-pen. The word भूतपूर्व qualifies it. Thus गोष्ठा भूतपूर्वः चं गोष्ठीना देशः 'a place which was formerly a Goshtha'. Otherwise when not reaning formerly, we have गोष्ठा वर्तते ॥

अश्वस्येकाहगमः ॥ १९ ॥ पदानि ॥ अश्वस्य, एकाहगमः (खञ्) ॥

[त्तिः ॥ निर्वेशादेव समर्थविभक्तिः । अश्वद्यक्ष्यिसमर्थादेकाहगमद्वयेतदर्थे खम् प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

19. The affix khañ comes after the word asva, n the genitive case in construction, the sense being 'what s travelled over or traversed in one day'.

The word अध्यस्य being in the sixth case shows the construction it should have before the affix. The एकाहगमः means एकांहन गम्यते i. e. what is or can be gone over in one day. Thus अध्यस्येकाहगमं। अध्यक्ष अध्यक्ष का आर्थानान शतं पतित्वा = यायन्ति योजनान्यकाहिनाश्वन गम्यते तावतां दातं गत्वा ॥ सहस्राश्वीने वा इतः स्वर्गो लाकः ॥

शालीनकीपीने अधृष्टाकार्ययोः ॥ २० ॥ पदानि ॥ शालीन कोपीने, अधृष्ट-अका-र्ययोः ॥

्वृत्तः ॥ शालीनकौषीनशद्दशै निपात्वेते यथासंख्यमधृष्टे ऽकार्वे चाभिषेवे अधृष्टो ऽप्रगल्भः । अकार्यमकः रणाहं विरुद्धम् । शालीनकौषीने अधटाकार्यवोः पर्यायो यथाकथ चिद्र ब्युत्पार्दायतव्यो ॥

20. The word sâlîna and kaupîna are anomalous, when meaning 'modest' and 'a shameful action' respectively

The word अभूष्ट means 'not proud', अकार्यम् means 'unfit to be done' i. e. an infamous act. The words come from ज्ञाला "a hall" and कृष् 'a well. It is not easy to trace any connection between 'modesty' and 'a hall', or between 'shameful' and 'a well'. However some say ज्ञालाप्रवेशनमंत्रीत 'who deserves to enter a hall', ज्ञालीन:, कृषावनारमंत्रीत 'who deserves to be thrown into a well' = कीषीन:, hence a thing to be concealed, and the dress that conceals it. As जालीनो जङ: कैष्पीनं पूर्व !!

ब्रातेन जीवति ॥ २१ ॥ पदानि ॥ ब्रातेन, जीवित (खञ्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ निर्देशोदेव तृतीया सनर्थविभक्तिः। त्रातशस्याजृतीयासमर्थाजीवतीस्यास्मित्रथे खञ् प्रत्ययो भवति। नानाजातीया अनियतवृत्तय उस्सेथजीविनः संघा त्रानाः ॥

21. The affix khan comes after the word vrata in the third case in construction, the sense being "who leads this life, or who lives by this".

The word ब्रान means a multitude or mass composed of various castes who have no fixed employment, and live by violence, or by boddly labor ब्रानेन जीर्वान - ब्रानीन: 'a person who lives by the labour of his body, not of his band.

साप्तपदीनं सख्यम् ॥ २२ ॥ पदानि ॥ साप्तपदीनं,सख्यम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ साप्तपदीनानितं तिपाय्यतं सख्ये ऽनिधेये ॥

22. The word saptapadina is anomalous, when meaning 'friendship'.

The word सामपदीन comes from समपद but the connection of senses is not very clear. It is said सम्राभः पंरेरपायंत = सामपदीनम् "formed by walking together seven steps or by talking together seven words". The circumambular tion of the Fire by the bride and bridegroom in seven steps makes the marri-

age irrevocable. सामपदीनं seems to have some connection with that. The word सामपदानः or 'नं means 'a friend' also; the abstract sense being made applicable by analogy to the person as well.

हैयङ्गवीनं संज्ञायाम् ॥ २३ ॥ पदानि ॥ हैयङ्गवीनम्, संज्ञायाम् (खञ्)॥ वृत्तः ॥ हैयङ्गवीनं निपारयेतं संज्ञायां विषये । ह्योगोहोहस्य हियङ्ग्वादेशः, तस्य विकारं खञ्गप्रत्ययो भव-ति संज्ञायाम् ॥

23. The word haiyangavîna is anomalous, when it is a Name.

The word हैयङ्गवीनम् means 'fresh butter'. The word comes from हा: 'yesterday' and गां 'cow'. ह्यां गांशेंडस्य विकारः 'prepared from yesterday's milk' i.e. "fresh butter". The affix does not come in the sense of any विकार in general. There is no affixing in ह्यां गांशेंडस्य विकार when it means उद्धित् or 'whey'.

तस्य पाकमूले पीव्यादिकर्णादिश्यः कुणव्जाहचौ ॥ २४ ॥ पदानि ॥ तस्य, पाक-मूले, पोव्यादि, कर्णादिश्यः, कुणए-जाहचौ ॥

ुर्गत्तः ॥ तस्यातं पष्टीसर्मेभ्य पील्वादिभ्यः कर्णादिभ्यश्च यथासंख्यं पाकमूलयारर्थयोः कुणब् जाहज इत्येती प्रत्ययो भवतः ॥

24. The affixes kunap (() and jahach () sit) come after the words pilu &c and karna &c respectively, when the senses are respectively 'the fruiting-season of this' and 'the root of this'.

The word तस्य shows that the construction must be genitive. The affix कुण्ण comes after पील्याइ words, signifying 'ripening', and the affix जाहच् comes after कणाई words signifying the 'root'.

Thus पीलुनां पाकः चपीलुकुणः, कर्कन्युकुणः, so also कर्णस्य मूल = कर्णजाहम्, अक्षि-जाहम्॥

1 कर्ण, 2 अक्षि, β नख, 4 मुख, 5 केश, 6 पाइ, 7 गुल्फ, 8 भू, 9 शृङ्ग (भूभङ्ग 4 भूशङ्ग). 10 इन्त, 11 अंछ, 12 पृष्ठ, 13 मख, 14 अङ्ग्युष्ठ ॥

1 पीलु, 2 कर्कन्धु (न्धू), 3 शमी, 4 करीर, 5 कुवल, 6 बदर, 7 अभ्यत्थ, 8 खिहर, 11

पक्षात्तिः ॥ २५ ॥ पदानि ॥ पक्षात्, तिः ॥

वृत्ति ॥ तस्यत्येव । तस्यति षष्ठीसमर्थात्पश्चशब्दान् मूर्लाभधेये तिः प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

25. The affix ti (fa) comes after the word paksha in the genitive case in construction, in the sense of 'the root of it'.

The word मृत of the last sûtra is drawn into this aphorism; and not the word पाक as well. This is an exceptional case of अनुवृत्ति, generally the whole is drawn and not a portion. Hence arises the following maxim क्वि

हकदेशोऽज्यनुवतते "Sometimes it also happens that only a part of the words of a rule which are mutually connected is valid in a subsequent rule, while the rest ceases to be valid".

Thus पक्षस्य मृत = पक्षाति: i. e. प्रतिपन् 'the root or the first day of a Paksha or a fortnight'.

तेन वित्तश्चुञ्चुप्चणपी ॥ २६ ॥ पदानि । तेन, वित्तः, चुञ्चुप्-चणपी ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तेनेति नृतीयासमर्थाद्वित्त इत्येर्तास्मत्रथी चुञ्चुप् चणप् इत्येर्ता प्रत्ययी भवतः ॥

26. The affixes chunchup (বুজ্ব) and chanap (বুজ্ব) come after a word in the third case in construction, in the sense of 'celebrated through this'.

The word वित्त means known, illustrious. Thus विद्याया वित्तः = विद्याचुज्युः, विद्याचणः, केशचणः ॥ The initial च् in these affixes is not इत् (1. 3. 7).

विनञ्भयां नानाञ्जो नसह ॥ २७ ॥ पदानि ॥ वि-नञ्भयाम्,ना-नाञ्जो,नसह ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ वि नञ् इत्येताभ्यां यथासंख्यं ना नाञ इत्येती भवत । नसहेति प्रकृतिविशेषणम् । असहार्थे पृथ स्भावे वर्त्तमानाभ्यां विनञ्भ्यां स्वार्थे नानाञ्जो प्रत्ययो भवतः ॥

27. The affixes ना and नाञ् come respectively after the words ra and नञ्, in the sense of 'not being together'.

Thus वि + ना = विना 'without'; नम् + नाम् = नाना 'several'.

वेः शालच्छङ्कटचौ ॥ २८ ॥ पदानि ॥ वेः, शालच् , शङ्कटचौ ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ विशव्हाच् शालच् शङ्कटच् इत्येतौ भवतः । साधनिकयावचनादुपसर्गास्वार्धे प्रत्ययौ भवत ॥

28. The affixes salach (शास्त्र) and sankatach (शंकर्ट) come after the preposition वि, without charging the sense.

Thus विश्वते शृङ्गे=विश्वाले विश्वंकरे ॥ Thus these words may apply to a cow, as विश्वालः, विश्वंकरः ॥ According to some these words are adjectives meaning 'great, large' &c. There is no connection here of sense of base and the affix.

संप्रोदश्च कटच्॥ २९॥ पदानि॥ सम्-प्र-उदः, च, कटच्॥ वृत्तिः॥ सम् प्र उद् इत्येनेश्यः कटच् प्रत्ययो भर्यात । चकारादेश्य ॥ वार्त्तिकम ॥ कटच्प्रकरणे ऽलावृतिलोमाभङ्गाभ्यो रजस्युपसंख्यानम् ॥ वारु ॥ गांष्टात्रयः स्थानादिषु पद्यनामादिश्य उपसंख्यानम् ॥ वारु ॥ संचातं कटच् वक्तव्यः॥ वारु ॥ विस्तारे पटच वक्तव्यः॥ वारु ॥ द्वित्ये गोंयुगच्॥ वारु ॥ प्रकृत्यर्थस्य घट्त्वं षड्गवच्यः॥ वारु ॥ विकारं स्नेहनं तेलच् ॥ वारु ॥ भवनेक्षेत्रे इक्ष्वादिश्यः शाकटशाकिनी ॥

29. The affix kaṭach (करें) comes after the werds sam, pra, ud, (and vi).

The वि is read into the sûtra by virtue of the word च ॥ Thus संकटम, करम, उल्कटम, विकटम ॥

Vart:—The affix करच् comes after अलाबु, तिल, उमा, and भङ्गा in denoting lust thereof. As भेलाबुना रजः = अलाबुकरम्, तिलकरम्, उमाकरम्, भंगाकरम् ॥

Vart:—The affix गाष्ट्रच् comes after the names of animals, in denoting he places. As गवां स्थानं = गागाष्ठं, महिषीगाष्ठं, &c.

Vart:—When a flock is denoted, the affix कटच् is added, as अविकरम् ॥

Vart:--When spreading is denoted, the affix is परच्, and अविपरः ॥

Vart:--When a couple is denoted, the affix is गोयुगच्, as, अश्वगोयुगम्, कृतोयुगम्।

Vart:-When six is denoted, the affix is षड्गवच, as, हस्तिषड्गवम्, अध-

उगवम् ॥

Vari:-The affix तेलच् comes when it means the oil of it. As एरण्ड- लिम, इंग्रसीतेलम, तिलतेलम् ॥

Vart:—The affixes शाकर and शाकिन denote 'a field where it grows', after the words इक्षु &c. As इक्षुशाकरम्, मृलशाकरम्, इक्षुशाकिनम्॥

अवात्कुटारम् ॥ ३० ॥ पदानि ॥ अवात्,कुटारच्, च ॥ वृत्ति ॥ अवशब्शन् कुटारच प्रत्ययो भवति । चकारात् कटच् ॥

30. The affix कुटारच् as well as कटच comes after the word अव॥

As अवकुटारम्, अवकटम् 'downwards', 'very deep'.

नते नासिकायाः संज्ञायां टीटञ्नाटज् भ्रटचः ॥३१॥ पदानि ॥ नते, नासिकायाः, संज्ञायाम्, टीटच्-नाटच्-भ्रटचः ॥

र्गुातः ॥ अवादित्येष । नमनं नतम् । नासिकायाः संबन्धिन नतेऽनिधेये टीटच् नाटच् भटच् इत्येते प्रत्यया ^{भवन्ति} संज्ञायां विषये ॥

31. The affixes टीटच्, नाटच् and भूटच् come after the word अव, in the sense of a hooked nose, when the word of formed is a Name.

Thus नासिकाया नसम् ⇒ अवटीटम्, or अवनाटम्, अवभ्रटम् ॥ The word significs 10 nose, as well as the person also, as अवटीटा नासिका, अवटीटः पुरुषः ॥

ंगर्विडान्विरीसची ॥ ३२ ॥ पदानि ॥ नेः, बिडच्-बिरीसची ॥ ^{[तिः ॥ नेत} नासिकाया इत्यनुवर्त्ततं, संज्ञायामिति च । निशव्हात्रासिकाया नते ऽभिषेये बिडच् बिरीस-^{हत्येता} प्रत्ययी भवतः ॥

32. The affixes विडच and विरीसच् come after the vord नि, in the above sense of a hooked nose, the whole word being a Name.

Thus निविद्यम् and निविदीसम् ॥ How do you say निविदाः केशाः or निविदं नस्त्रम् It is by analogy.

इनच् पिटिश्विक चि च ॥ ३३ ॥ पदानि ॥ इनच्, पिटच्, चिक, चि च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ नेरित्येव, नते नासिकाया इति च । निशव्हान्नासिकाया नतांभथेये इनच् पिटच् इत्येतौ प्रस्थेशै भवतस्तत्संत्रियोगेन च निशव्हस्य यथासंख्य चिक चि इत्येतावांइशो भवतः ॥

वार्त्तिकम् ॥ ककारः प्रत्ययो वक्तव्यश्चिक्च प्रकृत्या हेशः ॥

वा॰ ॥ क्रिन्नस्य चिल् पिहाभास्य चाक्षुषी ॥ । वा॰ ॥ चुलाँदशो वन्तव्यः ॥

33. The affixes इनच् and पिटच् come after the word नि in the above sense of a hooked nose; and चिक् and चि are the substitutes of नि before those affixes respectively.

Thus नि + इनच् = चिक् + इनच् = चिकिनः : नि + पिटच् च चि + पिटच् = चिपिटः ॥

Vart:—So also comes क, and चिक replacing नि, as नि+क = चिक+क = चिक: ॥

Vart:—The affix ल comes after the word क्रिज in the sense of fix eyes'; and चिल् and पिल् are substitutes of क्रिज: as, क्रिज अस्य चधुपी = चिह्न:, पिक्ष 'blear-eyed'

Vart:—चुल is also the substitute As, चुक्तः ॥ These words apply ७ 'eye' also, as चिक्न, पिक्न, चुक्न "sore-eyes." They apply to person also.

उपाधिभ्यां त्यकन्नासन्नारूढयोः ॥ ३४ ॥ पदानि ॥ उप-अधिभ्याम्, त्यकत्, आसन्न-आरूढयोः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ उप अधि इत्येताभ्यां यथासंख्यमासन्नारुडयोर्वर्त्तमानाभ्यां स्वार्थेत्यकन्प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

34. The affix tyakan (यासक) comes after the words upa and adhi, in the sense of 'nearness' and 'elevation' respectively; the words so formed being Names.

Thus उपन्यका - पर्वतस्यासन्नम' lowland, a land at the foot of the mountain', अधिस्यका = पर्वतस्यारुडम् 'a table-land, high-land'. The rule VII. 3. 44 does not apply here, so we do not get the forms उपस्यका or अधिस्यका ॥

कर्माणे घटो ऽठच् ॥ ३'९ ॥ पदानि ॥ कर्म्मणि, घटः, अठच् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ निर्देशादेव समर्थावभक्तिः। कर्मशब्दात्सप्तमीसमर्थाद् घट इत्यतिसम्बर्धे ऽटच् प्रत्ययो भवाते ॥

35. The affix athach (अड) comes after the word karma in the seventh case in construction, in the sense of 'employing oneself zealously in it'.

The word घट: means zealous work. Thus कर्मणि घटते च कर्मठः पुरुषः 'व clever, proficient person'.

तदस्य मंजातं तारकादिभ्य इतच ॥ ३६ ॥ पदानि ॥ तत्, अस्य, मंजातम् तारकादिभ्यः, इतच् ॥ ्रृत्तिः ॥ **तक्षित प्रथमासभर्थेभ्यस्ता**रकादिभ्यः शब्देभ्यो ऽस्येति षष्टपर्थे इतच् प्रत्ययो भवति ॥ संजातप्रहणं _{प्रकृति}विशेषणम् ।

36. The affix itach (रूत) comes after the words taraka &c in the first case in construction, in the sense of that whereof this is observed.

Thus तारकाः संजाता अस्य नभसः = तारिकतं नभः 'a starry sky' i. e. a night in which stars are visible. पुष्पितो वृक्षः 'a tree in which flowers have grown'.

The तारकादि class is आकृतिगण॥

1 तारका, 2 पुष्प. 3 कर्णक*, 4 मञ्जिरी*, 5 ऋजीय, 6 क्षण*, 7 सुच्य (सूचक), 8 सन, 9 तिरुक्तमण, 10 पुरीय, 11 उद्यार, 12 प्रचार, 13 विचार 14 कुड्मल, 15 कण्टक, 16 पुसल*, 17 पुकुल, 18 कुसुम, 19 कुतुहल, 20 स्तबक, 21 किसलय. 22 पहल, 23 खण्ड, 24 विग, 25 तिहा 26 पुहा, 27 बुभुक्षा, 28 धेनुष्या, 29 पिपासा, 30 श्रद्धा, 31 अश्च. 32 पुलक, 33 अङ्गारक, 34 वर्णक, 35 होह, 36 होह, 37 सुख, 38 दु ख, 39 उत्कण्डा (उत्कण्ड), 40 भर, 41 व्याधि, 42 वर्मन्*, 43 व्रण*, 44 गी-स्व*, 45 शास्त्र, 46 वर्गम, 47 तिलक, 48 च्यन्ड्रक (चन्ड्र), 49 अन्धकार, 50 गर्व, 51 पुकुर, 52 हर्ष, 53 उत्कर्ष, 54 रण*, 55 कुवलब, 56 गर्ध, 57 क्षुध (धुधा), 58 सीमन्त, 59 ज्वर, 60 गर*, 61 रोग, 62 रोगाञ्च, 63 पण्डा, 64 कज्जल, 65 तृष्*, 66 कोरक, 67 कलेल, 68 स्थपुट*, 69 फल, 70 कञ्चुक*, 71 शुङ्गार*, 72 अङ्कुर, 73 देवल: 74 बकुल*, 75 श्रुभ्र*, 76 आराल*, 77 कल्डू, 78 कर्रम, 79 कन्डल, 80 पुक्त*, 81 अङ्गार, 82 हस्तक (हस्त), 83 प्रतिबस्व *, 84 विप्रतन्व (विग्न, तन्ब)*, 85 प्रत्यव *, 86 दी-क्षा*, 87 गर्ज, 88 गर्भार्माणिन, (गर्भताः शालय, but गर्मिणी गोः) 89 तन्द्रा, 90 स्रवक, 91 कर, 92 आन्दोल, 93 गोर, 94 राग.

प्रमाणे द्वयसज्दध्नमात्चः ॥ ३७ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रमाणे, द्वयसच्-द्रध्नच्-मातृचः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ तद्दृश्वेरयनुवर्त्तते । तिविति प्रथमासमर्थावस्योतं षष्टपर्थे द्वयसच् दप्रच् मात्रच् इत्येते पत्यया भव-न्ति यत्तत्प्रथमासमर्थे प्रमाणं चेत्तज्जवति ॥

शांतिकम् ॥ प्रमाणे तो वन्तव्यः ॥ वा० ॥ क्रिगोर्नित्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ उद् स्तोमे वन्तव्यः ॥

या । भ शनशतोडिं निर्वक्तव्यः ॥ वा ।। विश्तेश्वेति वक्तव्यम् ॥

वा॰ ॥ प्रमाणपरिमाणाभ्यां संख्याया श्वापि संशये मात्रज्वक्तब्यः ॥

वा० ॥ वत्वन्तास्त्वार्थे इयसञ्मात्रची बहुलम् ॥

37. The affixes dvayasach (इयर्स), daghnach (दन्ने) and mâtrach (मात्र), come in denoting "that whereof this is the lineal measure" after a word in first case in construction.

The word तदस्य is understood here. Thus ऊरुः प्रमाणमस्य = ऊरुद्वयसम्. उरुद्व्यसम्, ऊरुमात्रम् 'as high as the thigh'. So also जानुमात्रम्, जानुद्वयसम् and जानुद्वप्तम् ॥ As जरुद्वयसमुदक्तम् 'water reaching upto the thigh'. According to some the first and the second affixes (dvayasa and daghna) come in denoting the measure of altitudes and depths, and not horizontal measures. The affix भाषम् comes in a general sense also. As प्रस्थमात्रम् 'a cubit long'.

Vârt:—The affixes denoting lineal measure are elided after words hich are themselves recognised as standards of measure. Thus ज्ञानः प्रमाणमस्य

= श्रमः 'that which is sama (a hand) in length '. Similarly विष्टिः, विश्वस्तिः ॥ The affix mâtra only is elided, the other two affixes are never applicable to these words.

Udrt:—The elision is invariable after a Dvigu. As **हो श**मी प्रमाणमह = दिशमः, दिवितास्तः ॥ Why do we say "invariable"? The elision will take place even where there is doubt. दे दिशी स्थाती या न या = दिशिष्टः ॥

Vart :—The affix इट comes after a word, when it denotes a stoma; as पंचदसस्तोम, पंचदर्शी सर्विः ॥ The ट causes दीप (IV. 1. 15).

Vart:—The affix द्विन comes after words ending in श्रम् or श्राम् as एंक् दिश्लिक्ष्मासाः, विश्विनं मासा ॥

Vart: -So also after the word विश्वान, as विश्विनोऽङ्गिरसः॥

Várt:—The affix मात्रच comes after words denoting lineal measure, and mass measure, and after a numeral, even when there is doubt—As दामाचम्. = हामः प्रमाणनन्य स्वात्र वा. विद्यात्रमः प्रथमात्रमः जुडवमात्रमः प्रथमात्रमः देशमात्रा गादः॥
An exception to this is contained in the 2nd Vártika, where matra is elided in Dvigu compounds, owing to the word firzt being used there.

Virt:—The affixes ह्रयमच and मात्रच come without changing the sense diversely after a word ending in वृत्, as नायह्रयसम् ः नत् परिमाणमस्य धान्यात्रिस्ताक् तावन्मात्रम्, एनावह्यसम् एनावन्मात्रम् &c

पुरुषहस्तिक्ष्यामण्य ॥ ३८ ॥ - पदानि ॥ पुरुष, हस्तिक्ष्याम्, अण्, च् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तदस्येत्येवः प्रनाणद्यति च । पुरुषहस्तित्यां प्रथमासमर्थात्यां प्रमाणोपाधिकास्यामस्येति पद्मधे ज्ञ् प्रस्ययो भवति, चकासद् इयसजादयश्च ॥

38. The affix an $(\pm - \Im)$ also, as well as dvayasach &c, comes after the words purusha and hasti, in the first case in construction in the sense of 'that whereof this is the lineal measure'.

Vårt:—The affix is always clided after a Dvige. As विपुरुषमुक्तम, त्रिपुरुष विद्यस्ति. त्रिज्ञांस्तः विपुरुषी, त्रिपुरुषी, विद्यस्तिनी विद्यस्तिनी ॥

यत्तंद्रतेश्यः परिमाणं चतुष् ॥३९ ॥ पदानि॥यत्-तद्-एतेश्यः, परिमाणे, वतुष्॥ वृत्ति ॥ तत्रस्वत्यव । बनवंतेश्यः प्रथमासमर्थेश्यः पामाणांपाधिकेश्योत्येति पद्यप्र्यं वतुष परवया अवति ॥

Kitaki डावनावर्धवेशेष्यात्रित्रंशः पृष्युच्यते । भाषाच्यतियाताय भावः सिद्धश्र डावनीः ॥ बार्षिकम् ॥ वनुप्रकाणे गुष्परस्मर्भ्यां छन्त्रस् साद्दश्यउपसंख्यानम् ॥ 39. The affix vatup (बत) comes after the words yad, tad, and etad, being in the first case of construction, in signifying "that where of this is the measure of volume".

The phrase तरस्य is understood here. As यन परिमाणमस्य = यावान, This form is thus evolved; यन् + वतुष् = यावन् (the ti अन् being replaced by आ by VI. 3. 31) = यावनन् (the मुम् being added by VII. 1. 70) = यावानन् (the मुम् being lengthened by VI. 4. 41); the vibhakti मु being elided by VI. 1. 68, and न being elided by VIII. 2. 23 we get finally यावान, तावान, एनावान् ॥ The परिमाण is used in this sûtra, n order to distinguish it from the word प्रमाण used in the last aphorism (See V. 1. 19). Therefore यन्, तर् & एनद् take the affixes 'mâtra' &c also in the sense of प्रमाण, which would not have been the case, had परिमाण not been used in the .ûtra, for then the special affix वनुष would have debarred matrach &c in the case of यन् &c. The word जावनु in the kârikâ is the name given to this affix वनुष by he ancient grammarians; so that according to them there was no necessity of VI. 3. 91 to replace दि of यन् &c, by आ; thus यन् + जावनु = यावन् ॥

Moreover the affix बतुप being added in the sense of परिमाण. (capacity) only after यन् &c, it follows that the words so formed, may take the further iffix मात्रण &c in the additional sense of प्रमाण (length); which would not have seen the case had the word परिमाण not been used in the sûtra. Thus तत् पारमाण क्विल्तावर as धान्यं राशीकृतं। From this तायत् we have तायत् प्रमाणमस्य कुड्यादे = तायन्मात्रम् meaning यावद् राशीकृतस्य धान्यस्य देख्ये तादग् अस्यापि॥

Vàrt:—The affix बतुष comes in the sense of flike this', after the words [ध्मद् and अस्मद् in the Chhandas. As स्वायतः पुरुवसी यज्ञ विभस्य मावतः ॥

किमिद्भ्यां वो घः ॥ ४० ॥ पदानि ॥ किम्-इद्रुभ्याम्, वः, घः ॥ वृत्ति ॥ किमिद्भ्यापुनस्य वतुषो वकास्य पकासंदेशो भवति ॥

40. After the words kim and idam, घ (इय्) is substiuted for the च of vatup.

Thus किम् + वतुष् = की + वतुष् (VI. 3. 90) = क् + घतुष् (VI. 4. 148) = कियन् nom. ह्यान् । Similarly इयन् nom. इयान् ॥

किमः संख्यापरिमाणे उति च ॥४१॥ पदानि ॥ किमः,संख्यापरिमाणे, उति,च॥

विकाः ॥ संख्यायाः परिमाणं, संख्यापरिच्छेर इत्यर्थः । संख्यापरिमाणे वर्त्तमानात् किमः प्रथमासमर्यादस्वेविकाधेंडितः प्रत्यया भवति । चकाराइतुष् । तस्य च वकारस्य पाँद्द्यो भवति ॥

41. The affix dati (with the elision of EU) as ell as the affix vatup comes after the word fau, in the first age in construction, in the sense of 'numerical quantity'.

The च introduces the affix बतुज् which is changed into चतुज् (इवन्) ॥

The word संख्यापरिमाण means संख्यायाः परिमाण i. e. संख्यापरिच्छेदः 'makin estimate by numbers'. As का संख्या परिमाण मेषां ब्राह्मणानां च कति ब्राह्मणाः or कियमं ब्राह्मणाः 'how many Brahmanas in number do you estimate these'. This al ways comes in the plural.

This word is formed, in fact, when a question is put relating to the numerical quantity (sankhyâ-parimâṇa) of any thing. But the word saṇ khyâ-parimâṇa may be explained also as a Karmadhâraya, in which the attributive word has been placed second. It will then mean "quantitative number". The sûtra will be rendered thus: "kim takes dati, when it means: quantitative number". It should not be objected that numbers are always quantitative, and therefore parimâṇa is redundant in the aphorism. For sometime numbers are used not to define any quantity but merely to mark contempt As in the following:—

अन्नतानाममन्त्राणं जातिमात्रोप जीविनाम्। सहस्रशः समतानां पारपत्यं न विद्यंत ॥ Here the word सहस्रशः is used indefinitely in a contemptuous sense. Therefore, it is not true that a number always defines a quantity. Where किम is used to express contemptuous number, no affixing takes place: as केशेमणं संख्या हशानाम्॥ The word parimâṇa in this sûtra is not use l in its technical sense; as in Sûtra 39 ante: for its very repetition here shows that it is used here to denote 'quantity' in general, and not 'capacity', for a number cannot mean 'capacity'.

संख्याया अवयवे तयए ॥ ४२ ॥ पदानि ॥ संख्यायाः, अवयवे, तयए ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तरस्यतेव । संख्याया अवयवे वर्तनानाया अस्यति षष्ठपर्ध नयए प्रत्यंता भवति ॥

42. The affix tayap (त्य) comes after a numeral, in the sense of "that whereof the parts are so many".

The word नदस्य is understood here. Thus पंच भवयदा भस्य अपन्यम having five parts'. The part being connected with the whole, the force of the affix is to denote the whole. So also इश्वनयम्, चतुष्टयम्, चतुष्टया (VIII. 3. 101 and IV. 1. 15)

द्वितिभ्यां तयस्यायज्वा ॥ ४३ ॥ पदानि ॥ द्वि-तिभ्याम्, तयस्य, अयच्, वा ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पूर्वेण विश्वतस्य तयस्य (र्वात्रभ्यां परस्य वा ऽयजावेशो भवति ॥

43. The affix ayach (अयं) is optionally the substitute of tayap, after words dvi and tri.

 Λs द्वाववयवायस्य = इयम् or दिनयम् , त्रयम् or दिनयम् 'a couple' 'a triad' (VI.4 148).

The word तथ is used in the sûtra to indicate the sthânin or thing to be replaced. Had it not been used, the sûtra would have run thus fareated ar "ayach optionally comes after dvi and tri". Here ayach would have be

come a separate affix, instead of being a mere substitute. Where is the harm in its being a separate affix? Then the word भ्यम् or इयम् will not form their feminine in हीए; but भय being taken as sthânivat to तय (I. I. 56), the affix हीए which by IV. I. 15, applies to तय, applies to भय also. Thus we have भयो मितः ॥ Moreover by I. I. 33, words ending in तय are declined as Pronouns optionally before nominative plural termination. By the rule of sthanivat âdeśa (I. I. 56), the words ending in भय will also be Pronouns. As इये or इयाः, भये or भयाः ॥ The भ in भयभ is for accent, showing that the substitute 'aya' differs in accent from the sthânî taya.

उभादुदात्तो नित्यम् ॥ ४४ ॥ पदानि ॥ उभात्,उदात्तः,नित्यम् ॥ वितः ॥ उभाव्यात्परस्य नयपा नित्यमयजादेशो भवति स चारात्तः ॥

43. After the word ubha, ayach is always the substitute for tayap, having the acute (udatta) accent on its first syllable.

The affix आर्थ states having indicatory set takes the acute accent on the final syllable (VI. 1. 163), i. e. on set, the special mention of the udatta in the sutra shows that the accent should be on a syllable which would otherwise not have taken it i. e. the first syllable i. e. set; for had this not been the meaning, there was no necessity of using the word udatta in the sutra.

If तभ is a Sankhyâ word (I. 1. 23) in the secular sense, it would have taken तयप्, the present sûtra ordains अर्थे instead as a substitute always. If it is not a Sankhyâ, then we should first ordain तथप् after it, by the process of splitting the sûtra 42 ante into two, thus संख्यायाः तथप्, अवयं तथप् and then replace तथप् by अर्थे ॥

Thus उभी पीतलं हितो अवयवी यस्य = उभय ॥ उभैय देवमनुष्याः ; उभैयाः मणिः ॥ तद्स्मिन्नश्चिकमिति दशान्ताडुः ॥ ४५ ॥ पदानि ॥ तत्-अस्मिन्-अधिकम्-इतिग्रान्तात् उः ॥

ाः ॥ तर्वित प्रथमासमर्थादस्मिन्निति सप्तम्योथे दशान्तास्प्रातिदिकाड्डः प्रस्ययो भवति यत्तस्प्रथमासमर्थ-ते चेगद्भवति । इतिकरणस्ततभाद्भवक्षा ॥

Kārikā अधिके समानजाताविष्टं शतसहस्रयोः । यस्य संख्या तदाधिक्ये डः कर्त्तन्यो मतो मम ॥

45. The affix da (with the elision of अन of the se), comes after a Numeral ending in dasan, being in the st case in construction, in the sense of "this is surplus it".

Thus एकाव्या अधिका अस्मिन् याते = एकाद्यां यातं "hundred + cleven". So also

Why do we say ending in इश्वन? Observe पंचाधिका अस्मिन् शते ॥ Why do we say "ending"? Observe इशाधिका अस्मिन् शते ॥

Ishti:—This rule applies when both words denote a thing of the same denomination. As एकादश कार्यापणा अधिका अस्मिन् कार्यापण शते = एकादश कार्यापण कार्यका ।

But not here:—एकादश माथा अधिका अस्मिन् कार्यापणश्वते ॥

Ishti:—This applies only after श्वन and सहस्र, therefore it does not apply here:—एकारशानिका अस्यां त्रिशति॥

The word इति in the sûtra is for clearness. The rule applies to शतसहस्रं also, as एकाइशं शतसहस्रं which may mean either (1) एकाइश शतान्यधिकान्यस्मिन् or (2) एकाइश सहस्राण्यधिकान्यस्मिन् ॥

श्चदन्तर्विशतेश्च ॥ ४६ ॥ पदानि ॥ शदन्त-विशतेः च (डः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तर्वास्मन्नरिकामत्यनुवर्त्तते, उ इति च । शदन्तात्मातिपिकादिशतेश्व डः प्रत्ययो भवति तर्वास्मन्नरिकास्थितस्थितिस्मित्वर्षे ॥

वार्त्तिकम् ॥ तहन्तादपीति वक्तव्यम् ॥

46. The affix da comes in the sense of "this is surplus in it", after a Numeral ending in शत् and after विश्वात ; with the elision of अन, and अति ॥

The indicatory इ causes elision of हि portion VI. 4. 142 &c. Thus विश्वसंधिका अस्मिञ्छेन = विश्व शतं एकविश्व शतं एकचित्रां शतं ॥ This rule applies to abstract Numerals. Hence not here, गांत्रिशसंधिका अस्मिन् गोशतं ॥

So also after विश्वति ; as विश्व शत ॥

Vârt—So also after compounds ending in विश्वति, as, एकविशं शतं॥ This also applies to pure Numbers. Therefore not here, गां विश्वांतरिषका अस्मिन् गां शत्॥ संख्याया गुणस्य निमाने मयट्॥ ४७॥ पदानि॥ संख्याबाः, गुणस्य, निमाने, मयट्॥

्वृत्तः ॥ तद्दस्येत्यनुवर्त्तते तदस्य संजातिमत्यतः । तदिति प्रथमासमर्थात्सख्यादाचिनः प्रातिर्पादकादस्येति षष्ठचर्ये मयद् प्रत्ययो भवति यत्तत्प्रथमासमर्थ गुणस्य चैत्रिमाने वर्त्तते ॥

47. The affix mayat (मय with feminine in sty) comes after a Numeral in denoting a thing given in exchange; in the sense of "containing so many times more of something" or "the price of a portion of this is so many equal portion of the other".

The word तरस्य from V. 2. 36 should be read in this. The sense of the aphorism is "after a Numeral in the first case in construction (तर्), with the force of a genitive (अस्य), comes the affix मयर, when the word in the first case in construction denotes the value (निमान) of a portion (गुण)". The word ए means भाग or "portion", and निमान means 'price'. In comparing the quality of one thing with another, निमान is the value or price. Thus ख्वानां ही भागी निमान

मस्योदिश्वर्भागस्य = द्विमयमुरिश्वर्यवानाम् "two parts of Yava is the price of one part Udasvit". Similarly विमयम्, चतुर्मयम्, lit. "Udasvit is दिमय or 'two-times' the value of yava".

The word राजस्य is in the singular number. The comparison must herefore be made with one portion of a thing, with the several portions of the other. The ratio must be x: I, but never x: 2, or x: 3 &c. Therefore the ule does not apply here, हो भागों बवानां त्रय उद्धितः ॥ The x also must be nore than one. The rule therefore does not apply here: एको भागो निमानमस्य ॥

The word राज denotes an integral number, therefore the rule will not apply to fraction. As हा भागी यथानामध्यक्षं उर्गध्वतः॥

The affix also comes in the sense of purchasing or the comparative value of a thing, i. e. in denoting the thing received in exchange निमेय) As उद्ध्या ही भागी निमेयमस्य यवभागस्य = हिमयाः, as हिमया यवा उर्याध्वतः = "उर्वाध्वतो है। गुणा निमेयी विमेयसस्य यवभागस्य = हिमयाः विमेयाः विमेयाः चा उर्याध्वतः = "उर्वाध्वतो है। गुणा निमेयो विमेयस्य यवा उर्याध्वतः = "उर्वाध्वतो है। गुणा निमेयो विमेयस्य यवा उर्याध्वतः = "उर्वाध्वतो है। गुणा निमेयो विमेय क्षा विमेय क्षा

Why do we say गुणस्य 'of a portion'? Observe हो ब्रीहियवी निमानमस्योद-धतः॥ Here being no comparison of ratios, there is no affixing.

Why do we say निमाने "in denoting the thing given in exchange"? bserve, हो ग्रेणी भीरस्य एकस्तैलस्य = द्विग्रणं पच्यते तेलं क्षीरेण "one part of oil cooks or bsorbs as much as two parts of milk". Here the sense is that of 'cooking' and ot of purchasing.

In short मयर् has the meaning of 'time or fold'. As द्विमय "two time", ie word qualifying sometime the निमान, sometime the निमेय; c. g. द्विमयपुरिधन् अनां "Udasvit is two-times or two-fold of Yava in value'; or द्विमया यदा उद्धितः two-times Yava are equal to one Udasvit'.

तस्य पूरणे डट् ॥ ४८ ॥ पदाति ॥ तस्य, पूरणे, डट् ॥ ृत्तिः ॥ तस्येति षष्टीसमर्थान्संख्यायाचिनः प्रातिपविकात्पृरणदृत्यास्मित्रथे डट् प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

48. The affix dat (a, causing the elision of the ast vowel with the consonant following it) comes after a fumeral in the sixth case in construction, when the sense is making full this number ".

That by which a thing is completed is called पूरण॥ Thus एकाइशानां णः = एकाइशः the "eleventh" (i. e. the one which, added to ten, completes the even). Similarly त्रयोदशः॥ By this affix, ordinals are formed. The rule erefore, does not apply to a case like this:—पत्रानां पुष्टिकानां पूरणे घटः॥

नान्तादसंख्यादेर्मट् ॥ ४९ ॥ पदानि ॥ नान्तात् असंख्यादेः मद् ॥ चिः॥ डिडिति वर्त्तते । नकारान्ताग्संख्यावाचिनः प्रातिपदिकादसंख्यादेः परस्य उटो मडागमा अवित ॥ 7

49. The augment mat (#) comes before \$\(\bar{\zeta}\), is the above sense, after a Numeral which ends in \$\bar{\zeta}\) when no other Numeral precedes it.

Thus पंच्यमः 'fifth' (the completer of the five), सप्तमः ॥ Why do w say 'ending in न्'? Observe विश्वतः पूरणो = विश्वः 'twentieth'. Why do we say 'not preceded by a Numeral'? Observe एकाइशानां पूरणं = एकादशः ॥

थट् चच्छन्द्सि ॥ ५० ॥ पदानि ॥ थट्, च, छन्द्सि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ नान्तादसंख्यादेः परस्य डटभ्छन्दर्शा विषये यडागमा भर्यात, चकारात्पक्षे मडपि भवति ॥

50. The **धट** is the augment of इद्, in the Chhandas, after a Numeral ending in द and not preceded by another numeral: as well as the augment मद ॥

Thus पंचयः, सप्तथः or पंचनः, सप्तमः ॥ Λ s पर्णनयानि पञ्चथानि भवन्ति anl पञ्चमिनिद्वयनस्यापाद्रामन् ॥ See $V.\ 2.\ 56.$

पट्कतिकतिपयचतुरां धुक् ॥५१॥ पदानि ॥ पट्-कति-किनपय-चतुराम, धुक्त॥ वृत्तिः ॥ डडिस्यतुरक्तते तस्सप्तम्या विपरिणम्यते । पट् कति कतिपय चतुरदस्येतेषां इटि परतस्युगाणले भवति ॥

वात्तिकम् ॥ चतुरञ्छयतावाद्यक्षरलोपश्च ॥

51. When dat follows, शुक्र is the augment of the words shat, kati, katipaya and chatur.

The दह is to be read into this sûtra, and it should be changed into locative, as द्वार 'when dat follows". The word कांनपथ is not a Numeral, it takes दह by force of this sûtra. Thus षण्णां पृश्णां = षष्टः 'sixth'. कांतपः t which in order?' कांनपथरः 'the one in order after several', चतुर्थः 'the fourth

Vart:—The affixes ϖ (ईय) and यन् come after चतुर् and there is ε sion of the first letter. As त्रीय or त्र्यः 0

In this and the two following sutras, the action of the द of दर vanish when an augment is added.

यहुपूरागणसंघस्य तिथुक् ॥ ५२ ॥ यहु-पूरा-गण-संघस्य, तिथुक् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ डडिरयेव । बहु पूरा गण संघ इत्येतेषां डिट परनिस्तिथुगागमा भवित ॥

52. When dat follows, निधुक् is the augment of the words bahu, pûga, gaṇa, and saṅgha.

The word दृष्टि is understood here also. The words पृग and संप not Numerals; they take the affix दृद् by virtue of this sûtra. Thus प्रणो ⇒ बहुतिथः, पृगतिथः, गणतिथः, and संपतिथः ॥

वतोरिश्रुक् ॥ ५३ ॥ पदानि ॥ वताः, इश्रुक् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उद्विरवेव । देतेऽटि परत इश्रुगागमा भवति । वस्वन्तस्य संख्यास्वास्त्रृतेण डांबुहिसस्निस्मित्रवणी विश्रीयने ॥ 53. When dat follows, रथुक् is the augment of a stem ending in vatu.

The word इटि is understood here also. The words ending in बतु are summerals (I. 1. 23): and they will take उट् by V. 2. 48; the present sutra lectures the augment. Thus यावतां पूरणा = यावतियः, सावतियः, एतावतियः ॥

द्वेस्तीयः ॥ ५४ ॥ पदानि ॥ द्वेः, तीयः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ द्विग्रद्यातीयः प्रत्ययो भवति तस्य पृरणइत्यस्मिन्विषये । उटोपवादः ।

54. The affix तीय comes in the sense of 'comoleter thereof', after the word dvi.

This debars ढर्॥ Thus इयोः पृरणो चित्रीयः 'the second'—that which ompletes the two.

े तूं: संप्रसारणं च ॥ ५५ ॥ पदानि ॥ तृः, संप्रसारणं, च (तीयः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ विश्वष्यात्तीयः प्रत्ययो भवति तस्य पृरणद्दृत्येतदृतिषये । उटोपवादः । तस्त्रियोगेन के्ट संप्रसारणं व भवति ॥

55. The affix tîya comes in the sense of 'comoleter thereof', after the word tri; and there is samprasâraṇa vocalisation) of the stem.

The substitution of a vowel for a semi-vowel is samprasårana (I. r. 5). Thus चि + तीय = तृ + इ + तीय = तृनीयः (VI. I. 108, the इ of वि assumes the orm of the prior letter ऋ which is substituted for र्). In तृतीयः the ऋ is not engthened by VI 4. 2, because that rule applies to the lengthening of the ruletters only, this word being read into VI. 4. 2, by anuvritti from VI. 3. II. The pratyâhara अण् is formed by the first ण्, and means the letters अ, and उ॥

विंशत्यादिभ्यस्तमडन्यतरस्याम् ॥ ५६ ॥ पदानि ॥ विंशत्यादिभ्यः, तमद्, अ-न्यतरस्यां ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ विश्वत्यादिभ्यः परस्य उटस्तमडागमी भवत्यन्यतरम्याम् ।

56. After the words vinsati &c, tamat (तम fem. in fig) is optionally the augment of dat.

This rule falling under the jurisdiction of पूरण, we must read the word द into this sûtra, as the affix to which the augment तमद is added. Thus विश्वतिः एक विश्वतितमः or विश्वतित्वतितमः or विश्वतित्वतितमः or विश्वतितमः or विश

There is no विद्यात्वादि class given in Gaṇapâṭha. These are ordinary vords like विद्याति, विद्यात् &c. The words विद्याति, विद्यात् &c of V. 1. 59, should not be taken as the विद्यात्वि alluded to by this sûtra. For had it been so, we

could not have formed the words like एकांवर्धात्तसमः; because the rule applying to विश्वति specifically mentioned, will not apply to विश्वति as the end of a compound. As this maxim declares, महणवता मातिपरिकोन तदन्तविधिनीस्ति "that which cannot possibly be anything but a Pratipadika, does, contrary to I. I. 72; not denote that which ends with it, but it denotes only itself". This being the case, the word विश्वित &c must be taken in their popular signification, and not as particular prâtipadikas; and hence also becomes valid the exception given in V. 2. 58, in the case of पिंट &c when preceded by another numeral. For the very prohibition असंख्यादि: in that rule, shows, that with the exception of पिंट &c, the present rule applies to other संख्याद words, as, एकविश्वित &c.

Böhtlingk takes मर्, यर् and तमर् as separate affixes and not as augment. He says "The commentators take तमर् here and in the following Sûtras as an Augment of उट (V. 2. 48), because विश्वति &c with the affix तमर् would yield विश्वतित्म by III. 1. 3, whilst otherwise it would be accented as विश्वतित्म । According to this interpretation मर् V. 2. 49 and यर V. 2. 50 are Augments, though they would yield the right form as affixes also. That Pâṇini by forms मर्, यर् and तमर् so much resembling उट, should not have meant an affix, is not probable. Moreover one does not understand well this, why he, if he intended that म, य and तम should be taken as augments, does not, for the sake of clearness, ordain this after the stem, which could have been expressed by adding of the servile क् (i. c. मुक्त युक्त and तमक्), as he does in the case of the augments युक्त V. 2. 51, नियुक्त V. 2. 52 and र्युक्त V. 2. 53. I also think this, that Pânini, when he designated this affix तमर्, did not think of the accent."

In the case of मह and थह there will be no difference whatever whether we take them as affixes or as augments. Thus पंचन्+ मर्≔ पंच्+ मह् (VI. 4. 141) = पंचम ॥

नित्यं शतादिमासार्द्धमाससंवत्सराश्च ॥ ५७ ॥ पदानि ॥ नित्यम्, शतादि, मास्त्रं, मास्त्र, संवत्सरात्, च, (तमद्) ॥

्वृत्तिः ॥ श्वतात्रयः संख्याशव्श नांक्रिका गृह्यन्ते । श्वतात्रिभ्यो मासार्द्रमाससंबन्धरशब्देश्यश्च परस्य उटो नि व्यं तमडागमा भवति ॥

57. Always after the words sata &c, and after mâsa, ardha-mâsa, and sam-vatsar; tamaț is the augment of daț.

The words शतावय are numerals. The words मास &c, are not numeral they would not have taken इट, but by the implication of this sûtra. Th शतस्य पूरणः = शतनमः 'hundreth'; सहस्रतमः, लक्षतमः ॥ Similarly मासस्य पूरणः = मासर दिवसः 'the last day of the month'. अर्द्धमासनमः संवस्तरमः॥

By the next Sûtra V. 2. 58, the words श्वन &c, would also have taken मर; but the scope of that sûtra is confined to numerals not preceded by nother numeral. There is no such restriction here. Hence we have एकशन-मः, दिश्वनतमः॥

षष्ट्यादेश्चासंख्यादेः ॥ ५८ ॥ पदानि ॥ पष्ट्यादेः, च, असंख्यादेः, (तमद्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ षष्ट्यादेः संख्याग्रक्षात्रसंख्यादेः परस्य उटा निसं तमज्ञागमा भवति ॥

58. After the words shashti &c, when no other Numeral precedes them; tamat is always the augment of lat.

By sûtra V. 2. 56, the augment was optional, this makes it compulsary. Thus षष्टितमः, समिततमः॥

Why do we say "when not preceded by a Numeral"? Observe, एकपष्टः क्रपष्टितमः, एकसप्तमः or एकसप्तितनः ॥ Here V. 2. 56, applies also.

मतौ छः सूक्तसाम्नोः ॥ ५९ ॥ पदानि ॥ मतौ, छः सूक्त, साम्नोः ॥ वृक्तः ॥ मताविति मत्वर्थ उच्यते । पातिपक्किनमत्वर्थे छः प्रत्ययो भवति सुक्ते सामनि चाभिधेये ॥

59. When a Sûkta or a Sâman is to be expressed, the affix Chha (ईय) comes after a prâtipadika (nominal-stem), in the sense of the affix matup (V. 2. 94).

The word मतो means 'in the sense of मतुष् affix'. The sense of मतुष् s "whose is it or in whom it is". Thus अच्छावाक् शब्होऽस्मिन् = अच्छावाकीयम् सूक्तम्॥ मेत्रावहणीयम्, यज्ञायज्ञीयम् साम, वारवन्तीयम् साम ॥

The affix comes after a collocation of words, as अस्यवामीयं 'the Sûkta containing the words अस्य याम' e.g. Rig Veda Maṇdala I. sûkta 164. Here the words अस्य वामस्य are considered as a Nominal Stem. So also कयापुर्भीयम् ॥

अध्यायानुवाकयोर्छक् ॥ ६० ॥ पदानि ॥ अध्याय, अनुवाकयोः, सुक् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ मतावित्येव । मत्वर्यउत्पन्नस्य छस्य सुग् भवित, अध्यायानुत्तकयार्गभेषयेयोः ॥

60. When an Adhyâya or an Anuvâka is to be expressed, there is luk-elision of the affix Chha having the ove sense of matup.

This sûtra indicates by implication (ज्ञापकः), that the affix & comes er a nominal stem, to denote an Adhyáya or an Anuváka. According to tanjali the elision is optional. Thus गईभाण्ड शब्होऽस्मित्रस्ति = गईभाण्डोऽध्यायः, अतु-ते वा ॥ In the alternative, गईभाण्डीयः ; so also दीर्घजीवितः or दीर्घजीवतीयः, पिलत-भः or पिततस्मित्रायः ॥

विमुक्तादिभ्यो ऽण् ॥ ६१ ॥ पदानि ॥ विमुक्तादिभ्यः, अण् ॥ तः॥ मतावित्येव, अभ्यायातुवाकयोगिति च । विष्ठक्ताविभ्यः प्रातिपविकेभ्यो ऽण् प्रत्ययो भवति मस्वर्ये, ^{शयातुवा}कयोगिभेषेययोः ॥

Thus विमुक्तशब्दांऽस्मित्रस्ति = वैमुक्तोऽध्यायोऽनुवाको या ॥ So also देवासुरः &c.

1 विषुक्त, 2 देवासुर, 3 रक्षांऽसुर, 4 उपसद, 5 सुवर्ण (सुपर्ण), 6 परिसारक (परिवादक्!) 7 सइसत्, 8 वसु, 9 महत् (महत्वत्), 10 प्रद्वीवत्, 11 वसुनत्, 12 महीयस्व (महीयल्), 13 सस्वत्, 14 बहेवत्*, 15 इद्यार्ण, 16 दशाहं, 17 वयस् (दशाहंपयस्), 18 हिंदिर्थात्, 19 प्रतित् (प्रतित्), 20 महि भी, 21 अस्यहत्य, 22 सोमापूष्य्, 23 इंडा, 24 अम्राविष्णु (विष्णू), 25 उर्वशी, 26 वृत्रहत् (वृत्रहति), 27 मित्री, 28 सोमापूष्य्, 28 हुतु, ॥

गोषदादिश्यो बुन् ॥ ६२ ॥ पदानि ॥ गोषदादिश्यः, बुन् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ मताविसेव, अध्यायानुवाकयोसित च । गोषवादिश्यः प्रातिपदिकेश्यो बुन्मस्ययो भवति मस्वर्थे ऽध्यः यानुवाकयोः ॥

62. After the nominal stems goshada &e, there is the affix vun (—अक). in the sense of matup, when an Adhvâva or an Anuvâka is to be expressed.

Thus गोषदशकोऽभिन्नस्ति = गोषदकोऽध्यायोऽनुवाको वा॥ इषेखकः, मातरिश्वकः & Another reading is गोषद the final consonant being mute.

े गोषद (गोषद), 2 हपे स्वा (स्व), 3 मातरिश्वन्, 4 हेयस्य स्वाः 5 हेवीरापः, 6 छुल्णो इस्य स्वेरष्ठ , 7 हेवीं (हेवीं) थिय थिया (थियम्), 8 रक्षोहणः, 9 युष्टजान, 10 अष्टजन, 11 प्रभूतः, 12 प्रतृतं, 1 छुतानु (हशान), 14 सहस्रशीर्याः 15 वातस्य तेः 16 छुशाश्वः, 17 स्वाहापाणः, 18 प्रसप्त (!). ॥

तत् कुदालः पथः ॥ ६३ ॥ पदानि ॥ तत्, कुदालः, पथः, (बुन्), ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ बुनियेव । तत्रेति सप्तमी समर्थान्ययम् सब्गन्यस्य इत्यस्मित्रथे बुन्यस्यया भवति ॥

63. The affix vun comes, after the word pathin, being in the seventh case in construction, when the sense is "versed therein or skilled therein".

Thus पथि कुशनः = पथकः (पथिन् + युन् = पथ् + युन् VL4.144 = पथ् + अक् VILLL)

आकर्पादिभ्यः कन् ॥ ६४ ॥ पदानि ॥ आकर्पादिभ्यः, कन् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तत्रेर्त्येषः, कुशल इति च । आकर्पादिभ्य प्रातिपक्ष्त्रिभ्यः सप्तमीसमर्थेभ्यः कुशल इत्येतस्मित्रये । न्यत्यया भवति ॥

64. The affix kan (4-4) comes in the sense of versed therein, skilled therein, after the nominal stems akarsha &c, being in the seventh case in construction.

Thus आकर्षे कुशलः = आकर्षकः, लास्कः. Another reading has आकर्ष (Bohtling

1 आकर्ष (आकष), 2 स्सर, 3 (पशाच (विपासा), 4 विचण्ड, 5 अशानि, 6 अवन्त्र, 7 चव (विचय), 8 चय, 9 विजय *, 10 जय, 11 आचय, 12 नय, 13 पाव (निपाव), 14 हीप, 15 हैं। 16 हात, 17 हुत, 18 गहर, 19 शहर, 19 शब्, 17

धनहिरण्यात्कामे ॥ ६५ ॥ पदानि ॥ धन्, हिरण्यात्, कामे (कन्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तत्रेत्येव, कनिति च । धनहिरण्यशब्शभ्यां तत्रिति सप्तमीसमर्थाभ्यां कामइत्यस्मिन्नर्थे कन्यत्ययो भवति ॥

65. The affix kan comes, after the words dhana and hiranya, being in 7th case in construction, in the sense of 'a desire thereafter'.

The word काम means 'desire, wish'. Thus धने कामः = धनको देवदनस्य, हिरण्यको देवदनस्य॥

स्वाङ्गिभ्यः प्रसिते ॥ ६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्वाङ्गिभ्यः, प्रसिते (कन्) ॥ वृत्ति ॥ तत्रेवयेव, किनित च । स्वाङ्गवाचिभ्यः शब्देभ्यस्तत्रेति सप्तमीसमर्थेभ्यः प्रसितद्दयेतस्मिन्नर्थे कन्यत्य-े भवति ॥

66. The affix kan comes after a word denoting part of one's body, in the sense of 'who takes care of it, who bestows care upon it'.

The words तम and कन् are understood in this sûtra. The word प्रसित leans 'devoted to, intent upon, craving after'. Thus केरोषु प्रसितः = केराकः i. e. शादिरचनायां प्रसन्त एयष्टच्यते ॥ The स्याङ्गेश्यः is in the plural number, indicating lat the affix comes even after a collective compound of Svânga terms. hus इन्ताष्टकः, केरानखकः ॥ See II. 3. 4.4.

ु उदराट्ठगाद्यूने ॥ ६७ ॥ । पदानि ॥ उदरात्, ठक् आद्यूने ॥ किः ॥ तत्रेसंयः, प्रसिनइति च । उदरशदास्त्रास्तिमर्थास्प्रसिनइत्येनस्प्रतये ठक् प्रययो भवति ॥

• 67. The affix thak $(\pm - \sqrt[4]{\pi})$ comes in the sense of voracious', after the word udara.

The translation given above is according to Dr. Bohtlingk. Accordg to the Kâsikâ, the ânuvritti of प्रांसन is also read into this sûtra. The meang then would be "thak comes after the word udara in the seventh case in instruction, in the sense of 'who is devoted therein', when the word so rmed means " voracious". A person who is very much distressed by inger is so called; उरेरऽवाजगीपुभेण्यते॥ Thus उरेर प्रांसनः = भारतिक (i. e. भारतिक)

Why do we say when it means 'voracious'? Observe उरक: 'abdominal'.

सस्येन परिजातः ॥ ६८ ॥ पदानि ॥ सस्येन, परिजातः, (कन्) ॥

्तिः ॥ कन्मस्यय इत्येव स्मर्यते, न ठक् । निर्देशादेव तृतीया समर्थविभक्तिः । सस्यशब्दात्तृतीयासमर्थास्प-^{जात} इत्यस्मित्र**थे कन्मस्यया भवति ॥**

58. The affix kan (——兩) comes after the word tsya, being in the third ease in construction, when the sense to supply richly with it".

The anuvritti of कत्, not of हक्, is to be read here. The word सस्य here means 'good quality', and not 'corn'. Another reading is द्वास्य. The word परि means 'all, every where'. That which is full of (परिजात) good qualities (सस्य) in which there is no defect, that is the signification here. Thus सस्येन परिजात: ⇒ सस्यक: चालिः 'a rice, above all praise', सस्यक साधः 'a good man, not equalled by any'. सस्यको मणिः 'a precious stone of the best quality', i. c. perfect in form'.

अंशं हारी ॥ ६९ ॥ पदानि ॥ अंशम्, हारी, (कन्)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अंशशब्शित्रेंशांत्व दिनीयासमर्थाद्धारीत्येतांत्मन्नर्थे कन्यत्ययां भवति ॥

69. The affix kan comes after the word ansa 'a share' in the second-case in construction, the sense being 'who must take that'.

The word भरा is used in the accusative in the aphorism, showing that the construction must be accusative. The word हारिन् nom. हारी is formed by adding णिनि to the root इ. the force of the affix being that of "must, or necessity". See III. 3. 170. The word हारिन् will govern accusative and not genitive II. 3. 70.

Thus अशं हारी = अंशकः 'an heir', i. e. who is entitled to take a share at partition i. e. a दायारः । अंशकः पुत्रः ॥

तन्त्राद्चिरापहृते ॥ ७० ॥ पदानि ॥ तन्त्रात्, अचिर, अपहृते, (कन्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तन्त्राद्यां होते ।। उपहृते ॥ उपहृते ॥

70. The affix Kan comes after the word tantra 'a loom', in the sense of "taken off therefrom not long ago or shortly before".

The word तन्त्र must be in the fifth case in construction, by the very fact of its being so employed in the sûtra. The word आखर means 'short time, not long' अपन्नत means "taken off". Thus तन्त्रात्रियापहतः = तन्त्रकः 'व cloth just taken off the loom' i. e. an unbleached cloth. As तन्त्रकः पटः तन्त्रकः भागारः 'a new mautle' = प्रत्यदः or नवः॥

ब्राह्मणकोष्णिके संज्ञायाम् ॥ ७१ ॥ पदानि ॥ ब्राह्मणक, उष्णिके, संज्ञायाम् (कर्)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ब्राह्मणक उष्णिक इत्येती राब्दी निपात्वेते कन्प्रत्ययानी संज्ञायां विषये ॥

71. The words Brâhmaṇaka and ushṇika are anomalous, when they are a Name.

Thus ब्राह्मणको देशः, उष्णिका यशागुः ॥ The affix कन् is added to ब्राह्मण, with the force of 'a place where Brahmanas who live by profession of arms dwell's Similarly उष्णिक means अल्पाताः ॥

इतितोष्णाभ्यां कारिणि ॥ ७२ ॥ पदानि ॥ शित, उष्णाभ्याम, कारिणि, (कन्) ॥ वितः ॥ श्रीतोष्णशब्शभ्यां कारिण्यभिधेये कन्पत्ययो भवति ॥

72. The affix kan comes after the words sîta and ushņa, in the sense of 'who goes to work thus'.

The word शात and उष्ण being used as adverbs will be in accusative construction. As शीतं करोति 'who goes to work coldly' i. e. a lazy man = शीत-:= अलस:, जड:. Similarly उष्णकः = शीघकारी, रक्षः 'who goes to work hotly'.

अधिकम् ॥ ७३ ॥ पदानि ॥ अधिकम्, (°कन्) ॥ र्गतः ॥ अधिकमिति निपात्यते । अध्यारूढस्योत्तरपदलोपः कश्च प्रत्ययः ॥

73. The word adhika is anomalous.

The word স্বাধিক: meaning 'more', is formed by adding কন্ to the word চ্যাহেৰ; there being elision of the second term before the affix. Thus স্বাধিকা লেঃ আৰাদ্ "a Drona is superior to Khari" স্বাধিকা আধী ক্লাইন "a Khari is infeior to Drona". The word সম্বাহৰ governs nominative or accusative indifferntly.

अनुकाभिकाभीकः कमिता ॥ ७४ ॥ पदानि ॥ अनुक, अभिक, अभीकः, कमिता ॥ वृक्तः ॥ अनुक अभिक अभीक इत्येत शब्दाः कन्यरययान्ता निपारयन्ते कमितेरयेतास्मित्रर्थे ॥

74. The words anuka, abhika and abhika are momalous, meaning being at liberty to do or being fond of.

Thus अनुकामयते = अनुकः 'desirous, libidinous'. अभिकामयते = भिकः or स्मीकः 'a lover, voluptuous person'.

पार्थ्वेनान्चिच्छति ॥ ७५ ॥ पदानि ॥ पार्थ्वेन, अनु, इच्छति, (कन्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पार्श्वश्रव्यानृतीयासमर्थार्शन्वच्छतीर्यास्मत्रथे कन्यत्ययो भवति ॥

The word पार्श्वम means 'a fraudulent or crooked expedient'. One who andeavours to obtain any thing by fraud is called पार्श्वकः 'a cheat, a juggler, a partisan'. पार्श्व=a rib, a crooked thing; as पार्श्वकः = मायाविन, कौसृतिक. जालिकः &c.

^{अयः} ग्रूलदण्डाजिनाभ्यां ठक्ठञी ॥ ७६॥ पदानि ॥ अयःश्रूल, दण्डाजिना-^{याम,} ठक्, ठञी ॥

ितः ॥ अन्तिच्छतीत्येव । भयः शूलदृण्डाजिनाभ्यां तृतीयासमर्थाभ्यामन्त्रिच्छतीत्यस्मित्रर्थे टक्डजी प्र-थी भवतः ॥

76. The affixes thak $(\pm - \xi \vec{n})$ and than $(\pm - \xi \vec{n})$ ome respectively after ayaḥsûla and daṇḍâjina, in the same ense of "who strives to gain something by that".

The word भन्विच्छति is understood here also. The word अयः शूनम् means 'a violent proceeding'. Who seeks to obtain any thing by violent means is called आयः शूनिकः = साहसिकः ॥ The word वण्डाजिन means 'staff (daṇḍa) and hide (ajina)' i. e. outer badges of devotion or hypocrisy. Who seeks to gain something by hypocrisy and deceit is called वाण्डाजिनिकः = वास्मिकः ॥

तावतिथं ब्रहणिमिति छुग्वा॥ ७७॥ पदानि॥ तावितथम्, ब्रहणम्, इति, लु-क् वा॥

्वृत्तिः ॥ तावतां पूरणे तावितयम् । गृह्यते ऽनेनेनि यहणम् । प्रक्रतिविशेषणं चेतत् **। पूरणप्रत्ययान्ता**त्याः तिपक्षिताद् महणेापाधिकात्स्वार्थे कन्प्रत्यया भवति ॥

षात्तिकम् । तावतियेन गृहातािते कन्वक्तव्यः पूरणप्रस्ययस्य च नित्यं लुक् ॥

77. The affix kan $(--\pi)$ is added to an ordinal number, in the sense of "acquiring a subject after so many attempts"; and there is optionally the clision of the affix denoting the ordinal number.

The word तायितथं (V. 2. 53) stands here as a type of all words ending in affixes denoting पूरण i.e. ordinals. The word महण means 'acquired or learned hereby'. This qualifies the base. Thus दितीयन रूपेण मन्थं गृहाति अदिक महणम् or दितीयकं महणम् 'the acquisition of the knowledge or book by the second time' i. e, "successful mastery by the second time". So also त्रिकं or नितीयकम् चत्रकम् or चत्र्यकम् u

Vârt:—When the word, formed by the affix kan, means the person who acquires after so many times then the elision of the पूरण affix is compulsory and not optional. Thus पछन रूपेण मन्धं गृह्मतिं⇒ पड़को देवदन्तः 'Devadatta who learns the book for the sixth time' i.e. 'who succeeds in learning the book at the sixth attempt'. Similarly पंचकः, चतुष्कः ॥ The word महण here is confined to books only and to nothing else.

स एवां त्रामणीः ॥ ७८ ॥ पदानि ॥ स, एवाम्, त्रामणीः, (कन्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ स इति प्रथमासमर्थादेवानिति पष्ठभेषे कन्त्रत्यया भवति, यत्तत्व्यथमासमर्थे मामणीश्रेस्स भविति ॥

78. The affix kan comes after a word in the first case in construction, with the force of a genitive case, when the sense is 'he is their leader'.

The word मानणी means 'head-man, leader, spokes-man'. Thus हेवर्ग मानणीरेषां = देवर सका: यज्ञवस्तका: ॥

Why do we say 'when meaning a leader'? Witness देवदस शर्उपाद

श्टिक्कलमस्य वन्धनं करभे ॥ ७९ ॥ पदानि ॥ श्टिक्कलम्, अस्य, वन्धनम्, कर्भे । वृत्तिः ॥ शृङ्खलशब्दात्ययमासमर्थे बन्धनं विवर्षे कन्यत्ययो भवति, यत्तत्व्ययमासमर्थे बन्धनं विवर्षे । विवर्षे विवर्षे विवर्षे विवर्षे विवर्षे विवर्षे ।

79. The affix kan comes after the word srinkhala a clog', in the sense of "clog is its fetter", when the whole word means a young camel.

Thus शृंखलं बन्धनमस्य करमस्य = शृंखलकः ॥ The young ones of camel re called करम ॥ The wooden clogs put on their feet to prevent them from traying are called शृंखल ॥ Though the ropes &c are also used along with he clog, yet spinkhala being the principal object that takes away the free-lom is called बन्धन or bond or fetter.

उत्क उन्मनाः ॥ ८० ॥ पदानि ॥ उत्कः, उन्मनाः, (कन्) ॥ वक्तः ॥ उस्क इति निषात्वने उन्मनांश्वतः भवति । उद्गतं मनो यस्य सउन्मनाः ।

80. The word utka is anomalous, meaning 'longing after, yearning'.

He whose mind anxiously desires or yearns after a thing is called हमन. ।। The word उस्कः is formed by adding कन् to the preposition उद्. Thus स्को देवदस्य, उस्कः प्रवासा - उस्मुकः or उस्कोण्डनः ॥

कालप्रयोजनाद्गोगे ॥ ८१ ॥ पदानि ॥ काल, प्रयोजनात्, रोगे, (कन्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अर्थाभ्यां समर्थविभक्तिः । कालास्ययाजनाद्य वधायागं समर्थावभक्तियुक्ताद्वागेऽभिधेये कन्प्रस्वयो भवति ॥

81. The affix kan comes after a word expressing a time, or a cause or effect (of the disease), when an illness is denoted.

The word काल means 'days' &c, and प्रयोजन means 'the cause (of disease) or its effect'. Thus द्वितीयर्डाह्मभवः = द्वितीयको उत्तरः 'the fever which comes on the second day'. चतुर्थकः 'a fever which comes on the fourth day'. Similarly after a word denoting प्रयोजनः, as, विषपुर्धजनिनः चिषपुर्धको उत्तरः 'a fever caused by poisonous flowers'. So also काशपुर्धकः ।। So also उष्ण कार्यमस्य = उष्णकः 'a fever producing heat'. द्यीतको उत्तरः ।।

When 'illness' is not meant, then there is no affixing, as, दितीयो दिनसो-ऽस्य। The word संज्ञा is to be read into this sûtra from the next sûtra. Therefore words दितीयक: &c are Names.

तदस्मिन्नन्नं प्राये संज्ञायाम् ॥ ८२ ॥ पदानि ॥ तत्, अस्मिन्, अन्नम्, प्राये, संज्ञा-याम्, (कन्)॥

र्शितः ॥ तशिते प्रथमासमर्थादस्मित्रिति सप्तम्यर्थे कन् प्रत्ययो भवति, यत्तत्प्रथमासमर्थमत्रं चेत्पायविष्यं इ. भवति ॥

वार्त्तिकम् ॥ बटकेभ्य इनिर्वक्तव्यः ॥

82. The affix kan is added to a word denoting ood, in the first case in construction, in the sense of "this

. .

is the principal food on this particular occasion", when the whole word so formed is a Name.

Thus गुडापूपाः प्रायेणान्नमस्या पौर्णमास्यां = गुडापूपिका पौर्णमासी "The Guḍápûpikā —Paurņmâsi" i. e. that particular Full-Moon day in which cakes of sugar form the principal accompaniment of food. Similarly तिलापूपिका, कृशास्त्रा, विपुदिका &c.

Vart:—The affix इनि comes after बटक in the same sense. As बटिकिनी पौर्णनासी॥

कुल्मापादञ्॥ ८३॥ पदानि॥ कुल्मापात्, अञ्॥ वृत्तिः॥ कुल्मापशव्यारञ्ज्ञ प्रत्ययो भवति, तर्रास्मन्नत्रं प्राये सज्ञायामित्वेतस्मिन्नर्थे॥

83. The affix an $(\pm - \pi)$ comes after kulmasha, in the same sense "this is the principal food on this particular occasion"—and the whole word is a Name.

The झ of अझ is for the sake of causing Vriddhi and accent. Thus कुल्माषाः प्रायेणात्रमस्यां = कील्माषी पीर्णमासी ॥

श्रोत्रियंदछन्दो ऽश्रीते ॥ ८४ ॥ पदानि ॥ श्रोत्रियम्, छन्दस्, अश्रीते, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ श्रोतियत्रिति निपासने छन्ते ऽशीतदृत्यस्मित्रर्थे ॥

84. The word storriyan is irregularly formed meaning 'who has studied the Chhandas'.

The ब्रांग भोतियन is for the sake of accent. As भोतियों ब्राह्मण "a Bia mana learned in the Vedas". The word भेगित्रय is either a condensed expression for the full sentence छन्द्रोऽपीत, referring to no particular base or affix. (the word छन्द्रस is replaced by भोत्र, and then is added the affix भन्। But ho do you form then छान्द्रस, in the sense of छन्द्रोऽपीत, by adding the affix भण b IV. 2. 59? The present sûtra is optional, the word या of V. 2. 77 being under stood here: so that we have the form भागित्रयः also. Some say that भागित्रय applie only to that person who has not only studied the Vedas but who acts upon be purport also, while छान्द्रस applies to a student in general, so one sûtra does not debar the other, as they apply to different objects.

श्राद्धमनेन भुक्तमिनिठनों ॥ ८'९ ॥ पदानि ॥ श्राद्धम्, अनेन, भुक्तम्,इनि. ठनी ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ श्राद्धानित पकृतिः । अनेनेति पश्यवार्थः । भुक्तमिनि प्रकृतिविद्यापणम् । श्राद्धद्याद्युक्तोपाण्यि इनेनेत्यास्मन्नर्थे इनिठनी प्रत्यवा भवतः ॥

Thus भा द्वं भुक्तभेनन भा दी or भारिकः "a person who has eaten obseque food". This relates to a person who eats on the day the Śráddha ceremon takes place; and not at any other time nor who eats stale food of śráddha.

नुत्ते श्राद्धे श्रः श्राद्धिक इति माभून् ॥ The word श्राद्ध originally means a certain ceremny, and is derived from the word श्रद्धा with the affix w V. 2. 101. In a figurntive sense, it here means the food taken at that ceremony.

पूर्वादिनिः ॥ ८६ ॥ पदानि ॥ पूर्वात्, इनिः, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ अनेनेति प्रत्यवार्थः कर्तानुवर्त्तते न च क्रियामन्तरेण कर्त्ता संभवतीति यां कां चिष्कियामध्याहृत्य
ाद्ययां विधेयः । पृर्वादंगेनेत्यस्मित्रथे इनिः प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

86. The affix ini (इन्) comes after the word pûrva, in the sense of 'by whom something was done formerly'.

The word अनेन of the last sûtra is understood here. But what is the serb of which अनेन is the agent. The भुक्त does not come to be read into this sûtra. Therefore we must supply some general verb such as 'doing' &c, to complete the sense. Thus पूर्व गतमनेन = पूर्वी । So also पूर्व भुक्त, पीतं &c. अनेन = पूर्वी । पूर्विणो d. पूर्विण: pl. In fact पूर्विन means by whom some thing was done &c, formerly.

सपूर्वोच्य ॥ ८७ ॥ पदानि ॥ सपूर्वोत्त, च, (इनिः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ विद्यमानं पूर्वं यस्मादिति सपूर्वं प्रातिपदिकम् । तस्य पूर्वश्रङ्न तदन्तविधिः । सपूर्वान्प्रातिपहिका-एवंश्वरान्तादनेनेत्यस्मित्रथं इनिः प्रत्यया भर्वात ॥

87. The affix ini comes after the word pûrva, also when another word precedes it, the sense being by whom something is done'.

Thus कृतपूर्वी कटम् = पृत्रे कृतमनेन 'who formerly made'.भुक्तपूर्वी भोदनम् ॥

In these words, fir t दृत and पूर्व are compounded by II. 1. 4; and then the affix is added. These two sutras V. 2. 86, 87, give rise to these two maxims महनवता प्रातिपश्कित तर्न्तिविधनाँदित "that which connot possibly be anything but a Prâtipadika or Nominal-stem, does, (contrary to I. 1. 72) not denote that which ends with it, but it denotes only itself." ज्यपसंशिवद्वावांऽप्रातिपश्कित "The rule of vyapadesivad-bhâva does not apply to a prâtipadika". That rule is embodied in the following paribhâshâ—ज्यपरिश्वतिक्षित्त—"an operation which uffects some thing on account of some special designation, which for certain casons attaches to the latter, affects likewise that which stands alone and to which therefore, just because the reasons for it do not exist, that special designation does not attach".

इप्रादिश्यश्च ॥ ८८ ॥ पदानि ॥ इप्रादिश्यः, च, (इनि) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अनेनेत्येव । इष्टारिश्यः प्रातिपरिकेश्यो ऽनेनेत्यस्मित्रर्थे इनिः प्रत्ययो भवनि ॥

88. The affix ini comes after ishta &c. in the sense of by him'.

Thus इष्टमनेन च इष्टी बते; पृत्तीभाद्धे &c. "who wished", "who performed a haritable act". The words इश्निन् पूर्तिन् &c. formed by इन् will govern locative astead of accusative. See vartika under II. 3. 36.

1 इष्ट, 2 पूर्व, 3 उपासादित (उपसादित), 4 निगदित, 5 परिगदित *, 6 परिवादित, 7 निकायित, 8 निपादित *, 9 निपिडत, 10 संकलित, 11 परिकलित, 12 संरक्षित, 13 परिरक्षित, 14 अर्चित, 15 गिणत *, 16 अवकीर्ण, 17 आयुक्त, 18 गृहीत, 19 आझात, 20 श्रुत (आझातश्रुत), 21 अपीत, 22 अच्यान (!) *, 23 आसंदित, 24 अवधारित, 25 अवकलिपत, 26 निराक्रत, 27 उपकृत, 28 उपाक्रत, 29 अनुयुक्त, 30 अनुगणित, 31 अनुपिडत, 32 ब्यार्क्रालत, 33 परिकायत, 34 संकल्पित, 35 विकलित, 36 निपितत, 37 पिडेत, 38 पूजित, 39 परिराणित, 40 उपगणित, 41 परित (!), 42 अपवारित, 43 उपनत, 44 निगृहीत, 45 अपिचत, *

छन्दिस परिपन्थिपरिपरिणैं पर्यवस्थातरि ॥ ८९ ॥ पदानि ॥ छन्दिस, परिपन्थि, परिपारिणौ, पर्यवस्थातरि ॥

्वांत्तः ॥ परिपन्थिन् परिपरिन् इत्येता शब्दी छन्दासि विषये निपात्येते पर्यवस्थातरि वाच्ये ॥ पर्यवस्थाना पतिपक्षः संपन्नउच्यते ॥

89. In the Chhandas, the words paripanthin and pariparin are anomalously formed by this affix, and have the sense of 'an antagonist'.

The word पर्धवस्थातृ means 'an adversary, an antagonist' Thus मा खं परिप्रिणी विकृत मा स्वा परिप्रियो विकृत (Yaj. Ved. IV. 34). These words are obsolete in secular literature. See however Gita III. 34.

अनुपद्यन्वेष्टा ॥ ९० ॥ पदानि ॥ अनुपदी, अन्वेष्टा ॥ वित्तः ॥ अनुपदीनि निपार्थने ऽन्वेष्टा चेरस भवनि ॥ पदस्य पश्चादनपदम् ॥

90. The word anupadin, formed anomalously by ini, denotes 'who goes after, who searches'.

Thus अनुपर्श गवाम, अनुपरा उष्ट्राणाम् "going after or searching the cows and camels'.

साक्षाद् द्रष्टिर संज्ञायाम् ॥ ९१ ॥ पदानि ॥ साक्षात्, द्रष्टरि, संज्ञायाम् (इति)॥ वत्तः ॥ साक्षाच्छक्षेत्र ऽव्ययम् । तस्माविनिः प्रत्ययो भवति द्रष्टरि बाच्ये ॥ संज्ञा यहणमिनेष्यातयमार्थम॥

91. The affix ini comes after the word sakshat, in the sense of 'a spectator, looker on', when the word so formed is a Name.

The word सामान् is an Indeclinable. The word संज्ञा is used in the aphorism to restrict the sense of the word. Thus सामान् द्रष्टा = साभी, d. साभिणे, कि सामिन 'an eye-witness'. In any transaction like loan, &c, three persons directly see the fact, and may be called द्रष्टा, viz. who gives, who takes, and another who merely looks on. By using the word संज्ञा, the word सामिन के restricted to the mere looker on, and not to the lender or borrower.

क्षेत्रियच् परक्षेत्रे चिकित्स्यः ॥ ९२ ॥ पदानि ॥ क्षेत्रियच्, परक्षेत्रे, चिकित्स्यः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ क्षेत्रियज्ञिते निपाल्यते । परक्षेत्रं स्पिकित्स्य इत्येनस्मिन् वाक्यार्थे पदवचनम् । परक्षेत्राहा नंवि समर्गासमर्थान चिकित्स्य इत्येशस्मिन्नर्थे चच्च प्रत्ययः परक्षकालोपभ निपाल्यते ॥ 92. The word kshetriyach (क्षेत्रियं) is anomalous, meaning "curable in another body" i. e. "not curable in this life".

The whole word enunciated here in the sense of para-kshetre chikitsya; or the word क्षेत्रिय, with acute on the last syllable, is formed by adding the affix घच to the word परक्षत्र, the force of the affix being 'curable therein' and the word पर is elided before this affix. Thus क्षेत्रियो व्यापिः 'incurable disease'. क्षेत्रियं कुष्टम, 'incurable leprosy': i. e.—organic disease. The word परक्षत्र means body assumed in the next reincarnation. The word क्षेत्रिय applies to an irremediable disease.

The word क्षेत्रियं means 'poison' also=यत् परछेत्रे परश्रीरोसंक्रमध्य चिकिस्स्योत भ 'that which is to be removed from another's body where it has entered'. Or क्षेत्रिय means 'rank growth or grass', i. e. यानि सस्यार्थे क्षेत्रे जातानि चिकिस्त्यानि नाश्रिय-त्यानि ॥ "that like grass &c, which grows in a para-kshetra or another's field i. e. a field set apart for grain &c, and not for grass, and which therefore must be weeded out (chikitsya)" Or क्षेत्रिय is an 'adulterer', i. e. परदाराः परक्षेत्रं, तत्र चिकिस्स्यः निगृहीतच्यः ॥ These are all secondary meanings.

इन्द्रियमिन्द्रलिङ्गमिन्द्रद्यमिन्द्रसृप्टमिन्द्रसुप्टमिन्द्रद्यामिति वा ॥ ९३ ॥ पदानि॥ इन्द्रियम्, इन्द्रलिङ्गम्, इन्द्रद्यम्, इन्द्रस्प्टम्, इन्द्रसुप्टम्, इन्द्रसुप्टम्, इन्द्रसुप्टम्, इन्द्रस्तम्, इति, वा,(घन्)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इन्द्रियमित्यन्तोदात्तं शब्दरूपं निपात्यते । रूढिशेषा चक्षुगदीनां करणानां, तथा च व्युत्पत्तियमं शर्वायति । इन्द्रवाद्यास्त्वियम् । इन्द्र भात्मा सचक्षुगिदिना करणनातुनीयते । नाकत्कं करणमितः । इन्द्रेण दृष्टम् । तृतीयासमर्थात्ययः । आत्मना दृष्ट-। निद्यर्थः । इन्द्रेण बष्टम् । आत्मना सुप्टम् । तत्कृतेन ग्रुभाग्रुभेन कर्मणात्पत्रमिति कृत्वा ॥

93. The word Indriyam, (having udâtta on the last), is anomalous, meaning an organ of sense; and so called, either because it is "the characteristic from which the existence of Indra is inferred", or 'it is seen by Indra', or 'it is created by Indra', or 'it is wished for by Indra', or 'it is given by Indra'.

The word हेद्दिय is a primitive word, meaning organs of sense, such as eyes &c. Its derivation is obscure, if it is a derivative word at all. In the tter alternative, it may be said to be formed by the affix पच् added after हुन्ह, i the sense of either 'a mark thereof'. As हुन्हस्य लिद्धम् = हुन्हियम्॥ The senses ndriyas) are so called because, Indra is Atma or soul, and it is inferred by be existence of the senses, eyes, ears &c. So that these organs are the 'marks' r signs or linga of Indra: because they being an instrument presupose an gent, there being no instrument without an agent.

Or the senses (indrivas) are so-called because they are 'seen or known by Indra or Atma' (इन्द्रेण दर्छ=ज्ञातं). The affix is here added to a word in the third case in construction. The knowing or perceiving of the senses by the Self is an allusion to the following Sruti of the Aitareya Upanishad Chapter III, verse, 13, where the Self having created the physical body took a survey of it. स एतमेव पुरुषं ब्रह्म ततमन पश्चिद्दिमदर्शिमिती "He beheld this Brahma who dwells in the body who pervades everywhere, and exclaimed-'I have seen this'. Or they are so called because they are created by Indra or Atma (इन्द्रेण सृष्ट) i. e. the senses are formed according to the good and bad deeds of the Self. Or they are so called because they are wished for by Indra or Self (इन्ह्रेण जुट संवितं) as they are the gate-ways of knowledge. Or they are so called because they are given by Indra (इन्द्रेण इनं) i. e. they are allotted to their respective objects by Indra e. g. the eye is given to perceive forms, the ear to perceive sounds and so on. The word at 'or' joins every one of the above. The word sid shows, that there may be other appropriate significations also. As, इन्द्रेण दुर्जयम = इन्द्रियम 'senses'—difficult to be subdued by the Soul.

तदस्यास्त्यस्मिन्निति मतुण् ॥ ९४ ॥ पदानि ॥ तत्, अस्य, अस्ति, अस्मिन्, इति । मतुण् ॥

बृन्तिः ॥ तदिति प्रथमा समर्थविभक्तिः अस्यास्मित्रिति प्रस्ययार्थः, अस्तीति प्रकृतिविशेषणम् । इतिकरणं विवक्षार्थः । तदितिप्रथमासमर्थादस्योति षष्ठपर्थे ऽस्मित्रिति सप्तम्यर्थे वा मतुष् प्रत्ययो भवति, यत्तस्प्रथमासम र्थमस्ति चेत्तकुवति ॥

Kârikâ भूमनिन्दाप्रसंसासु नित्ययोगे ऽतिशायने । संसर्गेऽस्तिविवक्षायां भवन्ति मतुबादयः ॥

वार्त्तिकम् ॥ गुणवत्रनभ्यां मतुपो लुग्वक्तव्यः ॥

94. The affix matup $(\underline{\mathbf{Ha}}, \underline{\mathbf{Hea}}, f; \underline{\mathbf{k}})$ comes after a word in first case in construction in the sense of 'whose it is,' or 'in whom it is'.

Thus गावांऽस्य सन्ति = गांमन् nom. गांमान् 'having cows', as गांमान् देवरना । वृक्षा अस्मिन् सन्ति = वृक्षवन् (व being substituted for म by VIII. 2.9), as वृक्षवान् पर्वतः । Similarly यवनान्, प्रक्षवान् ॥ The word इति shows that the use of मनुष् and cognate affixes are restricted in their application. For example, a person who has three barley grains only will not be called यववान् ॥ This affix come when the significations are (1) A large quantity or number, as गांमान् 'having many cows'. (2) When censure (निन्दा) is implied, as ककुदावनी, संखादकी, (3) when praise (प्रशंसा) is meant, as रूपवती कन्या ॥ (4) when an inherent or permanent quality of a thing is meant (निन्ययोग) as, क्षीरिणी वृक्षः ॥ (5) When excellence (अतिशायन) is meant, as, उदरिणी कन्या ॥ (6) When accompaniment (सर्वा) is meant, as रूपदी, छत्री ॥ (7) When the sense of अस्ति 'to be' is denoted अभित्तिनान् ॥

Vart:—The affix मतुष् is elided after words of quality (ग्रुणवच्चन), as शक्का गुलाइस्वास्ति = शुक्का पटः ॥ कृष्णः, श्वेतः &c.

रसादिभ्यश्च ॥ ९५ ॥ पदानि ॥ रसादिम्यः, च ॥ विकास । साहिष्यः प्राप्तिपविकायो । विकास । साहिष्यः प्राप्तिपविकायो । विकास । विकास

95. The affix matup comes after the nominal stems rasa &c, in the sense of 'whose it is', or 'in whom it is'.

As रसवान, रूपवान, गन्धवान ॥ Why this special sûtra with regard to रसाहि words, when they would have taken मनुष् by the last sûtra? This prevents the application to these words of other affixes having the sense of मनुष् ॥ How do you form then रूपिणी कन्या, रूपिको सरकः ॥ These are rare forms. According to Patanjali this sûtra is useless. Or the word रस &c, must denote qualities, perceivable by the organs of taste, touch &c, i. e. रस should mean taste, रूप form. Therefore the forms रूपिणी and रूपिकः are valid, meaning शोनायोग्यता ॥ So also रसिको तटः = भावयोगः, here रूप and रस do not mean 'form' and 'taste'. And all words of quality having one syllable are governed by this sûtra, and form their derivative in मनुष ॥ See V. 2. 115.

1 रस, 2 रूप, 3 वर्ण*, 4 सन्ध, 5 स्पर्श, 6 शब्द, 7 क्रेह, 8 भाव*, 9 सुणात् (सुणमहणं रसादी-मां विशेषणम्), 10 एकाचः (स्ववत्). ॥

प्राणिस्थादातो लजन्यतरस्याम् ॥ ९६ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्राणिस्थात्, आतः लच्, अन्यतरस्याम् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ प्राणिस्थवाचिनः शब्दादाकारान्ताल्लच् प्रत्ययो भवत्यन्यतरस्यां मत्वर्थे ॥ ार्त्तिकम् ॥ प्राण्यक्वादिति वक्तव्यम् ॥

96. The affix lach (3) comes optionally, in the case of matup, after a stem ending in long at, the word appressing something which is found only in a living being.

Thus from चूडा 'a cre't', we have चूडालः or चूडावान्. So also कार्णिकालः कार्णिकावान् ॥ Why do we say 'which is found in a living being'? Observe । । । (the crested flame of a lamp'. Why do we say "ending in आ"? bserve इस्तवान्, पादवान् ॥

Vart:—It should be stated that the affix लच्च comes only after what enotes member or limb of a living being, (and not anything like love, pason, intelligence &c, that are also found in living being). Hence there is no fixing of लच्च here: चिकीपाँडस्यास्ति = चिकीपाँडान, जिहीपाँबान, ॥

Every affix is udâtta (III. 1. 3), unless contrary is indicated by some nubandha. The requivould have been udâtta by III. 1. 3, even without the idicatory \mathbf{q} (VI. 1. 163). The employment of this anubandha, however

ndicates that this udatta will never be changed into svarita, as other udattas are by rule VIII. 2. 6, as সুরালার্মিয়া।

सिध्मादिभ्यश्च ॥ ९७ ॥ पदानि ॥ सिध्मादिभ्यः, च, (छच्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ लजन्यतरस्यामिति वर्त्तते । सिध्मादिभ्यः प्रातिपविकेश्यो लच् प्रत्ययो भवस्यन्यतरस्यां मत्वर्थे ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ पार्ष्णियमन्योर्वार्यक्ष ॥ वा० ॥ वातदन्तवलललाटगलानामृङ् च ॥ वा० ॥ जटाघटाकलाः क्षेपे ॥ वार्णिकम् ॥ क्षुद्रजन्तुपतापाद्येष्यते ॥

97. The affix lach comes in the sense of matup, after the words sidhma &c, and optionally matup also.

Thus सिध्नलः or सिध्नवान, गडुलः or गडुवान् ॥ The word धन्यतरस्थाम् understood in this sûtra, causes the employment of the affix मतुप् in the alternative. It does not mean that the affix हम् is optional. For were लम् optional, then the affix इनि and उन् would come by V. 2. 115 after those words of सिध्माद class which end in भ. But that is not the case.

Vart:—The words पार्डिण and धमनि lengthen the vowel before e, as पार्ड्जीनः, धमनीलः ॥

Vart:—The words वात, वन्त, बल, ललाट and गल take the augment कड् before लच्च, as वातूल:, वन्तूल:, बलूत:, जलाटूल:, गलूत: ॥

Vårt:—The word जरा, घरा, करा and कला take लच्, when censure is meant as जराल, घराल, कलाल and कराल, but जरावांस्तापसः when no censure is meant.

Vart:—This affix comes after words denoting lower organisms, and word denoting disease: as युकालः मिश्रकाल, विचित्रकाल, विपादिकाल, मूर्छालः ॥

1 सिन्म, 2 सड़, 3 मिंग, 4 नाभि, 5 बीज (जीव), 6 वीणा*, 7 हुब्ण*, 8 निब्बाव, 9 यांच, 10 पार्थ, 11 पर्शू (परशु), 12 हतु, 13 सक्तु, 14 मांस, 15 पार्थिशयमन्यां सैर्पिश्च 16 यातर्क्तवलललं नामूङ् च 17 जटाघटाकटाकलः (कटा) क्षेपे, 18 पर्ण, 19 उरक, 20 प्रज्ञा, 21 सिब्क, (सिक्य) 22 कर्ष, 23 ह्यंह, 24 सीत, 25 स्वाम, 26 पिङ्ग, 27 पिक्त, 28 पुष्क (शुब्क), 29 पृथु, 30 सृद, 31 मञ्जु, 32 मण्ड, 33 प्रज्ञ, 34 चडु, 35 कपि, 36 कपि, 36 संग्डु (कण्डु), 37 मन्थि, 38 श्री*, 39 कुज्ञ, 49 श्रारा*, 41 दर्लर्ग 42 पुरुमन्, 43 श्रेरमम्, 44 प्रज्ञ, 45 निव्याद्*, 46 कुण्ड*, 47 श्रुद्रजन्तूपतापयोश्च 48 गण्ड, 49 संज्ञा

घरसांसाक्ष्यां कामबले ॥ ९८ ॥ पदानि ॥ चरस, अंसाक्ष्याम्, कामबले, (लच्) ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ वत्सांसग्रब्यान्यां लच्यत्ययो भवति यथासंख्यं कामवीत बलवित चार्थे ॥

98. The affix lach comes after the words vatsa and ansa, in the sense of love and strength respectively.

Thus बस्सलः 'loving the calf, loving, tender'. अंसलः 'strong, lusty' The word बस्स means 'calf'; in बस्सल there is no trace of its origin, for it applied to father, master &c, as बरसलः स्वामी, बस्सलः पिता &c. The word si means 'shoulder': but अंसल means 'strong'. The affix लच्च in these cases not optional, but necessary and debars मतुष्॥ In other senses, the matup only is added as अंसवती गीः, अंसवान द्वंल ॥

फेनादिलच ॥ ९९ ॥ पदानि ॥ फेनात्, इल च्, च ॥ वृत्तिः । फेनशस्त्रादिलच् प्रत्ययो भवति मर्ख्ये । चकाराल्लच् । भन्यतरस्यां प्रहणं मतुष्सप्रवयार्थं सर्ववैदा-वर्तते ।

99. The affix ilach (হন্ত) as well as lach, comes after the word phena, in the sense of matup: and optionally the affix matup also.

The word च draws in लच् ; and the word अन्यतरस्वाम् understood in the atra adds मतुष् in the alternative. As फेनिल:, फेनल: and फेनवान् ॥

स्रोमादिपामादिपिच्छादिभ्यः शनेलचः ॥ १०० ॥ पदानि ॥ स्रोमादि-पामादि-पि-ब्लादिभ्यः, श-न-इलचः ॥

वृत्तिः । लोमाहिभ्यः पामाहिभ्यः पिच्छाहिभ्यश्चः विभ्यो गणेभ्यो यथासंख्यं द्या न इलच् इत्येते प्रत्यया भवन्ति । स्वर्थे मतुष् च ॥

100. The three affixes sa (श), na (न), and इलच् (इलें) come in the sense of matup, respectively after the words of these three classes i. e. lomàdi, pâmâdi, and pichchhâdi: and the affix matup also comes in the alternative.

The affix द्या comes after लोमादि words as, लोमद्याः or लोमवान् 'hairy'. The affix न comes after पामादि words, as, पामनः or पामवान् 'scabby'. The affix निष्ट comes after पिच्छादि words, as, पिच्छलः or पिच्छवान् 'broth'.

Vart:—The affix न comes after the word अङ्ग in the sense of beautiful, as अङ्गना 'the fair one' i. e. a woman.

Vårt:—The words शाकी, पलाली and इब्रू shorten their final vowel before न, as शाकिनम् 'a field', पलालिनम्, रद्गणम्॥

Vart:—The word বিভাক (বিদ্য+ প্রান্) loses its second member, before ন, and the change caused by sandhi (র in to ৰু) is undone. Otherwise the form would be বিজ্ঞা: (ৰক্ being clided), as বিজ্ঞানিক নিন্দি সন্দ্র = বিশ্বসন্দ্রণ moving variously'.

Vart:—The effix न comes after लक्ष्मी, before which है is changed to अ, लक्ष्मीरस्वास्ति = लक्ष्मण ॥

Vart:—The affix ilach comes after jata, ghata, and kala, when censure meant, as आरंक:, घरिल: कलिल: but जरावान् when no censure is meant.

 ${f 1}$ लोमन्, ${f 2}$ रोमन्, ${f 3}$ बभु, ${f 4}$ हरि, ${f 5}$ गिरि ${f *}$, ${f 6}$ कर्क ${f *}$, ${f 7}$ कापि, ${f 8}$ मुनि, ${f 9}$ तरु ॥

1 पानन्, 2 वामन्, 3 वेमन्, 4 हेमन्, 5 श्रेष्मन्, 6 कद्ग (कहु), 7 वाल, 8 सामन्, 9 कष्मन्, कृषि * , 11 अङ्गान् कल्याण, 12 शाक्षीपलालीरहूणां (शाक्षीपलालीरहूनां), हस्वस्यं च, 13 विष्यिगिरपुपत्रेलोपश्चाकृतसंधेः (विषुण), 14 लक्ष्म्या अद्य (लक्ष्मणः), 15 श्रेष्ठ, 16 पलन् ॥

1 पिच्छा (पिच्छा), 2 उरस , 3 धुवक (श्रुवका), 4 धुवका (धुवका), 5 जटाघटाकलाः (जटाघटानात), क्षेपे, 6 वर्ण, 7 उदक, 8 पङ्कः, 9 प्रज्ञा ॥

प्रज्ञाश्रद्धाचीभ्यो णः ॥ १०१ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रज्ञा-श्रद्धा-अचीभ्यः, णः ॥ वृत्तिः । प्रज्ञा भद्धा टर्चा इयेतेभ्यो णः प्रययो भवति मतुवर्थे ।

101. The affix na (± 3) comes in the sense of matup after the words prajuâ, śraddhâ and archâ: as well as the affix matup.

As प्राज्ञः or प्रज्ञावान्, श्राद्धः or श्रद्धावान् आर्चः or अर्चावान् ॥ The Kasika has introduced the word वृत्ति into the sutra from the vartika वृत्तेश्व ॥

Vart :-- So also after वृत्ति, as वार्त or वृत्तिमाम् ॥

तपः सहस्राभ्यां विनीनी ॥ १०२ ॥ पदानि ॥ तपः-सहस्राभ्याम्, विनि-इनी ॥ कृतिः । तपःसहस्राध्याम्, विनि-इनी ॥

102. The affixes vini (विन्) and ini (इन्) come, with the force of matup, after the words tapas and sahara respectively.

The word त्रवस ends in इस. and therefore by V. 2. 121, it would have taken विति; similarly सहस्र ends in इत. and by V. 2. 115, it would have taken हिने; it may, therefore, be objected, where is the necessity for the present sûtra? To this it is replied, that by the next sûtra, these words take the affix अल् also; so that, had there not been this present sûtra, the अल् would have debarred the application of हाने and विनि of V. 2. 115 and 121. The affix हन् (V. 1. 115) is also debarred after the word सहस्र, though it ends in आ

Thus तपोऽस्यास्मिन् वा विद्यतं न तपस्विन् nom नवस्यी ॥ Similarly सहस्रिन् nom सहस्री ॥

अण् च ॥ १०३ ॥ पदानि ॥ अण्,च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तपः सहवाभ्यामण्य प्रत्यया भवति । वार्त्तिकम् ॥ भण्यकरेण ज्योत्स्नाविभ्य उपस्तव्यानम् ॥

103. And also an $(\pm a)$ comes after tapas and sahasra.

Thus नापसः, साइम्र ॥ The separation of this sûtra from the last is for two purposes, 1st the anuvitti of अन् runs in the subsequent sûtras, which could not have been done had it been included in the last sûtra, 2nd the rule of yathásankhya (1. 3. 10) would not have applied in the last sûtra, had मण् been read along with निन and रान ॥

Vart:—The words ज्यांत्का &c, are governed by this rule and teke अण् As ज्यांत्का विधनेऽस्मित् पक्षे च ज्यांत्काः पक्षः ॥ Similarly तामिकाः (a kind of hell) काण्डलः कोनपः, वैसर्पः, and वैपाविकाः ॥

सिकताशर्कराभ्यां च ॥ १०४ ॥ पदिन ॥ सिकता-शर्कराभ्याम-च-(अण्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सिकताशर्कराभ्यामण्यत्ययं भवित मन्वर्धे ।

104. The affix an comes, in the sense of matup, after sikatâ and sarkarâ.

Thus सेकटो घटः, शार्करं मधु ॥ These are the examples, when they do not lenote a place. In denoting a place they will take रून and लुप of the next satra.

देशे लुबिलचीच ॥ १०५ ॥ पदानि ॥ देशे, लुए, इलची च ॥

वितः ॥ सिकताशर्कराभ्यां देशे ऽभिधेये लुक्तिल्यां भवतः स्वकारादण् स, मतुप स।

105. When the sense is of 'a locality', there may take place the lup-elision of the affixes denotnig matup (with the preservation of the gender and number of the word), or there may be the affix ilach (इट), as well as an and matup, after the words sikatâ and sarkarâ.

By च in the sûtra, अण् and मनुष् are introduced. The लुष् refers to मनुष् and every affix in general. Thus सिकता अस्मिन् विद्यन्ते = सिकता देशः or सिकतिलः, कितः or सिकतावान् 'a sandy country'. So also शक्तं देशः or शक्तिलः or शक्तं or किंग्रवान् 'a stony locality'.

Why do we say when meaning a 'locality'? Observe संकतः 'a vessel of and', शार्करं "honey or sugar". In the case of the elision of the affix, the gender nd number are preserved by I. 2. 51.

्दन्त उन्नत उरच् ॥ १०६ ॥ पदानि ॥ दन्ते उन्नते उरच् ॥ कृति ॥ उत्तर इति प्रकृति वंशेषणम् । दन्तराब्हादत्रते।पारिकादरच् प्रत्यये। भवति मस्यर्थे ।

106. The affix urach (उरें) comes after danta, denoting having projecting teeth'.

Thus दन्ता अस्य सन्ति = दन्तुर. ॥ The words in the sûtra are either in to nominative or the locative case, but have the force of ablative.

Why do we say when the meaning is that of 'projecting'? Observe नतान् 'having teeth'.

जपसुविमुष्कमधो रः ॥ १०७ ॥ पदानि ॥ ऊप, सुवि, मुष्क, मधोः, रः ॥ इतिः ॥ ऊप सुबि मुष्क मधु इत्येतेभ्यो रः प्रत्ययो भवति मत्वर्थे । वार्तिकम् ॥ रप्रकरणे खमुखकुञ्जभ्य उपसंख्यानम् ॥ वा० ॥ नगपांसुपाण्डुभ्यभेति वक्तव्यम् ॥ वि ॥ कच्छ्वा इस्तन्वं च ॥

107. The affix ₹ comes, after the words úsha, sushi, mushka and madhu, with the force of matup.

Thus ऊषरं क्षेत्रम् 'a barren soil, impregnated with usha or salt' मुबिरं काष्टं t perforated wood i. e. containing मुषि or hole'. मुख्करः पश्चः 'a berst having esticles or mushka'. मधुरो गुडः 'sweet sugar'. The word दांन shows that the words formed with र are names of certain things. Therefore it will not apply

here ज्ञपोऽस्मिन् घटे विद्यते 'there is salt in this pot', we cannot say ऊपरा घटः, nor मधुरी घटः for मध्यस्मिन् घटे विद्यते ॥

Vart:—The affix t comes after ख, मुख and कुडज, as खमस्यास्ति कण्डिविशं महत् = खरः 'an ass, lit. having a wide throat'. मुखमस्यास्ति इति संवीस्मन् वक्तव्ये = मुखरः 'talkative', कुडजायस्य स्तः = कुडजरः 'an elephant having tusks'. The word कुडज means the tusk of an elephant or the lower jaw of an elephant. The word कुडज is a common name for all elephants.

Vart:--The affix र comes after नग, पांचु and पाण्डु, as नगरम् 'a city, lit, having trees (naga = tree)', पांचुरम्, पाण्डुरम् ॥

Vart: -- So also after कच्छ, the vowel being shortened: as कच्छाम् ॥

चुद्गुभ्यां मः ॥ १०८ ॥ पदानि ॥ चु-द्रुभ्याम् मः ॥ वृत्तिः । सुद्रुग्गस्यां नः प्रत्ययो भवति मन्वर्थे ।

108. The affix # comes after dyu and dru, in the sense of matup.

Thus ग्रमः and हुनः ॥ These are primitive words, and therefore do not take मत्त् q in the alternative.

केशाद्वो ऽन्यतरस्याम् ॥ १०९ ॥ पदानि ॥ केशात्, वः, अन्यतरस्याम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ केशशब्दादः प्रत्ययो भवति मत्वर्थे ऽन्यतरस्याम् । वार्त्तिकम् ॥ वपकरणे उन्ये-योपि दृश्यतद्दित वक्तव्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ भर्णसी लोपभ ॥ वा० ॥ छन्दसीवनिषी च वक्तव्यो ॥ वा० ॥ मेथारया-यामिर्राक्ररची वक्तव्यो ॥

109. The affix ৰ comes optionally, with the force of matup, after keśa.

Though the word भन्यत्रस्याम was understood here from V. 2. 96 (se sûtra 97); its repetition shows that in the alternative we have not only मतुष bu the affixes इनि and टन् (V. 2. 115) also. Thus we have four forms: केशव, केशिक: and केशवान ॥

Vart:—The affix द is seen after other words also. As मणिद: 'a kind of serpent', हिरण्यदः 'a kind of gem', कररावः, कुमारवः, राजीवम, कुञ्जावः, इष्टकावः॥

Vârt:-The final of अर्णस् is elided before व, as अर्णवः ॥

Vârt:—In the Chhandas, the affixes ई, र्वानप, व and मतुष् come in the sense of मतुष्॥ Thus ई:—रथीरभूत् मुझलानी गाँवष्टी (रथीः), मुमङ्गलीरियं वधूः; विनष्:—मध्यामिमेह; व and मतुष्, as उद्घा or उद्दती॥

Vart:—The affixes रान् and राष्ट् come respectively after मेथा and ए as, माधर, राधर:॥

गाण्ड्यजगात्संक्षायाम् ॥ ११० ॥ पदानि ॥ गाण्डी, अजगात्, संक्षायाम् (वः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ गाण्डी भजग इत्येताभ्यां वः प्रत्यो भवातं संज्ञायां विषये मुख्ये ।

110. The affix \overline{a} comes after gandi and ajaga, in the sense of matup, when the word is a Name.

As गाण्डीवं 'the bow Gandîva of Arjuna' अजगवं 'the bow Ajagava of Siva'. There is shortening also, as गाण्डिवं ॥ The sûtra is so framed, that the word गाण्डी and गाण्डि are both included.

काण्डाण्डादीरन्नीरची ॥ १११ ॥ पदानि ॥ काण्ड, अण्डात्, ईरन्-ईरची ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ काण्ड अण्ड इत्येता यां यथासंख्यमीरत्नीरची प्रत्ययी भवतो भत्वर्थे ।

111. The affixes îran (\angle \hat{t}) and îrach (\hat{t}) come in the sense of matup, after the words kâṇḍa and aṇḍa respectively.

Thus कैं।ण्डीरः and अण्डीरैंः ॥ Another reading has आण्ड and आण्डीरः ॥ रजःकृष्यासुतिपरिपदो वलच् ॥ ११२ ॥ पदानि ॥ रजः-कृषि-आसुति-परिषदः, वलच् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ रजःप्रभृतिभ्यः प्रातिपिक्तिभ्यो वलच् प्रत्ययो भवति मर्ल्ये । वार्त्तिकम् ॥ बलच्यकरणे ऽन्येभ्योपि दृदयतइति वक्तव्यम् ॥

112. The affix valach (वर्स) comes, in the sense of matup, after rajas, kṛishi, âsuti, and parishad.

As रजस्यला स्त्री, कृषीयलः कुटुम्बी, आसुतीयलः शांण्डिकः, परिषद्दलो राजा। The lengthening of vowel in कृषि and आसुति takes place by VI. 3. 118. The affix बलस् comes only under certain senses and conditions, as shown in the above examples. Thus in रजोऽस्मिन् माने विद्यते, there is no affixing.

Vart:—The affix valach is seen after other words also. As आत्वल, पुष्पवलः, पितृयलः, उरसाहयलः ॥

दन्तिशिखात्संज्ञायाम् ॥ ११३ ॥ पदानि ॥ दन्त-शिखात्, संज्ञायाम् (वलच्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ दन्तिशिखाशब्दाभ्यां वलच् प्रत्ययो भवाति भत्वयें संज्ञायां विषये ।

113. The affix valueh comes in the sense of matup, after danta and sikhâ, when a Name is formed.

Thus इन्तावलः सैन्यः, इन्तावलो गजः, शिखावलं नगरम्, शिखावलो स्यूणा ॥ The final vowel of इन्त is lengthened before वल by VI. 3. 118.

ज्योत्स्नातमिस्नाश्टङ्गिणोर्जस्विन्नर्जूस्वलगोमिन्मलिनमलीमसाः ॥११४॥ पदानि॥ ज्योत्स्ना-तमिस्ना-श्टङ्गिण-उर्जास्विन्-गोमिन्-मलिन-मलीमसाः॥ वृत्तिः॥ ज्योत्स्नादयः शब्दा मल्ये निपायन्ते मल्ये सज्ञायां विषये।

114. The words jyotsnâ, tamisrâ, śriṅgiṇa, ûrjasvin, ûrjasvala, gomin, malina, and malîmasa are irregularly formed, in the sense of matup and are Names.

They are thus formed. ज्योतिष्+न=ज्योस्त्रा 'moon-light' (the इ being blided). तमस्+र=तमित्रा 'night'. (इ being added): it has other genders an feminine as तमित्र नभः 'dark sky'. शृह्व+इनच्=शृह्विषः॥ The augment

असुक् is added to ऊर्ज, and then the affix विनि and वलच; as ऊर्ज्+अस्+विन्≕ऊर्ज् स्विन्; ऊर्ज्स्वलः ॥ूगो + मिनि ≕गोमिन्; मल + इनच् ≕ मिलनः; मल + ईमसच् ≕ मलीससः॥

अत इनिठनौ ॥ ११५ ॥ पदानि ॥ अतः, इनि-ठनौ ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अकारान्तात्पातिपदिकादिनिठनौ प्रस्ययौ भवतः ।

115. The affixes ini (₹₹) and than (∠-₹₹) come in the sense of matup, after nominal stems ending in short ३६; and in the alternative matup also comes.

Thus इण्डिन, इण्डिक:, छत्रिन् nom. छत्री, छत्रिकः ॥ The word अन्यतस्याम् (V. 2. 96) is understood here also, so we have मतुष्, as वण्डवान्, छत्रवान् ॥ Why do we say 'short अ'? Observe खड्डावान्. Here there is neither इन् nor उन् ॥

These two affixes हान and हन do not come after words of one syllable, after words ending in kṛit-affixes, after words denoting genus (jâti), and when the constuction is that of locative. As हव and ख form only ह्वावान्, खवान् ॥ Kṛit: as, कारकवान् ॥ Genus, as, व्याप्रवान्, सिहवान् ॥ Locative; as क्ण्डा अस्यां सन्ति = क्ण्ड- वती शाला ॥ There are, however, some exceptions to this, as kṛit:—कार्विन्, कार्विकः शार्विन्, हार्यिन्, हार्यिन्, हार्यिकः ॥ Genus (jâti):—तण्डुलिन्, तण्डुलिकः ॥

ब्रीह्यादिभ्यश्च ॥ ११६ ॥ पदानि ॥ ब्रीह्यादिभ्यः, च (इनि-ठनी ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ श्रीद्यादिभ्यः प्रातिपदिकेभ्य इनिठनी प्रत्ययी भवता मत्वर्थे ॥

116. The affixes ini and than come in the sense of matup, after the words vrîhi &c; as well as the affix matup.

Thus ब्रीहिन् (nom. ब्रीही), ब्रीहिकः, ब्रीहिमान्, मायी, मायिकः, मायावान् ॥

These two affixes, however, do not come after all श्रीह्मादि words. According to Patanjali, the affix द्वाने comes after दिख्यादि sub-division, and the affix द्वाने comes after व्यवसादि sub-division, after the remaining words, both द्वाने and इव (= द्वान) come. The श्विद्धादि after which द्वाने only comes are:—1 शिखा, 2 मेंखल, 3 संज्ञा, 4 बलाका, 5 माला 6 बीणा, 7 वडवा, 8 अटका, 9 पताका, 10 कर्मन्, 11 चर्मन्, 12 हंसा, 11 क्वाने, 12 हंसा, 12 हंसा, 13 नेंग; they take द्वाने only. The rest take both. The word श्लीहि will get these affixes by the next subtainalso, why is it then read in this class? The word श्लीहि in the Tundâdi class 12. 117, does not mean the word-form श्लीहि, but words synonym with it. The शालयोऽस्य सन्ति = शालिलः, शालिमान् 11 The word श्लीहि preceded by the negative particle, takes these affixes, as अशीधी and अशीधिकः 11 The remaining words are श्लीहि, माया, शाला, केका, वर्मन्, रंष्ट्रा, संज्ञा 11

तुन्दादिभ्य इलच्च ॥ ११७ ॥ पंदानि ॥ तुन्दादिभ्यः, इलच् , च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तुन्दादिभ्यः प्रातिपरिकेभ्य इलच् प्रत्यये। भवति मल्येथं । चकारादिनिटनी मतुष् च ।

117. The affix ilach (क) also comes in the sen of matup, after the nominal-stems tunda &c.

The force of च is that इति, उन and मतुष also come. As मुन्दिनः, तुन्दी, तुन्दिकः, तुन्दवान्. Similarly उद्धिलः, उद्धीकः, उद्धिवान्।

The following is the list of तुन्ता (द अदर, 3 पिचण्ड, 4 पट, 5 बन, 6 ब्रीहि, 7 स्वाङ्गाहियुद्धी च ॥ That is to say, the affix इलच comes after words denoting parts of one's body, when the largeness (विवृद्धि) of those organs is implied: as विवृद्धी कभी यस्य स ≔काणंल; कभी, क्राणंकः, कभीना ॥

एकगोपूर्वाद्ठञ् नित्यम् ॥ ११८ ॥ पदानि ॥ एक-गोपूर्वात्, ठञ्, नित्यम् ॥ वृत्तः ॥ एकपूर्वाद्रोपुर्वाच प्रातिपादकावित्यं ठञ् प्रत्ययो भवति मत्वर्थे ।

118. The affix than (±'-इक) comes always in the sense of matup, after a stem, which in composition is preceded by एक or गा।

Thus एकशनमस्यास्ति = ऐकशितकः; गाँशितकः, गाँसहस्रिकः ।

The word अतः of V. 2. 115, is understood here also; so that, stems not ending in अ are not governed by this rule, such as एकविश्वातिस्यास्ति, no affixing. The word एकगविकः is an apparent exception, it being formed by adding इस to the samasanta word एकगव (V. 4. 92). How do you explain गाँशकविकः formed by इस् from गांशकवि? Here शकर is taken for शकरी, both being synonyms. (N. B. This opinion of the Kâśika author is not in harmony with that of Patanjali, who does not read the anuvritti of अतः into this sûtra. According to him गांशकविक is formed from गांशकवी; and एकविश्वाति &c, do not take this affix, because it is against usage. But the author of Kâśika says—अवश्यं चात इस्तुवर्यम्: इन्ह्यापताप्ति । स्वाति इस्त्रावायम्—the anuvritti of अतः must surely be read, for the sake of sûtras like V. 2. 128, though in the sûtras, like वाताविसाराग्यां &c there is no necessity of reading the anuvritti of अतः) ॥

The word निसम् 'always', is used in the sûtra to indicate that मतुष् does not come in the alternative. In all the previous sûtras मतुष् came in the alternative. How do you form एकद्रव्यवत् in एकद्रव्यवत्? This is not a correct form; or it may be said to be a compound of एक and द्रव्यवतात् ॥

शतसहस्रान्ताच निष्कात् ॥ ११९ ॥ पदानि ॥ शत-सहस्रान्तात्, च, निष्कात् ॥ शृत्तिः ॥ शतान्तान् सहस्रान्ताच प्रातिपहिकाद् उम् प्रत्यया भवति मन्वर्थे । तो चेच्छतसहस्रशब्दी निष्कास्पर्ने भवतः ।

119. The affix than comes in the sense of matup, after the words sata and sahasra, when they follow after aishka.

Thus निष्क्रशतमस्यास्ति ⇒नैष्क्रशतिकः, निष्क्रसहिष्कः ॥ But not so after सुवर्ण-रेष्क्रशतं, it being never so found in usage.

रूपादाहतप्रशंसयोर्यप् ॥ १२० ॥ पदानि ॥ रूपात् आहत, प्रशंसयोः, यप् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ भाहतप्रशंसे प्रकृत्युपाधी, भाहतप्रशंसाविशिष्टार्थं वर्त्तमानाब्रूपशब्शव्यप् प्रत्ययो भवति मत्वर्थे ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ यद्प्रकरणे ऽत्येभ्यापि दृश्यतद्दति वक्तव्यम् ॥

120. The affix yap $(\underline{\mathbf{q}})$ comes in the sense o matup, after the words rûpa, when stamping (coining) o praise is denoted.

Thus भाइतं रूपमस्य = रूप्यां तीनारः "a Dinâra having stamped on it th form of some king &c'. रूप्यः केशारः, रूप्यं कार्यापणम्. Similarly प्रशस्तं रूपमस्यास्ति = रूप पुरुषः 'a lovely person'. The form impressed on a dinâr &c by hammering &c, i called भाहत or stamping.

Why do we say 'when stamping or praise is denoted?' Observe $\mathbf{k}\mathbf{q}$ and 'having form'.

Vârt:—The affix यप् is seen after other words also, as हिम्पाः पर्वता ग्रुण्या ब्राह्मणाः ॥

अस्मायामेधास्त्रजो विनिः ॥ १२१ ॥ पदानि ॥ अस्त्, माया-मेधा-स्रजः, विनिः ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ असन्तात्प्रातिपरिकान्माया मेधा स्रव इत्येतेभ्यश्च विनिः प्रत्ययो भवति मत्वर्धे ॥

121. After a stem ending in अस्, and after maya, medha and sraj, comes the affix vini (चिन्) in the sense of matup.

Thus प्रयस् — प्रयस्विन्, यश्च — यश्चित् ॥ मायाविनः मेथाविनः स्थित् स्थित् ॥ The word माया being included in ब्रोह्याद् class, will take हान, and टन् also V. 2. 116 As मायीः मायिकः ॥

चहुळं छन्द्सि ॥ १२२ ॥ पदानि ॥ चहुळम्, छन्द्सि (विनिः)॥ वृक्तिः ॥ छन्द्सि विषये बहुलं विनिः प्रस्ययो भवित मत्वर्थे । वाक्तिकम ॥ छन्द्सि विनिष्ठकरण प्रष्ट्रोमस्वराष्ट्रयोभयरज्ञाहृत्यानां विधित्यं विति वक्तस्यम ॥ वाक्षित्वम् ॥ मर्गणभेतिवक्तस्यम ॥ वाक्ष्या सर्वयामयस्यापसस्यानम ॥ वाक्ष्या शृह्ववृन्दाभ्यामास्कत्वक्तत्यः ॥ वाक्ष्या भर्मणभेतिवक्तस्यः ॥ वाक्ष्या हत्याचालुग्यनस्याम ॥ वाक्ष्या शृह्ववृन्दाभ्यामास्कत्वक्तस्यः ॥ वाक्ष्या भर्मणभेतिवक्तस्यः ॥ वाक्ष्या वाक्ष्यः सर्वाद्यालुज्यक्तस्य ॥ वाक्ष्यः सर्वाद्यालुज्यक्तस्य ॥ वाक्ष्यः सर्वाद्यालुज्यक्तस्य ॥ वाक्ष्यः सर्वाद्यालुज्यक्तस्य ॥ वाक्ष्यः वाक्ष्यः वाक्ष्यः वाक्ष्यः वाक्ष्यः वाक्ष्यः वाक्ष्यः वाक्ष्यः सर्वाद्यः ॥ वाक्ष्यः सर्वाद्यः वाक्ष्यः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्ष्यः वाक्षयः व

122. In the Chhandas, the affix vini is added diversely in the sense of matup.

rsery in the sense of mattip.

As अग्ने तेर्जास्वन् ॥ Sometimes it is not added, as सूर्यो वर्णम्यान् ॥

Vârt:—In the Chhandas, the final अ of द्वय, उभय and हृत्य is length

ed optionally before निंन; and it comes after अष्ट्रा, मेखला and रजा also-अष्ट्रात्री, मेखलावी, इयावी, रुजावी, हृत्यावी ॥

Vårt:--So also after मर्म, as मर्मावी ॥

Vart:—Always after आमय, in the sacred as well as secular literati

Vårt:—The affix आरकन् comes after शृङ्ग and वृन्द; as शृङ्गास्कः, वृन्दास्कः ॥ Vårt:—The affix इनच् comes after फल and बई; as फलिनं and बाईणं ॥ Vårt:—So also after इत्य; the affix चालु comes optionally: as, हत्यालुः,

हृदयी, हर्रायकः, हर्रयवान ॥ The च् is हृत् by I. 3. 7.

Vart:—The affix भालुच् comes after श्रीत, उष्ण, and तृष, in the sense of not being able to bear that. As श्रीत न सहने = श्रीतालुः 'shivering from cold'. उष्णालुः, तृपालुः ॥

Vart:—So also after हिम comes the affix एसु in the above sense: as

हिमं न सहते = हिमेलुः ॥

Vart :- The affix जलुच in the same sense after बल; as बल न सहेन = बलूलः॥

Vart:—So also after वान; as वानानां समूहः. or वानं न सहेन = वामूनः ॥

Vârt: -The affix तन् comes after पर्व and महत्. As पैर्वनः and महत् ॥

Vârt:—The affix इनि comes after अर्थ in the sense of 'not having that', as अर्थी 'a beggar, who has not artha or wealth'. Otherwise अर्थवान 'rich'. All these are obtained by बहुलः ॥

ऊर्णाया युस् ॥ १२३ ॥ पदानि ॥ ऊर्णायाः, युस् ॥ वृत्तः ॥ ऊर्णासव्हासुम् पत्यया भर्वान मस्वर्षे ।

123. The affix युस् is added to ऊर्ण in the sense of matup, (in the Chhandas).

The स् of युस् makes the word ऊर्णा व पर (I. 4, 16); the result of which is that rules applicable to भ Bha do not apply; e. g. VI. I. 148, by which the final ए or ई. भ or भा is elided. Thus ऊर्णायुः ॥ According to some; छन्त्रासं is to be read in this sûtra. The author of Siddhanta Kaumudi says that this is reasonable; for if yus is added to ûrṇâ in secular literature also, then there was no necessity of this sûtra. The word ûrṇâ could have been read along with aham land subham in V. 2. 140.

वाचो गिर्मानिः ॥ १२४ ॥ पद्गानि ॥ वाचः, गिर्मानिः ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ वाक्ष्यब्दान् गिर्मानः प्रत्ययो भवति मत्वर्थे ।

124. The affix gmini (मिन्) comes after the word vâch, in the sense of matup.

Thus बाग्मी, बाग्मिन, वाग्मिन: The affix is not मिन्, for had it been so, the rm would have been बाङ्मिन by VIII. 4. 45 Vart.

आलजाटची बहुभाषिाजी ॥ १२'५ ॥ पदानि ॥ आलच्-आटची, बहुभाषिणि ॥ इतिः ॥ वाक्रमब्दास्ययमासमर्याद्यालच् आटच् इत्येती प्रत्येया भवतो मत्वेये बहुभाषिण्यभिषेये ॥ वार्तिकम् ॥ कुत्सितइति वक्तव्यम् ॥

125. The affixes âlach (आउ) and âṭach (आउँ) come the sense of matup, after vâch, the word denoting 'a alkative'.

This debars ग्मिन् ॥ Thus वाचालः 'garrulous', वाचाटः ॥

Vårt:—These affixes come when contempt is expressed. An orator (बाग्मी) also talks much, but to the purpose. He will not be called बाजानः or बाचारः ॥

स्वामिन्नेश्वये ॥ १२६ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्वामिन्, ऐश्वयर्थे ॥ वृत्तिः । स्वामित्रिति निपायते एश्वयं गम्यमाने । स्वशब्हांत्ववर्यवाचिनो मन्वर्थे आमिम्प्रययो निपान्यंत ।

126. The irregularly formed word symmin denotes 'Sir or Lord'.

The affix आर्मिन् comes in the sense of lordship after the word स्व॥ Thus स्वमस्यास्ति = ऐक्वर्यमस्यास्ति = स्वामिन् ॥ Why do we say when meaning 'Sn', Observe, स्ववान् ॥

अर्राआदिभ्यो ऽच् ॥ १२७ ॥ पदानि ॥ अर्राआदिभ्यः, अच् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अर्राम् इत्येवमादभ्यः प्रातिपरिकेभ्या ऽच्यत्यया भवति मत्यर्थे ॥

127. The affix ach (4) comes in the sense of matupafter the words area &c.

Thus अशांसि अस्य विद्याने च अशंस अस्य। After a word denoting a member of the body comes the affix अन्, when defect is meant. As खज्जः पांत्रस्यानि = खज्जः, काण ॥ So also after words denoting color, as शुक्लेऽस्यानि - शुक्लः प्रः॥

1 अर्शस्, 2 उरस्, 3 तुन्दः 4 चतुर् 5 पटित, 6 जटा, 7 घटा, 8 पाटा * , 9 अघ (अप्र), 10 कर्दम, 11 अस्त्र (आम्), 12 त्वण, 13 स्वाङ्गाद्धीनात्, 14 वर्णात्। आकृतिगण ॥

द्वन्द्वोपतापगर्ह्यात्प्राणिस्थादिनिः ॥ १२८ ॥ पदानि ॥ द्वन्द्व-उपताप-गर्ह्यात-प्रा-णिस्थात्, इनिः ॥

्वृत्तिः ॥ इन्द्रः समासः । उपनापा रागः । गर्द्यं निन्धं, तद्विषयेभ्यः शब्देभ्यः प्राणिस्थार्थपान्तिभ्य स्तिः प्रत्ययो भवति मत्वर्थे । वा० ॥ प्राण्यङ्गात्र ॥

128. The affix ini (इन्) comes, in the sense of matup, after a dvandva compound, after the name of a disease, and after anything denoting fault, when the thing is found in a living being.

Thus Dvandva:—कटकवर्यमी 'a woman having a bracelet and a zone' शहस्यनुपूर्वणी 'a woman having Sankha and nupur ornaments'. So after diseases:—कुटी 'a leper', किरासी 'a white leper'. So after names of faults — ककुमर्बर्ध काकतालुकी ॥

Why do we say 'when found in a living being?' Observe पुणकत्वा कृतः ॥ The affix, according to a Vartika, does not come after words de noting members of a living body: as, पाणिपादवनी ॥ The word अतः V. 2. 115 is understood in this sûtra, so that the affix does not come after werds 10

ending in भ; as चित्रकठलाटिका स्ती ॥ Though Dvandva compounds &c. ending in भ, would have taken हान by V. 2. 115, the repetition of this affix in the present sûtra shows that Dvandva compounds &c, take only हान, and not उन् &c.

वातातिसाराभ्यां कुक् च ॥ १२९ ॥ पदानि ॥ वात-अतिसाराभ्याम्-कुक्, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वातातिसारशब्शभ्यामिनिः प्रययो भवति, तत्संनियोगेन च तयोः कुगागमा भवति ॥ वात्तिकम् ॥ पिशाचार्चित वक्तव्यम् ॥

120. The augment kuk (क्) comes before द्वान, after the words vâta and atisâra.

The words वात and आंतसार being names of diseases, will take र्रान by the fore-going sûtra; the present aphorism only teaches the affixing of the augment. Thus वातकी अतिसारकी ॥ Another reading is अतीसारकी ॥

Vart:-So also after पशाच. as पिशाचकी विश्ववणः 'the Kubera',

This is when the words वान and आनसार denote diseases. Otherwise, बानवती ग्रहा ॥

वयसि पूरणात् ॥ १३० ॥ पदानि ॥ वयस्रिः पूरणात्, (इनिः) ॥ र्वृक्तः ॥ इनिरतुवर्तते । पूरणप्रत्ययान्तात्पातिपरिकार्गितः प्रत्ययो भवति मन्वर्थे वर्षास स्रोत्ये ॥

130. The affix ini comes in the sense of matup, after an ordinal numeral, when age is denoted.

Thus पञ्चमाऽस्यास्ति मास संवत्सरा वा - पंचामन् 'five months or years old', as ामी उष्ट्रः ॥ Similarly नवमी दशमी &c. By V. 2. 115 the affix इनि would have me after these words; the present sûtra is a restrictive rule teaching that idoes no come in this sense.

Why do we say वर्यास 'when age is denoted'? Observe, पंचमवान् मरागः॥

सुखादि भ्यश्च ॥ १३१ ॥ पदानि ॥ सुखादि भ्यः, च, (इनिः) ॥ जिः ॥ सुख इत्यवनाविभ्यः प्रातिपविकेश्य इनिः प्रत्ययो नियन्यते मस्वर्थे ॥

131. The affix ini comes (to the exclusion of other ffixes) in the sense of matup, after the words sukha &c.

Thus सुखिन् nom. सुखी: दुःगंखन् &c. When censure is implied, then temperature after माना, to the exclusion of मन्य, as मानी ॥

The following is the list of gang word:

े सुख, 2 दुख, 3 हम. 4 कुच्छ. 5 आश्व (आम्र), 6 अस्न * , 7 अलीक, 8 करूण (करूण), सेंड, 10 प्रतीप (प्रमीप), 11 शील, 12 हल, 13 साला क्षेपे, 14 कुपण, 15 प्रणय (प्रणाय) 16 इल * , 7 कक्ष * ॥

धर्मशीलवर्णान्ताचा ॥ १३२ ॥ पदानि ॥ धर्म्म, शील, वर्णान्तात्, च, (इनिः)॥

The affix ini comes in the sense of matup, (to the exclusion of others), after nominal steps ending in dharma, sîla, and varņa.

Thus ब्राह्मणानां धर्मः व्रह्मणधर्मः, सोऽस्यास्ति व्रह्माह्मणधर्मी ॥ ब्राह्मणशीलिन्, ब्राह्मणः

वर्णिम् ॥

हस्ताज्जाती ॥ १३३ ॥ पदानि ॥ हस्तात्, जाती, (इनिः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ हस्तराब्हारितंन प्रत्यया नियम्यते मत्वर्थे सपुत्रायन चंत्रजातिराभिधीयने ॥

133. The affix ini comes in the sense of matup, after the word hasta, when a genus is denoted by the word so formed.

Thus हस्तोऽस्यास्ति - हस्तिन् 'elephant'. Why do we say when meaning a

जाति 'a genus'? ()bserve हस्तवान् पुरुष ॥

वर्णाद्ब्रह्मचारिणि ॥ १३४ ॥ पदानि ॥ वर्णाद्, ब्रह्मचारिणि, (इनिः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वर्णशब्हाहिनिः प्रत्ययो भवति मत्वर्थे समुज्ञायन चतुज्ञह्माचारी भण्यते ॥

134. The affix ini comes in the sense of matup, after the word varna, when the word so formed means a Brahmachârin.

Thus वर्णिन 'a Brahmachaii'. The first three वर्ण or castes, who are entitled to the investiture with sacred thread, and lead the life of a Brahmastudent are so called. When the meaning is not of Brahmachari we have वर्णवान्॥

पुष्करादिभ्यो देशे ॥ १३५ ॥ - पदानि ॥ पुष्करादिभ्यः, देशे, (इनिः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पुष्कर इत्येवमाहिभ्य प्रातिपहिकेभ्य इतिः प्रत्ययो भवति समुद्रायन घटेशो ऽभिधीयते ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ इनिप्रकरणे चलाद्वाहुरुपृर्वाद्पसंख्यानम् ॥ । वा० ॥ सर्वादंर्भति वक्तव्यम् ॥ वा ।। अर्थाशासित्रहिते ॥ वा ।। तरन्ताशेति वक्तत्यम् ॥

135. The affix ini comes in the sense of matup, after the words pushkara &c, when the word so formed denotes a locality.

Thus पुटक्रांग्णा 'a tank', पर्मिनी &c. Why do we say when 'locality' k expressed? Observe पुष्करवान् इस्ती ॥

Vart:-The affix इन् comes after बल preceded by बाहु or ऊर, as बहुबलि करबलिन् ॥

Vart — So also after words preceded by सर्व; as, सर्वधानन्, सर्ववीनिक सर्वकंशी नदः॥

Vârt:-So also after अर्थ when meaning 'not near'; as आर्थन meaning भयोंऽसंनिहिनोऽस्य 'distant from wealth'. Otherwise अर्थवान् 'having wealth'.

Vårt:-So also after a compound ending in अर्थ, as धान्यार्थी, हिएबार्थी। $f{1}$ पुष्कर, $f{2}$ पद्म, $f{3}$ इत्पम, $f{4}$ समाल, $f{5}$ कुनुर, $f{6}$ मड, $f{7}$ क्कपिरथ, $f{8}$ बिस, $f{9}$ खूणाल, $f{10}$ क्क् $f{4}$ 11 बालुक, 12 विगर्ह, 13 करीय. 14 शिरीय, 15 यवास, 16 प्रवाह (प्रवास), 17 हिरण्य, 18 कैरव, 19 कहाल, 20 सट", 21 तरंग, 22 पङ्का", 23 सरंगज", 24 राजीव", 25 नार्टीक", 26 सरंगहरू", 27 पुटक, 28 भरविन्द", 29 अम्मोज", 30 अष्टज", 31 कमल", 32 प्रयस", 33 वयस. 11

चलादिभ्यां मतुवन्यतरस्याम् ॥ १३६ ॥ पदानि ॥ वलादिभ्यः, मतुष्, अन्यत-रस्याम् ॥ बन्तः । बलादिभ्यः प्रातिर्पारकेभ्यो मतुष्पत्ययो भवति । अन्यतरस्यांप्रहेणन प्रकृत र्रानः समुद्यीयते ।

136. After the nominal-stems bala &c, comes the affix matup optionally, as well as ini.

The affix इनि will come in the alternative. Thus बलवान् or बली (v. बलिन्); उत्साहवान् or उत्साहिन्, ॥

1 बल, 2 उत्साह, 3 उज्ञास (उज्ञाव), 4 उज्ञास*, 5 उज्ञास*, 6 शिखा*, 7 कुल, 8 *पूडा*, 9 सुल*, 10 कुल*, 11 आयाम, 12 व्यायाम, 13 उपयाम, 14 आरोह, 15 अवशेह, 16 परिणाह, 17 युद्ध, 18 उज्ञाम, 19 शिखाबल, 20 दृगमूल, 21 दंश. 0

संज्ञायां मन्माभ्याम् ॥ १३७ ॥ पदानि ॥ संज्ञायाम्, मन्-माभ्याम् (इनिः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ मन्नतात्प्रातिपत्रिकान्मशब्दानाच इनिः प्रत्ययो भवति मत्वर्थे, समुदायेन चेन्संज्ञा गम्यते ।

137. After a nominal-stem ending in **मन्** or **म**, comes the affix ini, in the sense of matup, when the whole word so formed means a name.

Thus प्रथिमन्+इति = प्रथिम्+इन् (VI. 4. 144) = प्रथिमिन् fcm. प्रथिमिनी ॥ So also हामिनी ॥ Similarly होम- होमिनी, सीमिनी ॥ Why do we say, 'when meaning a name'? Observe, सीमवान्, होमवान् ॥

कंशंभ्यां वभयुस्तितृतयसः॥ १३८॥ पदानि॥ कं-शम्भ्याम्, व-भ-युस्-ति-तु-त-यसः॥

र्वातः ॥ कंशिर्मात मकारान्तावुक्कसुखयोर्वाचकौ, ताभ्यां व भ युस् ति तु त यस् इत्येते सप्त प्रत्यया भव-न मर्वार्थ ।

138. The seven affixes ba, bha, yus, ti, tu, ta and yas, come in the sense of matup, after कम 'water and happiness', and जम 'happiness'.

Thus कम्बः, कम्भः, कंयुः, कन्तिः, कन्तुः, कन्तः, कंयः, श्रम्बः, श्रम्भः, श्रंयुः, शन्तिः, श्रन्तुः, न्तिः, श्रंयः॥

The ए in युस् and यस्, make the stem, a Pada (I. 4. 16), the result of which is that म of कम् and हाम् is changed into Anusvâva before these two ffixes by VIII. 3. 23. When denoting a Name, the forms will be कम्यः and म्याः॥

तुन्दिवलिवटेभः ॥ १३९ ॥ पदानि ॥ तुन्दि-वालि-वटेः, भः ॥

139. The affix bha (भ) comes in the sense of matup, after tundi, vali and vați.

Thus तुन्दिभ: 'having a protuberent belly'. बिलम and बादभ: H Another form is बालम: because बिल is included in the l'amadi class V. 2, 100. The forms तुन्दिल &c, are valid by V. 2, 117.

अहंजुभमोर्युस् ॥ १४० ॥ पदानि ॥ अहं-जुभमोः, युस् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अहर्गित शब्दान्तरमहंकार वर्तते, गुर्भागत्यव्यवं गुभपर्याय, स्ताभ्यां युष्पत्ययो भवति मत्वर्षे ॥

140. The affix yus (3) comes in the sense of matup, after the word aham 'P', and the indeclinable subham 'good'.

Thus अहंदुः = अहंकारवान्, 'selfish haughty', गुभंदुः = कल्याणवान् ॥ 'auspicious', The स् of दुस् makes the words अक्रम and गुभम्. Padas; and म् is changed into Anusvâra (I. 4. 16; VIII. 3. 23). See V. 2. 123.

ओ३म् ।

अथ पञ्चमध्यायस्य तृतीयः पादः।

-

BOOK FIFTH.

CHAPTER THIRD.

प्राग्दिशो विभक्तिः ॥ १ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्राक्-दिशः, विभक्तिः ॥

क्तिः ॥ हिक्काब्देश्य सप्तमीपञ्चमीपयमाभ्य इति वश्यति, प्रागेतस्माहिक् संशब्दनाखानित कर्ष्यमनुक्राम।मा विभक्तिसंज्ञास्तं वेदिनष्याः ।

1. The affixes taught from this aphorism forward s far as V. 3. 27 (exclusive) are called Vibhakti.

The affixes herein taught do not change the sense of the word, i. e. ney are स्वार्ध affixes which leave to the word their own denotation. The rule V. 1. 82, extends no further than this, hence the words formed by these fixes do not produce epithets connoting the sense of the primitive and denoting something else.

Thus V. 3. 7 declares, that after the words किम् in the ablative there is in affix तसिल्, as कुतः, तत यतः ॥

The purpose served by designating these affixes as Vibhakti is (a) to char the elision of final स् and म of the affixes as इत् (I. 3. 4). Thus in the affix ातीम V. 3. 18, म is not इत्, had it been so, rule I. 1. 47 would have applied: (b) o regulate the accent of इत्म, thus इत्म + तसिन् = इतें: here by VI. 1. 171, the offix तसिन् becomes udatta by virtue of its being Vibhakti, othewise the accent would have been regulated by the indicatory न् (VI. 1. 193); (c) to make applicable to these words the rules of त्यताई, that is, the rules given in the Sûtras VII. 2. 102, and those that follow. Thus स्वतः + तासिन् = स्वतः, the द being replaced by ज by VII. 2. 102.

The affixes now to be taught being स्वाधिकः, the anuvitti of समर्थानाम् and प्रयमाद् of IV. 1.82, does not apply to them. The word वा of IV. 1.82 however applies here, so that these affixes are optional, thus we may have कुतः or कसात्. कुच or कसिन्॥

किंसर्वनामबहुश्यो ऽद्वद्यादिश्यः ॥ २ ॥ पदानि ॥ किम्-सर्वनाम-बहुश्यः,अद्वक् दिश्यः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ प्राग्डिस इत्थेव । किमः सर्वनाम्नो बहुसब्दाद्य प्राग्दिसः प्रस्थया वेदिनव्याः । वार्त्तिकम् । बहुपहणे संख्याप्रहणम् ॥

2. These Prågdisiya affixes come after the word kim, and after a stem called sarvanâma, and after bahu; but not after dvi &c.

The words हि &c, though सवनाम are exempted. Thus कुत्र, कुतः, यतः, यतः, यतः, वहतः, बहुतः, बहुतः, बहुतः, बहुतः।

Why do we say अद्भाव 'not dvi &c'. Observe दाभ्याम, त्याः ॥ Why do we say किम &c? Observe वृक्षान्, वृक्षं &c. The word किम is a सर्वनाम but it being included in the dyâdi class, would have been exempted from the operation of this rule had it not been separately mentioned.

Vart:—The word बहु here is a Sankhyâ. Therefore, the affix domnot apply here, बहो सूपात्, बहो सृषे॥

इदम इर् ॥ ३ ॥ पदानि ॥ इद्मः, इर् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ प्राग्दिश इत्येव । इत्म इश् इत्ययमादेशो भर्वात प्राग्दिशीयेषु प्रत्ययेषु परत ।

3. For idam, there is the substitute হৃষ্ (হ), when a Prâgdisîya affix follows.

The word प्रास्टिशः is understood here also. The श of इश् is indicator of the substitution of the whole (I. 1. 55). Thus इस्म + ह V. 3. 11, ⇔इह॥

पतेती रथोः ॥ ४ ॥ पदानि ॥ एत-इती. र-थोः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ रेक्रथकाराजै प्राग्दिशीय प्रत्यये परत इत्म एतेनावाँदर्शा भवतः । इरोापवादः ।

4. The substitutes **v**a and **v**a come instead of idam, when a Prâgdisîya affix beginning with **v** and **v** respectively follows.

This debars इंग्र । The भ in ₹ is for the sake of cuphony. Thus इंग्र विल = एनाई (V. 3. 16): इंग्र्स + यमु च इत्यम् (V. 3. 24).

पतदोश् ॥ ५ ॥ पदानि ॥ पतदः, अश् ॥ वृत्ति ॥ प्रारिश्ताइत्येव । एतहः प्रारिश्तीये परती जीवत्ययमाहेको भवति ।

5. The substitute अহা comes in the place of আ
when a Pragdisiya affix follows.

The श of अश causes the replacement of the whole (I. 1. 55). According to Patanjali the substitute is अन् and not अश् ॥ Thus एतद + निसन् अतः । 3. 7; अत्र V, 3. 10.

Vart:-This sutra must be divided into two एनवः, and अस्, the mean

ng being. (1) The substitutes एस and इन् come in the place of एसद when this beginning with इ and य respectively follow, as एसद + हिंद = एसिंह (V. 3. 21) इद + यम् = इत्थम। The य must be the य of यम् which comes after idam (V. 3. 24) r the application of this rule (1), and not the य of याह (V. 3. 23) before which e substitute will be अश्। The word एसद will take यम् by the implication of rule. (2) The substitute अश् replaces एसद before other Pragdisiya affixes.

6. The स is substituted opionally for सर्व before a Pragdisiya vibhakti beginning with द ॥

Thus सर्वज्ञा or सज्ञा। When the affix is not Pragdisiya, there is no abstitution: as, सर्वे द्वात् = सर्वज्ञा ब्राह्मणी 'a Brahmani who gives all'.

पञ्चम्यास्तिसिल् ॥ ७ ॥ पदानि ॥ पञ्चम्याः, तसिल् ॥ कृतिः ॥ पञ्चम्यन्तेभ्यः किसर्वनामबहुभ्यस्तिसन्त्रत्ययो भवति ।

7. The affix $(--\frac{1}{2}\pi \mathbf{H})$ comes after the word kim, a arvanâma, and bahu, when ending in the ablative case.

As किम्+ तसिल् = कु + तम् (VII. 2. 104) = कुतः, यतः, ततः, बहुतः ॥

तसेश्च ॥ ८॥ पदानि ॥ तसेः, च ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ प्रतियोग पञ्चम्यास्तसिः, अपादाने चाहीयरुहोरिति वक्ष्यति । तस्य तसेः किसर्वनामबहुभ्यः परस्य
किलोबबोभवति ।

8. The affix tasil (__ 'तस्) is substituted for तस् (V. 4. 44, 45) when kim, a sarvanâma, and bahu follow.

Thus कुतः, यतः, सतः, or बहुत आगतः । This substitution is for the sake of accent; and for giving it the designation of vibhakti.

पर्यभिक्ष्यां च ॥ ९ ॥ पदानि ॥ परि-अभिक्ष्यां, च (तसिऌ्) ॥ वृत्तिः । परि भभि इत्येताभ्यां तसिङ् प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

9. The affix tasil comes after pari and abhi also.

This affix comes when परि means 'all'; and भाभ means 'both'. Thus हित:= सर्वत:; 'all round'; आंभत: उभयत: 'on both sides'.

सप्तम्यास्त्रल् ॥ १० ॥ पदानि ॥ सप्तम्याः, त्रत्र् ॥ चिः ॥ किसर्वनामबहुभ्यः सप्तम्यन्तेभ्यः बल पृत्ययो भवति ।

10. The affix tral (— - \(\)\(\)\(\)\(\)\ a sar-inâma, and bahu, when ending in a locative.

Thus कुत्र (VII. 2. 104) 'where', सब (VII. 2. 102) 'there', बहुच 'in any places'.

इदमो हः ॥ १२ ॥ पदानि ॥ इदमः, हः ॥ ात्ते ॥ इत्मः सप्तम्यन्ताज्ञः प्रस्वयो भवति । चेलो ऽपवादः ॥ 11. The affix & comes after ** ending in the locative.

This debars बल्।। Thus इह (V. 3. 3.) 'here'.

किसो ऽत्॥ १२॥ पदानि॥ किसः अत्॥ शक्तः॥ किसः सप्तम्यन्तादस्यत्ययो भवति। त्रलोऽपवादः।

12. The affix अत (अ) comes after kim ending in the locative.

This debars चल्। Thus किम्+धन् = कृ + अ (VII. 2. 105) = क्रं as कृ भोक्ष्ये 'where will you eat'. कृष्येड्यसं। According to some चल् also comes, as कृष। This is done by drawing the word वा 'optionally' from the next sûtra. So that this sûtra becomes an optional one.

वा ह चच्छन्द्सि ॥ १३ ॥ पदानि ॥ वा, ह, च, छन्दासि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ क्रिमः सप्तम्यन्ताद्वा हः मत्यया भवति छन्त्रसि विषय । यथाप्राप्तं च ।

13. Optionally the affix ₹ also comes in the Chhandas, after the word kim in the locative: as well as the other affixes.

Thus कुह (VII. 2. 104), क, कुम. As in Rig Veda VIII. 62. 4: कुईन्यू कुईजन्मथु: कुई द्यूनियं पत्थु: ॥ 'Where are ye two? Where are you (or did you) going? Where do you fall like eagles?".

इतराभ्योपि दृदयन्ते ॥ १४ ॥ पदानि ॥ इतराभ्यः, अपि, दृदयन्ते ॥ वितः ॥ सप्तमीपञ्चम्यपेक्षमितरत्वम् । इतराभ्यो विभक्तिभ्यस्तिसलादया दृदयन्ते ।

14. The above affixes are seen coming after kim, a sarvanama and bahu, ending with other case-affixes also, besides the locative and ablative.

That is to say, the affixes नांसल, भल, इ &c come after kim &c which are not in the ablative or the locative case. By the employment of the expression 'are seen', it is hinted that this may take place not on every occasion, but only when in juxtaposition with such words as भनत् 'Your Honor', शियांयु: 'long-lived', आयुड्मान् 'having long-life', and देवानांप्रियः 'the belove' of the Gods'. Thus:

Nom. ननो भवान् or नत्र भवान् = स भवान् ॥
Acc. तत्र भवन्तम् or ततो भवन्तम् = तं भवन्तम् ॥
Ins. तत्र भवना or ततो भवना :: सेन भवना ॥
Dat. ततो भवते or तत्र भवेत = ससी भवेते ॥
Abt. ततो भवतः or तत्र भवतः = सस्माद् भवतः ॥
Gen ततो भवतः or तत्र भवतः = तस्य भवतः ॥
Loc. ततो भवित or तत्र भवतः = तस्मिन् भवित ॥
ततो भवित or तत्र भवित = तस्मिन् भवित ॥

Similarly with the words वीर्घायुः, आयुष्मान् and देवानां प्रियः ॥

सर्वेकान्यकियरादः काले दा ॥ १५ ॥ पदानि ॥ सर्वे, एक, अन्य, किम, यत्, तदः, काले, दा ॥

वर्ताः ॥ सप्तम्या इति वर्त्तते, न त्यितराभ्य इति । सर्वादिभ्यः प्रातिपदिक्रेभ्यो सप्रत्ययो भवति। ब्रलोपवादः।

15. After sarva 'all', eka 'one', anya 'other', kim 'what', yad 'which', and tad 'that', when time is denoted, comes the affix \overline{z}_{i} , the words being in the locative case.

The word समन्याः V. 2. 10 is understood here and not the word इतरान्यां of the last. This debars बल ॥ Thus सर्वता or सता (V. 3. 6) 'at every time' or 'always', एकता 'once', अन्यता 'at another time', कता (VII. 2. 103) 'when', बता 'when', बता 'then'.

Why do we say काले 'when time is denoted'? Observe स्वंबदेशे (where although the case is the 7th, the affix is not हा, because the sense is) 'in every place' or 'every where'.

इत्मो हिंल् ॥ १६ ॥ पदानि ॥ इत्मः, हिंल् ॥ वत्ति ॥ सप्तम्या इत्यव । काल इति च । इत्मः सप्तम्यन्तात्काल वर्त्तमानाद हिंल् प्रत्यया भवति । हस्यापवादः।

16. After idam 'this', ending in the locative case, comes the affix rhil (一年意), when time is denoted.

The words सप्तम्या and काल are understood. This rhil debars ha. The लू of हिंलू is for accent. Thus अस्मिन् काल = एनहिं (V. 3. 4) 'at this time'. Why 'when time is denoted'? Observe, इह 'in this place', as हह रेश । See V. 3. 4.

अधुना ॥ १७ ॥ पदानि ॥ अधुना ॥ बृत्तिः ॥ अधुनति निपात्यते । इत्मा ऽद्याभावा धुना च प्रत्ययः ।

17. The word adhunâ is anomalous, having the same sense.

As अस्मिन् काल = अधुना 'at this time'. अज्ञ is substituted for इन्म् and, धुन uffix is added.

दानीं च ॥ १८ ॥ पदानि ॥ दानीम, च ॥
शक्तः ॥ इदमः सप्तम्यनात्काते वर्त्तमानादानी प्रत्ययो भवति ।

18. The affix dânîm also comes after idam, ending in the locative, and denoting time.

Thus आंस्मन् काल = इवानीम् (V. 3. 3) 'at this time'.

तदो दा च ॥ १९ ॥ पदानि ॥ तदः, दा, च ॥ ^{वृत्तिः ॥ तदःसप्तम्यन्तास्काले वर्त्तमानाद् इ। प्रस्ययो भवति चकारादानी च ।}

19. After tad, ending in the seventh case, when time is denoted, comes the affix दा, and also dânîm.

The तानीय is read into the sûtra by force of the word च 'also'. Thus तिस्मन् काले = तदा or तदानीय 'at that time'. This sûtra, so far as it ordains हा after the word तद् is useless, because the word तद् already takes दा by V. 3. 15.

तयोद्दीर्हिली चच्छन्दासि ॥ २० ॥ पदानि ॥ तयोः, दा, हिली, च, छन्दसि ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ तयोरिति प्रातिपरिकानिरेवाः । तयोरिरमः तर्भ यथासंख्यं वार्हिली परवयी भवत श्छन्हसि विषये।
चकाराख्यापाप्तं च ।

20. After these two (nominal stems idam and tad), come respectively the affixes dâ and rhil, in the Chhandas, and also the other affixes.

The affix दा comes after इदम् and हि after नद् ॥ Thus द्वा (V. 3. 3), निहं (VII. 2. 102). So also द्वानीम् and तदानीम् ॥ As ^{द्वा} हि वसुपेस्तुतिमिता वामस्य भक्तंवं (Rig Veda VIII. 27. 11).

अनद्यतने हिलन्यतरस्याम् ॥ २१ ॥ पदानि ॥ अनद्यतने, हिल, अन्यतरस्याम् ॥ वृत्तिः । छन्दसीति न सर्यते । सामान्येन विधानम् । किसर्वनामबहुभ्यः सप्तम्यसंभ्यो ऽनद्यप्तने कालविशेषे वर्त्तमानेभ्यो हिल् प्रत्यया भवस्यन्यतरस्याम् ।

21. The affix rhil $(-\frac{1}{2})$ comes optionally, in denoting time not of the current day, after the words 'kim, the sarvanâma, and bahu &c.' in the 7th case.

The anuvritti of छन्नसि is not read into this sûtra. This is a general rule. Thus किं or कहा (VII. 2. 103), बाई or बहा, निर्ह or तहा ॥

सद्यःपरुत्परार्यपमःपरेयव्यसपूर्वेद्युरन्येद्युरन्यतरेद्युरितरेद्युरपरेद्युरधरेद्युरुभयेद्युरु त्तरेद्युः ॥ २२ ॥ पदानि॥ सद्यः, परुत्त, परारि, ऐपमः, परेद्यदि, अद्य, पूर्वेद्यः, अन्येद्यः, इतरेद्यः, अपरेद्यः, अधरेद्यः, उभयेद्यः, उत्तरेद्यः ॥

्रवृत्तिः । सप्तम्याः काल्इति वर्त्तते । सद्यःप्रभृतयःशब्दाः निपात्यन्ते प्रकृतिप्रत्ययः भादेशः कार्लावशेषक्षत सर्वमेनत्रिपातनास्लभ्यते ।

वात्तिकम् । सुम्रोभयाद्यक्तव्यः ॥

22. The following words are anomalous: sadyah, parut, parari, aishamas, paredyavi, adya, pürvedyus, anyedyus, anyataredyus, itaredyus, aparedyus, adharedyus, ubhayedyus, and uttaredyus.

The words समस्या: and काल are understood here. The base, the substitute, the affix, the paticular time &c, must all be deduced from these form. Thus सद्य: is formed from समान. by substituting स for समान, and adding the affix सम; in the sense of 'a day'. समानेऽहाने च सद्य: 'the same day'. The द and प्रवंतर are replaced by पर, and then the affixes उन्न and आदि are added, in the sense of 'a year'. Thus प्रवास्मन संवस्तरे = परुन् 'last year'. प्रवंतर संवस्तर = परिन 'the year before last'. The दश replaces दश्य, and affix समलण is added, in the

sense of 'year'. Thus अस्मिन् सवस्सरे = एषमः 'during this year'. To पर is added एखि in the sense of 'a day': as, परस्मिन्नहिन = परदावि 'the other day'. The अश्च replaces इतम् and the affix द्यस is added in the sense of 'a day'. Thus अस्मिन्नहिन = अस्य 'to day'. To the words पूर्व, अन्य, अन्यतर, इतर, अपर. अधर, उभय and उत्तर is added the affix एखुस, in the sense of 'a day': as पूर्वस्मिन्नहिन = पूर्वेखुस 'on the day before', अन्यत्सिन्नहिन = अन्यतर्थुः 'on the following day'. अन्यतर्सम्मन्नहिन = अन्यतर्थुः 'on either of two days' इत्रस्मिन्नहिन = इत्रस्थुः 'on another day', अपरस्मिन्नहिन = अपरेखुः 'on the following day', अपरस्मिन्नहिन = अपरेखुः 'on the following day', अपरस्मिन्नहिन = अपरेखुः 'on both days'. उभ- बारहिनाः = उभयेखुः 'on both days'.

प्रकारवचने थाल् ॥ २३ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रकारवचने, थाल् ॥

वृत्तिः। किसर्वनामबहुभ्या ऽद्वषादिभ्य इति यत्तेते । सप्तस्याः कालइति निवृत्तम् । सामान्यस्य विशेषो भेदकः प्रकारः । प्रकृत्यर्थविशेषणं चेतत् । प्रकारवृत्तिभ्यः किसर्वनामबहुभ्यः स्वार्थे थाल् प्रस्ययो भवति ।

23. The affix that (-4m) comes, after the words kim &c V. 3. 2, when we speak of a kind or manner of being.

The soura V. 3. 2, is to be read into this. The anuvitti of समम्याः and काल ceases. The word प्रकार means the differentiating quality distinguishing a species among the genus: it means 'sort', 'kind', 'mode', 'manner' &c. Thus तन प्रकारण=तथा 'so, in that manner'. Similarly यथा, सर्वथा ॥ The affix जातांबर taught in V. 3. 69 has also the same force, with this difference that jatiyar applies to words which denote things possessing such a quality (प्रकारवान, while that denotes mode itself. Therefore, one does not debar the other, so that we have forms like तथाजातीय: ॥

इदमस्यमुः ॥ २४ ॥ पदानि ॥ इदमः, थमुः ॥ वृत्तिः । इदंशब्शस्यकारवचने थमुः प्रत्ययो भवति । थालोपवादः ।

24. After idam comes the affix thamu (यम्) in he same sense i. e. in denoting manner.

This debars थाल्; thus: अनेन प्रकारण=इत्यम् V. 3. 4, 'in this manner. he उ in यह protects the म from becoming इत् (See I. 3. 4.)

किमश्च ॥ २५ ॥ पदानि ॥ किमः, च, थमुः ॥
वृत्तिः। किशब्दान प्रकारवचने थमः प्रत्ययो भवति ।

25. Also after kim, comes the affix thamu in the lense of manner.

Thus केन मकोरण = कथम् 'how?'.

था हेती चच्छन्दासि ॥ २६ ॥ पदानि ॥ था, हेती, च, छन्दासि ॥ वृत्तिः। किशब्दाद्वेती वर्त्तमानास्या प्रस्ययो भवति, चकारात्यकारवचने। छन्दासि विषये। 26. The affix er comes in the sense of 'cause' also (as well as 'manner'), in the Chhandas, after the word kim.

The word प्रकार बचने is read into the sûtra by force of च ॥ Thus कथा wherefore? why? for what reason?', कथा 'how'. The former is an example o हेतु 'reason or cause', the second of प्रकार 'manner'. As in the following sentences: कथा प्रामं न पृच्छिति = केन हेतुना प्राम न पृच्छित ॥ कथा देश आसन् प्राविदः ॥ Here end the affixes having the designation of Vibhakti.

दिक्शब्देभ्यः सप्तमीपञ्चमीप्रथमाभ्यो दिग्देशकालेष्वस्तातिः ॥ २७ ॥ पदानि ॥ दिक्शब्देभ्यः,सप्तमी-पञ्चमी-प्रथमाभ्यः, दिक्-देश-कालेषु, अस्तातिः ॥

वृत्तिः । दिशां शब्शः दिक्शब्शः तिभ्यां दिक्शब्देभ्यो दिग्देशकालेषु वर्त्तमानेभ्यः सप्तमीपञ्चमी प्रथमान्ते-भ्यो ऽस्ताति प्रत्ययो भवति स्वार्थे ॥

27. After words of 'direction', ending in the locative, ablative and nominative, and referring to 'direction', 'locality' or 'time', comes the affix astâti (अस्तात), without change of sense.

The word दिक श्राह्मः means 'words denoting directions'. Thus प्रान्तातृ has all these three significations in the following sentences, पुरस्ताद्वसाति 'he lives eastward', पुरस्तादागनः 'he came from east' पुरस्ताद् रमणीयम् 'It was delightful previously'. Similarly with अध्यक्तात् ॥

Why do we say 'after words of direction'? Observe एन्ड्यां दिशि वसाति॥ Why do we say 'ending in the locative, ablative and nominative'? Observe छू मामं गतः॥ Why do we say when the sense is 'a direction', 'a locality' or time'? Observe पुर्वास्मन् गुंग वसात 'he lives in the presence of the guru'.

This affix is a स्वार्थिक affix, like the affixes taught previously. The words denoting direction must be primitive words of direction; and not derivative words like एन्ट्री &c. which also denote direction. The rule of व्यासक does not apply here.

दक्षिणोत्तराभ्यामतसुच ॥ २८ ॥ । पदानि ॥ दक्षिणा-उत्तराभ्याम्, अतसुच् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ दक्षिणोत्तराभ्यां दिर्देशकालेषु वर्त्तमानाभ्यां सप्तमीषञ्चमीप्रथमान्ताभ्यां स्वार्थे ऽनसुच् प्रययोभकी अस्तातरपवाद ।

28. After dakshina and uttara, (referring to a direction or a locality or a time, and ending with locative, ablative or nominative) comes the affix atasuch (अतेंस)।

This debars अस्ताति ॥ The word इक्षिणा can never refer to time, so with regard to it direction and locality are only taken. Thus दक्षिणतो वसति, विश्व आगतः, दक्षिणतोरमणीयम् ॥ उत्तरतोवसति, उत्तरत आगतः, उत्तरतोरमणीयम् ॥ The अ of अवर्ष is for the sake of differentiating this affix from तस् in sûtras like II. 3. 30.

विभाषा परावराध्याम् ॥ २९ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा-पर-अवराध्याम् (अतसुच्) ॥ वर्ताः । परावरत्राकाभ्यां विभाषा ऽतसुच्यययो भवति अस्तांतरर्थे ।

29. Optionally after para and avara, comes the affix atasuch, in the sense of astâti.

Thus परतः or परस्तान् or अवरस्तान् or अवरतो वसाति, आगतः or रमणियम् ॥

अञ्चर्छक् ॥ ३० ॥ पदानि ॥ अञ्चः, सुक् ॥ वतिः। अञ्चरवन्तेभ्यो दिक्शब्देभ्य उत्तरस्यास्तातिप्रस्ययस्य सुग् भवति ।

30. After words of direction ending in assa, there is luk-elision of the affix astâti.

Thus माळ् or मत्यक्; as, प्राच्यां दिशि वसति = माग् वसति, मागागतः, माममणीयम् ॥ The feminine affix of प्राची is also elided, when the taddhita affix is elided by सुक्। See I. 2. 49.

उपर्युपरिष्टात् ॥ ३१ ॥ पदानि ॥ उपरि-उपरिष्टात् ॥

वृत्तिः । उपरि उपरिष्टात् इश्वेती शब्दी निपात्येते अस्तातरर्थे । कर्श्वस्योपभावः रिल् रिष्टातिली च प्रस्यवी निपारयेते ।

31. The word upari and uparishţât are anomalous in the sense of astâti.

These words are derived irregularly from the word कर्ष्य, by changing it into उप, and adding the affixes दिन and रिष्टानिन् । Thus कर्ष्यायां दिशि वसति = उपरिषदित. So also उपर्यागतः, उपरिषद्गि । उपरिष्टाइसति, उपरिष्टाइगतः, उपरिष्टमणीयम् ।।

पश्चात् ॥ ३२ ॥ पदानि ॥ पश्चात् ॥

वृक्तिः ॥ प्रशादित्ययं शब्दो निपात्यते ऽस्तातेरथे । अपरस्य प्रश्नभाव आतिश्च प्रत्ययः । वार्त्तिक्रम् ॥ दिक्तपूर्वपदस्यापरस्य पश्चभावा वक्तत्वः, आतिथ प्रत्ययः ॥ वा॰ ॥ अञ्चोत्तरपदस्य दिक्रपूर्वपदस्य पश्चभावो वक्तव्यः ॥ वा॰ ॥ विनापि पूर्वपदेन पश्चभावो वक्तव्यः ॥

32. The word paschât is anomalous, in the sense of astâti.

The word is formed by changing अपर into पश्च. and adding the affix भाति॥ As अपरस्यां विशि वसति = पश्चाहसति, आगत, रमणीयम् &c.

Vart:—So also when अपर is preceded by another word denoting direction, it is changed into pascha and ati is added. As त्रिणपञ्चान, उत्तरपञ्चान ॥

Vart:—So also when अर्थ follows such a compound, apara is changed into pascha; as, रक्षिणपभार्थ: ॥

Vart:—Apara is changed into pascha, when followed by ardha, and not preceded by any other word. As, प्रभारं: ॥

पश्च पश्चा चच्छन्द्सि ॥ ३३ ॥ पदानि ॥ पश्चा, पश्चा, च, छन्द्सि ॥ ^{वृत्तिः ॥} पश्चपषाक्कौ निपात्कोते छन्दसि विषवे, भस्तातेरथे । चकारात्पश्चादित्यपि भवति । भपरस्य पश्च-भाता ऽकाराकारी च प्रत्यवै। निपारकोते ॥ 33. The words pascha and paschâ are anomalous in the Chhandas, having the force of astâti.

By च. the word पश्चान् is also included. As पुरा व्याप्नो जायते, पश्च, पश्चा or पश्चान् सिहः ॥ As पश्चान् पुरस्तादध्यादुर्वन्तान् (Rig Ved X. 87. 21) पृश्चेदहन्यदेभव्याज्ञेत्रम् (R. V. X. 149. 3).

उत्तराधरदक्षिणादातिः ॥ ३४ ॥ पदानि ॥ उत्तर, अधर, दक्षिणात, आति ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उत्तराधरवक्षिणक्षद्देश्य आतिः प्रव्ययो भवति भस्तानरर्थे ।

34. To the words uttara, adhara and dakshina is added the affix âti, in the sense of astâti.

Thus उत्तरस्यां दिशि वस्ति । उत्तराहसति ; उत्तराशगतः, उत्तराहमणीयम् ॥ Similarly अधरात् and दक्षिणात् ॥

एएबन्यनम्स्यामद्भे ऽपश्चम्याः ॥ ३ ॥ पदानि ॥ एनए, अन्यतरस्याम्, अदृरे, अपन्यस्याः ॥

वृक्तिः । उत्तरन्यस्वतिणशस्येभ्य एनप प्रत्ययो भवत्यस्यतस्यासम्यानस्ये । अकुं भेदराधिमानवधेर्भवति ।

35. The affix enap (42) comes optimally, (after the words attara, adhara and dakshina, in the lense of astâti) when the limit indicated is not remote, and when it is not a substitute of the ablative α —affix.

The affix अस्तान and the contraffixes taught above cone of the force of locative, ablative and nominative. The एनप comes with the force of locative and nominative and not that of ablative. The adverbs so formed refer to objects not at a distance. Thus उत्तरण or उत्तरनो वसनि वर सणीयम् ॥ Similarly अधरणः अधरानः अधरानः वसनि &c, so also इतिणेन, दक्षिणान, दक्षिणानं, दक्षिणानं,

The word अपङ्गम्याः governs all the succeeding sutras upto V । १३ exclusive. Some do not read उत्तर &c int. ... sutra: according to them the is a general rule applicable to all words denoting direction. As पुत्रम प्राप्तिः अपरेण प्राप्तिः (II. 3. 31). The प in chap is for the sake of accent (III. 1. 4.

दृष्टिरण्यसम् ॥ ३६ ॥ - पदानि ॥ दृक्षिणात्, आच् ॥ कृति ॥ अपृत्रस्य सर्वयते । अपञ्चस्या द्वांत वर्त्तते । दक्षिणदास्वादाच प्रसर्थः सर्वात अस्तातेर्थे ।

36. The affix ach (भा) comes after the world dake shina, in the space of aspect, but not as a substitue substitue ablative case-affix.

The word अर्केर of the last sûtra is not read into this: though the word अपञ्चम्याः governs it. Thus हाक्षणा वसति or रमणीवम्, but हिक्षणत आगतः ॥ The च् in आज् is not for the sake of accent (VI. 1. 163) for the simple affix आ would be udåtta by the general rule III. 1. 3. The च् serves the purpose of differentiating this आ from other affixes in Sûtra II. 3. 29.

आहि च ए ८३ ३७॥ पदानि ॥ आहि, च, दूरे, (आच्)॥ कुलिः। इक्षिणाक कर वरवयो भवति अस्तानेरथे, चकारावाच् । हुँ संववधिमानवधेर्भवति ।

dakshina, in the sease of astâti, as well as âch, when the reference is to a distant limit.

Thus इक्षिणाहि वसिंह or इक्षिणा वसिन 'he lives far away in the south'. Similarly इक्षिणाहि रमनायम, दक्षिणा रमणीयम ॥

Why do we say हूँर 'when the adverb denotes a distant limit'? ाठडerve हक्षिणनो वसनि ॥ The word अपञ्चन्याः governs this also: as, दक्षिणन आगनः॥

उत्तराश्व ॥ ३८ ॥ पदानि ॥ उत्तरात्, च, (आञ्-आही) ॥ वृत्तिः । उत्तरशब्दाराजाही पत्ययौ भवतः, अस्तातरेषेः वृरे चेदविभगनविभर्भवति ।

38. The affixes आच् and आहि come after uttara in the sense of astati; when the reference is to a distant limit.

Thus उत्तरा or उत्तराहि वसनि or रमणीयम् "He lives far away in the north: or the northward far away is pleasant". But when 'distance' is not meant we अपर उत्तरण प्रयाति॥ The word अपञ्चला governs this also: as उत्तरादागनः॥

पूर्वाधरावराणामासि पुरधवश्चेषाम् ॥ ३९. ॥ पद्मानि ॥ पूर्व-अधर-अवराणाम्-असिः, पुर-अध्-अवः च, एपाम् ॥

वृति । अपञ्चस्या इति निवृत्तम् । तिसूणां विभक्तीमामिह महणम्॥पूर्वाधरावराणामासि पत्ययो भवति अ∽ लातरर्थे । तत्सन्नियागेन चैषां यथासख्य पुरु अध् अस् इत्येते आदेशा भटःःः।

39. After purva, adhara and avara comes the affix asi (अस्) in the end of astati; and pull with, and av are their respective substitutes before this affix.

The word अवस्यम्याः does not govern this श्रीतः. Thus पुरी वसति, श्राप्तः, पुरी रमणीयम् ॥ Similarıv अध्यस् and अवस् with बसातः, आनतः and श्राप्तिः मू ॥ १४ ॥वस्ति अथ-आगतः, अधोरमणीयम्, अवेददरातिः अथ-आगतः and अवारमणीयम् ॥

अस्ताति च ॥ ४० ॥ पदानि ॥ अस्तातिः च ॥ ति । सप्तम्यन्तमेतत् । अस्तातिप्रत्यये परतः पुर्वादीनां यथासंख्यं पुराव्य आदेशा भवान्ति ।

40. The same substitution takes place when the fix astâti (अस्तात्) follows.

That is पुर् for पूर्व, अध् for अधर and अब् for अबर ॥ This sûtra indicate by implication that the affix अस्ताति V. 3. 27 is not debarred by अस् after the words. Thus पुरस्तात् or अधस्तात् or अवस्तात् वसति or आगतः or रमणीयम् ॥

विभाषा ऽवरस्य ॥ ४१ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, अवरस्य ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ पूर्वेण नित्ये प्राप्ते विकल्प उच्यते । भवरस्यास्ताती परतो विभाषा भव् इत्ययमहिक्को भवति ॥

41. The substitution of अब for अबर is optional when astati follows.

This declares option when by last it was compulsory. As अवरस्तान् or अवरस्तान् or रमणीयम् ॥

संख्याया विधार्थे था ॥ ४२ ॥ पदानि ॥ संख्यायाः, विधार्थे, धा ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ संख्यावाचिभ्य प्रातिपिरिकेभ्यो विभार्ये वर्त्तमानेभ्या था प्रत्ययो भवति स्वार्थे । विधा प्रकार सर्व क्रियाविषय एव गृह्यते । क्रियापकारे वर्त्तमानायाः संख्याया था प्रत्ययः ॥

42. The affix dhâ (भा) comes after a nominal-stem denoting a Numeral, when it means the mode or manner of an action.

The word विधा and মকাर have the same meaning. The adverbs so formed apply to every kind of action. Thus एकधा मुङ्के 'he eats once'. বিধা শত্তাৰি 'he goes twice'. Similarly विधा, অনুষ্ঠা, पञ्च्या ॥

अधिकरणविचाले च ॥ ४३॥ पदानि ॥ अधिकरण-विचाले, च, (धा)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ संख्याया इत्येव । अधिकरणं द्वस्यं नस्य विचालः संख्यान्नगपावनम् । एकस्यानेकीकरणमनेकः वा एकीकरणम् । अधिकरणविचाले गम्यमाने सख्याया स्वार्थे था प्रत्येवां भवति ॥

43. The affix dhâ comes after a numeral, when the sense is a change in the apportionment or distribution of substances.

The word संख्यायाः is understood here. The word भाषकरण means 'matter, stuff, substance'. विचानः 'change in numbers'. Thus to make one into many, or to make many into one. Thus एकं गाँश प्रम्था कुरु 'divide one heap into five'. भारता कुरु, अनेकोमकथा कुरु ॥

पकाद्धो ध्यमुजन्यतरस्याम् ॥ ४४ ॥ पदानि ॥ पकात्-धः, ध्यमुज्-अन्यतरः स्याम् ।

वृत्तिः । एकशब्दात्परस्य धाप्रत्ययस्य ध्यमुमादेशी भवत्यन्यतरस्याम् ।

44. After the word eka the substitute dhyamui (± — ध्यम) comes optionally instead of dhå.

Thus एकथा राशि कुरू or ऐकर्थ कुरू; एकथा मुक्के or ऐकर्थ भुक्के॥ The repetition of भा in the sútral shows that the substitution takes place when the sense is that of विभा, as well as when it is that of भाशिकरण विचान। Had भी not been repeated, the substitution would have come in the sense of भाषिकण विचान only, as immediately preceding this sûtra.

द्वित्रयोश्च धमुञ् ॥ ४५ ॥ पदानि । द्वित्र्योः, च, धमुञ् ॥

वृत्तिः । धा इत्यतुर्वतंते । इत्र्याः संबन्धिना धाप्रत्ययस्य विधार्थेऽधिकरणविचाले च विहितस्य धमुमादेशी भवत्यन्वतरस्याम् ।

वात्तिकम् । धनुमन्तात्स्वार्थे उदर्शनम् ॥

45. The substitute dhamun (± चम) comes optionally, in the place of धा, after the words dvi and tri.

Here also it comes in both the विधार्य and अधिकरण विचाल senses. By ब, the word 'optionally' is drawn into the sûtra. Thus दिधा or देशम्, विधा, or धिम्।

Vart:—The affix द (da, with the elision of the final vowel) comes vithout changing the sense, after words ending in dhamuñ. As देश, भैथ, in थि देशानि संभवन्ते ॥

प्रधास ॥ ४६ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रधात्, च ॥ वृत्तिः । क्वियोः संबन्धिने। धाप्रत्ययस्य एधाजादेशो भवत्यन्यतरस्याम् ।

46. The substitute edhâch (ঘ্যাঁ) comes optionally n the place of dhâ, after dvi and tri.

Thus क्या (VI. 4. 148) or क्यम् or क्या, न्या, न्या विधा ॥

याप्ये पाराप्॥ ४७॥ पदानि॥ याप्ये-पाराप्॥ [तिः। याप्यः कुस्सित उच्यते। याप्य वर्त्तमानास्मातिपरिकास्त्वार्थे पाराप् मन्ययो भवति।

47. The affix pâsap (প্রায়) denotes something as nsignificant.

The word बाध्य means 'contempt, trifling' &c. Thus बाध्या वैवाकरण: वैवाकरणपात्राः 'a very bad Grammarian'. So also वात्तिकपात्रः ॥ Of course this ill not come in denoting a person who is a good Grammarian, but bears bad haracter, or who is a good performer of sacrifices but immoral.

पूरणाद्भागे तीयादन् ॥ ४८ ॥ पदानि ॥ पूरणात्, भागे-तीयात्, अन् ॥ र्षाः । पूरणपत्ययो यस्तीयस्तरन्तास्मातिपरिकाक्षांग वर्त्तमानास्स्वार्थे ऽन् पत्ययो भवति ।

48. After (a nominal stem being) an ordinal umber ending in tiya, comes the affix अन (= - অ), (the word raining its denotation), when a 'part' is meant.

This sûtra is made only to teach accent, for the word to which अन् is ided undergoes no other change of form except in accent. Thus दितीयः (V. 54) has udâtta on ती (III. 1. 3) but when अन् is added, the accent falls दि (VI. 1. 197). Thus दितीया भागः = दितीयः 'the moiety'. Similarly तृतीयः 'the e-third'. Why do we say when 'part' is meant? Otherwise, there is no change accent. The affix तीय always comes in forming ordinal numbers and for no her purpose, for the तीय in words like मुख्तीय is not significant as it is not an

affix. The employment of the word **qw** in the aphorism is useless for the purposes of this sûtra. Its anuvritti, however, runs in the other sûtras, and that is the only purpose that it serves here.

प्रागेकाद्राक्ष्यो ऽच्छन्दासि ॥ ४९॥ पदानि॥ प्राक्,एकाद्राक्ष्यः,अछन्द्ग्ति(अन्)॥ वृत्तिः । पुरणाद्गागद्दयेव । प्रागेकादशभ्यः संख्यावाचिभ्यः पुरणप्रत्ययान्तेभ्या भागे वर्त्तमानेभ्यः स्वार्थे ऽन् प्रत्ययो भवति अच्छन्दासि विषये ।

49. After an ordinal numeral upto eleven exclusive, comes the affix अन. the word retaining its denotation, when a 'part' is meant: but not so in the Chhandas.

This is for accent also. Thus चैतुर्थः, पैंडचमः. सैप्तमः, नैवमः, दैशमः॥ Why do we say प्रागेकादशः 'before eleven'? Observe एकादशैः, शादशैः no change of accent (VI 1. 223). Why do we say 'not in the Chhandas'? Observe, पडच्चमांमिन्द्रियस्यापाकामन (पडचमें has acute on the final being formed by उद् preceded by मद् V. 2. 48, 49).

पष्टाष्ट्रमाध्यां ञ च ॥ ५० ॥ पद्दि ॥ पष्ट-अष्ट्रमाध्याम्, ञ, च ॥ वृत्ति ॥ भागइत्येव । अच्छन्द्रसीति च । षष्टाष्ट्रमाध्यां भागे ऽभियेये उच्छन्दसि विषये ञः पत्ययो भवति । १) The affix ña (+ — अ) also comes as well as अन्,

after shastha and ashtama, when a 'part' is meant, but not in the Chhandas.

The words भागे and अछन्त्रींम are understood here. By च, the affix अन् is included. Thus चैष्टः or चौष्टः, औष्टम or औष्टमः॥

मानपश्वङ्गयोः कन्छको च ॥ ५२ ॥ पदानि ॥मान-पशु-अङ्गयोः, सन्-छको, च ॥ वृक्तः ॥ भागद्वयेव । पष्टाटमाभ्यां यथासंख्यं कन्छको च भवनो मानपश्वद्रययोकी विशेषकाः । पश् को भागो मान चेत्तद्रवति । अष्टमो भागः पश्चङ्गं चेत्तद्रवति । कस्य छक् । सस्य छक् । अस्य छक् । साम्यकाः । स्वका द्यापाप्तं च ॥

51. After the words shashtha and ashtama there may come respectively 事元 (一一兩) and 電源 elision of the affix, when the meaning is a division of a measure called mâna or grain, or the part of the body of a beast respectively.

The word मान means a grain weight (ब्रीहि परिमिनं मुवर्ण). That is to say, and comes after चन्न when a division of मान 'measure' is expressed, and हुक comes after जान when a part of पश्चक्र is denoted. Thus पैन्न मागा 'a sixth of a grain measure'. अपनेमी मागा 'an-eighth part of the body of a beast'. The दुक here takes the place of the affix जा as well as आना। By जा the affixes above mentioned are also employed: as जान or जान माना When a measure or the body of an animal is not denoted, this rule (1908) optional, will not apply.

्र प्रताकिनिद्यासहाये ॥ ५२ ॥ पदानि ॥ एकात्, आकिनिच्, च, असहाये ॥ वृत्ति ं ,कशब्दादसहार चिनः स्वार्थे आर्किनिच् प्रत्यया भवति । चकारात्कन्छकां च । आर्किनिचः कर्ना वार्लिक्तायते ।

52. After the word eka, comes also the affix akinich (आकिन), (the word retaining its denotation), when the sense is 'without a companion'.

By the word च, the affix कन् and the clision लुए also take effect: the elision being of कन् or आिकिन्य। Thus एकार्कन् (nom. एकाकी), एककः or एकः ॥ By using असहाय, it is indicated that the word एक here is not a numeral meaning 'one', but a noun meaning 'alone'. एकोऽन्यार्थं प्रधान च, प्रथमे, केवले तथा ॥ साधारणे, समान उत्पे, सख्यायां च प्रयुज्यते ॥ So that this word will have dual एकािकनी, and the plural एकािकनः ॥

भूतपूर्वे चरद्॥ ५३॥ पदानि॥ भूत पूर्वे, चरट्॥

्वृत्ति ॥ पूर्वे भूत इति विगृह्य सुप्सुपेति समास । भूनपुर्वशब्दोतिकान्तकालवचनः । प्रकृतिविशेषणं चैतत्। भूतपुर्वत्वविशिष्टेर्थे वर्त्तमानात्पातिपदिकात्स्वार्थे चरद् प्रत्ययो भर्वात ॥

53. The affix **चर** (with the feminine in **डीप**) comes, after a nominal stem, the word retaining its denotation, when the meaning is 'this had been before'.

The word भूतपूर्व is a compound of पूर्व and भूत the compounding being by सुष्मुप्, and denotes something done in a past time. Thus आज्ञां भृतपूर्व = १, १००१ 'once opulent' मुकुमारचर ॥ The ₹ indicates that the feminine will be in दि? es, आञ्चचरी ॥ The च is not इत् in चरद though required by I. 3. 7. This proves that चुदु rule is anitya. The sutra V. 2. 18 might have been read after this, with the saving of the word भूतपूर्व:, but then सम् would have debarted चरद which is, however, not many the saving of the word भूतपूर्व:

पष्टचारूप्य च ॥ ५४ ॥ पदानि ॥ पष्टचाः, रूप्यः, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पष्टपन्तास्मातिपविकादृष्यः प्रत्ययो भवति चकाराचरद् च ॥

54. After a nominal-stem ending in the sixth-case, comes the affix & and also &, in the sense of having belonged formerly to somebody.

The word भूतपूर्व here qualifies the sense of the affix, and not the sense of the base, as it was in the last sûtra. Thus देवदत्तस्य भृतपूर्वी गाः ⇒देवदत्तरूयः the cow that formerly belonged to Devadatta'. Similarly देवदत्तवर ॥

अतिशायने तमिष्ठिम्ती ॥ ५'२ ॥ पदानि ॥ अतिशायने, तमए, इष्टनी ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अतिशयनमतिशायनं, पक्षर्यः । मिपातनाशीर्यः । प्रकृत्यर्थीवशयण चैतन् । अमिशायनंविशिष्टेयं विमानात्मातिपदिकास्त्वार्थे तमिष्ठनो प्रत्ययो भवतः ॥

55. When the sense is that of surpassing, there come the affixes तमप् (तम्) and इष्टन् (— रष्ट), after a nominal stem, the word retaining its denotation.

These affixes form the superlative degree. The word भतिशायन is an irregular form of भतिशयनं, and it qualifies the sense of the primitive. The स्वाधिक affixes sometimes qualify the sense of the primitive. Thus भाड्यतमः सर्व इमे आच्याः, अयमेषामतिशयनाड्यः 'the richest' i. e. 'these are all rich, but he surpasses them all in riches'. Similarly वर्शनीयतमः 'most handsome'. मुकुमार-तमः &c. Similarly पदु—पिष्टः, गुरू –गिरष्टः, लघु—लिष्टः (VI. 4. 155). When among superlatives, further excellence is indicated, then these words may take additional affixes: as भ्रेष्ठ. though a superlative, forms भ्रेष्ठतमः ॥ As देशे दः सिवता प्रार्थयतु भ्रेष्ठतमाय कर्मणे। युधिष्ठरः भ्रेष्ठतम कुरूणामिति ॥

तिङश्च ॥ ५६॥ पदानि ॥ तिङः, च ॥ कृतिः ॥ तिङन्ताचातिज्ञायने चोत्ये तमप् परययो भदति ॥

56. So also after a finite verb, comes the affix tamap, when 'surpassing' is meant.

By ड्याप्पातिपरिकात् IV. I. I whose force runs throughout, the taddhita affixes are ordained only after nominal stems; they would not have come after verbs; hence this sûtra. Thus पचित्तनाम, (the आम् is added by V. 4 II) सर्व इमे पचन्तीति, अवमेषामितश्चेन पंचित, 'he cooks surprisingly'. जन्यतिनमाम &c. The affix इष्ठन् never comes after a verb, as by V. 3. 58, it is restricted to adjectives.

द्विचचनविभज्योपपदे तरबीयसुनी ॥ ५७ ॥ पदानि ॥ द्विचचन, विभज्य-उपगरे, तरप्, र्यसुनी ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ इयोरर्थयोवचनं दिवचनम् । विभक्तव्यो विभज्यः । निपातनाद्यत् । ह्यर्थे विभज्ये चोषपरे प्रा^{तिष} दिकात्तिङन्ताचातिशायने तरबीयसुनौ परवयो भवतः । तमबिष्ठनौरपवादौ ॥

57. The affixes tarap (तर्) and iyasun (— रंग्स्) come in the sense of 'surpassing', after a nominal stem or a finite-verb, when it expresses (comparision between) two things, or when that which is added to it (upapada), is to be distinguished from another.

The word दिवचन does not mean 'dual', but means an expression for two. विभाव is irregularly formed by यन, and means 'that which is to be distinguished or differentiated'. This debars तमण् and देशन् ॥ The rule of वधात्रक्य (1.
3. 10) does not apply here. First to take an example of दिवचन or when comparison is between two things: thus: द्विवचन का अवनन्योरित वायेन = आक्ष्यतः 'both are rich, but he is richer amongst the two'. Similarly मुकुनारतरः, वविनाम

जन्पतितराब (V. 4. 11): or with इयसुन्: as, दाविमा पट्ट, अयमनयारानशयेन पट्ट = पटीयाम् 'more skillful of the two', लधीयान् ॥ Secondly to take an example of विभावे चौप-र्वें i. e. when a word in construction is to be differentiated: thus माथ्रसः पाटलिप्रत्र-क्रम्य आक्यत्तराः 'The men of Mathurâ are richer than those of Pâțaliputra'. Here there are more than two things, but as the words are expressed in the sentence, the comparative degree in plural number is used. Similarly दर्शनीय-त्रगः. परीयांसः, लघीयांसः ॥ Of course all these words must be plural, as they refer to more than two persons.

अजादी गुणवचनादेव ॥ ५८ ॥ पदानि ॥ अजादी, गुणवचनात, एव, (इप्टन्, ईयसनी)॥

र्वातः ॥ इष्टत्रीयसुनावजादी सामान्येन विहिता तयारयं विषयनियमः त्रियेत । सुणवचनोद्देव भवतस्ता ना-न्यस्मादिति ॥

The two affixes beginning with a vowel (i. c. हेयस and इष्ट) are added only after words denoting attributes.

The affixes इप्रन् and ईयमुन् are restricted in their scope by this sûtra i. e. they come only after adjectives or adverbs, in expressing comparative and superlative degrees. Thus लघीयान्। लांघटः, परीयान्, पांटटः; but not after words like पाचका &c. There we have पाचकतरः, पाचकतम ॥ The word एव 'only' restricts the scope of the affixes, and not of the primitives. Thus पद्रत्यः, पद्रत्यः are also valid forms,

तुरछन्दासि ॥ ५९ ॥ पदानि ॥ तः, छन्दिम, (इष्टन, ईयसुनी) ॥ वृत्ति ॥ तुर्रित तन्तुचाः सामान्यन प्रहणम् । बन्ताच्छन्दसि विषय अजादी प्रत्यया भवतः ॥

These affixes ishtan and iyasun come in the Uhhandas after a nominal stem ending in a

The तुः is ablative of तृं which includes both तृत् and तृच्।। This extends the application of these affixes to words other than attributes. Thus र्भातशयेत कोर्ता≕कॉरष्ठः (कार्न + इष्ठन् = कर् + इष्ठ by VI. 4. 154, ह is clided). ...\s आसुनि करिष्ठः, रोहीयसी धेनुः ॥ By Vârtika under VI. 3. 35. रोहित्री is changed into masculine बाहितृ and then ईयम् is added, when तृ is elided by VI. 4. 154.

प्रशस्यस्य थ्रः ॥ ६० ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रशस्यस्य, थ्रः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ प्रशस्यशब्दस्य श्रे इत्ययमहिशो भवति अजाद्योः प्रत्यययोः परत ॥

For प्रशस्य is substituted अ, when these affixes ishtam and iyasun follow.

Though प्रशास्य is not an attribute, it takes these affixes by the application of this rule. The anuvritti of अजारी runs here, but the word must be changed into locative for the purposes of this aphorism, and which will read thus प्रशस्यस्य भारजाचोः ॥ Thus सर्व इमे प्रशस्या अयमेषामांतशयेन प्रशस्यः = भ्रष्टः. उभाविमी भिषार्था, अवसनयारित रायेन प्रशस्यः = श्रयान् ॥ Rule VI. 4 103 prevents the elision of the

ष्म of भ, which otherwise would heve been elided by VI. 4. 148 and 155), Thes words are equal to प्रशस्त्रतः and प्रशस्त्रतम ॥

ज्य च ॥ ६१ ॥ पदानि ॥ ज्य, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ प्रशस्यशब्दस्य ज्य इत्ययमादेशो भवति अजाधोः प्रस्यययोः परतः ॥

61. For prasasya, $\sigma \mathbf{q}$ is also substituted before these two affixes.

As ज्यप्त, ज्यायान् (जा is substituted for the **f** of **f्यस्** by VI. 4, 160). प्रक्रस्य च ॥ ६२ ॥ प्रयानि ॥ वृद्धस्य, च (ज्य) ॥

वृत्ति ॥ वृद्धद्राब्दस्य च ज्य इत्ययमादृशी भवत्यजायीः प्रत्यययोः परत ।

62. ज्य is also substituted for **श्रद**, when ishtan and fyas follow.

Thus sबेष्ट: 'the oldest', sबाबान् 'the older'. By VI. 4. 157, वर्षि is als substituted for बृद्ध; and we have वर्षांद्र: and वर्षांबान् also. The word वृद्ध though not a gunavachana, takes these affixes by the implication of this sûtra.

अन्तिकवाढयांनेंद्मार्था ॥ ६३ ॥ पदानि ॥ अन्तिक, वाढयां, नेद, साधी ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अन्तिकवाढयांर्थयामस्य नेद साथ इत्येतावांत्रशं भवतां उनासाः पननः ॥

63. For आन्तक is substituted नेद, and for याद is सात्र, when these affixes follow.

Thus निष्टिम् । नेशियः, साधिष्टः and साधायान् ॥ सर्वाणीमान्यान्तिकानि इत्तेषामित्रकेतः निव्छिम् । उमे इमे अन्तिके इत्रानयास्तिकथेन निर्शयः । इत्रमम्माक्षेत्रीयः । सर्वद्रमे बाढमधीयते । जयमस्मास्सा धीर्याधीने ॥

युवाल्पयोः कनन्यतरस्याम् ॥ ६४ ॥ पदानि ॥ युव, अल्पयोः, कन्, अन्यतरस्याम्। वृत्तिः ॥ युवाल्पश्चर्याः कान्ययमां शो भवस्यन्यस्थमजार्थाः परतः ॥

64. Before these affixes, कन् is optionally substituted for गुवन् and अल्प॥

Thus किनिष्ठ , कर्नीयान ा यदिष्ठ , यदीयान् ; similarly अल्पिष्ठ, अल्पीयान् , or किनिष्ठ, कर्नीयान् ॥ सर्वेद्रम युवान , अर्थमपानित्तर्यन किनिष्ठ । हार्यिमा युवाना अयमनयोगिनशयन कर्नीयान् । यदिष्ठ । यदीयान् । सर्वेद्रमण्डमाः । अर्थनपानित्तर्यन कर्नीयान् । अर्थनपानित्तर्यान कर्नीयान् । अर्थनपानित्तर्यान् । अर्थनपानिति या ॥

विन्मतार्लुक् ॥ ६५ ॥ पदानि ॥ विन्, मतोः, सुक् ॥ बृत्तिः ॥ विनो मनुष्य सुग भवनि अजायोः पत्रवयोः पननः ॥

65. The affixes विन and मत are luk-elided, when ishtan and iyasun follow.

Thus स्नार्यन् - स्नाज्ञाः, स्नाज्ञीयानः, स्वर्यन् - स्वाच्याः, स्वर्षीयान् ॥ सर्वद्गमे स्नाय्णः का मेपामिनशयेन, स्वाज्ञाः । उभाविमा स्नाय्णां, अयमनयागिनशयेन, स्नाय्णांन स्नायान् ॥ सर्वे स्वय्वन्नः अयमपामिनशयेनः स्वाच्यः । उभाविमा स्वय्वन्ती, अयमनयागिनशयेन, स्वर्णयान् अयमस्मानः च्यायान् ॥ This sutra is a jinapaka or indicator that words ending in विद्याः स्व or वन् form their comparative and superlative degrees by adding स्वस्त

प्रदासायां रूपप् ॥ ६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ पदांसायाम्, रूपप् ॥

्_{षृत्तिः} ॥ प्रश्नंसा स्तुतिः । प्रकृत्वर्यस्य विश्वेषणं चैतम् । प्रश्नंसाविशिष्ट ऽर्धवर्त्तमानान् प्रातिपदिकान् स्वार्धे इत्तव् प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

66. The affix q∓q (₹q) comes without change of connotation after a stem (nominal or verbal) denoting praise.

The word प्रशंसा means 'praise', and it qualifies the sense of the primitive; i. e. when the sense of the primitive is that of 'praise', then रूपए is added. As a general rule the स्वाधिक affixes, which do not change the denotation of the word, serve the purpose of prominently bringing forward one particular meaning out of the several meanings possessed by a primitive. Thus प्रशस्ता वैयाकरणः = वैयाकरणरूपः 'a celebrated Grammarian'. So also यात्रिकरूपः ॥ The praise may be implied by the sense of the primitive, without being absolute praise: thus चाररूपः 'a celebrated thief', उस्पुरूपः 'a celebrated robber'; a person very expert in his evil courses even; these word being applied to a thief who is so dexterous that he can steal 'the collyrium from the eye-lashes', or 'a horse from under the rider', without the latter being aware of it.

The affix comes after a verbal word ending in निङ, for the word निङ्म V. 3. 56 is understood here also. Thus प्यतिरूपम, प्यतिरूपम or प्यान्तरूपम् 'who is celebrated, who two are celebrated or who all are celebrated in cooking'. These words प्यतिरूपम् &c cannot take dual or plural, because the action denoted by the verb is only one, not many. These words are always in the neuter gender, by the general usage of the people.

ईपदसमाप्ती कलपब्देदयदेशीयरः ॥ ६७ ॥ पदानि ॥ ईपत्, असमाप्ती, कलपप्, देश्य, देशीयरः ॥

्वृत्तिः ॥ संपूर्णता, पदार्थानां समाप्ति । स्ताकेनासंपूर्णता. ईपदसमाप्तिः । प्रकृत्यर्थविद्येषणं चैतत् । ईषदस− वाप्तिविद्यिष्ट Sथे वर्त्तमानात् प्रातिपादकात् कल्पद्व देदय देवीयर इत्येत प्रत्यया भवीस्त ॥

67. The affixes करपप् (<u>फल्प</u>), देश्य, and देशीयर् (देशीय) come after a nominal or verbal stem which connotes a slight incompleteness.

The word समाप्ति means 'fullness of objects'. A little non-fullness is called इंबरसमाप्ता ॥ Thus पदुकल्प , पदुवेदयः or पदुवेशीयः 'clever but slightly incomplete' i. e. 'toberably clever'. पृदुकल्पः, भृदुदेभयः, भृदुदेशीयः ॥ So also after verbs, as वर्षातकल्पम्, जल्पनिकल्पम् ॥ &c.

विभाषा सुपो बहुच् पुरस्तात्तु ॥ ६८ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, सुपः, बहुच् , पुर-^{स्तात्,} तु ॥

वृक्तिः ॥ **इंधर्**समा**प्तिविश्वेटे ऽर्थे वर्त्तमानान् सुबन्ताह्मभाषा बहुन्य प्रत्ययो भवतिः स च पुरस्तादेव भवति, न परनः ॥**

Optionally to a declined noun may be added the affix बहुच (बहु), but it stands before: when the sense is slight

incompleteness.

This is the only exception to the general rule that an affix is added after a word. The affix बहुच्च however is added before the word. The च् of बहुच indicates that the udâtta will fall on the final vowel of the word. See VI. I. 163_{\circ} Thus बहुपर्दे: 'a tolerably skillful person'. बहुमुद्रें: बहुमुडौं दाक्षाः ॥ By the word 'optionally' it is indicated that the affixes करण &c also come. By using the word सुप 'to a noun ending in a case-affix i e. a declined noun', it is indicated that the affix is not added to finite verbs (निङन्त)॥

प्रकारवचने जातीयर् ॥ ६९ ॥ प्रकारवचने, जातीयर् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सामान्यस्य भेरको विशेषः प्रकारः, तस्य वचन प्रकृत्यर्थावशयणं चेतन् । सुबन्तास्प्रकार्गविशिः sर्थे वर्त्तमानान् प्रातिपाँस्कान् स्वार्थेजानीयर् प्रत्ययो भवाने ॥

The affix जानोय comes after a case-inflected 69. word which expresses 'a speciality'.

That which distinguishes one thing from another is called name or Speciality'. When a word expresses speciality, it is called ग्रकाग्वरानः ॥ This word qualifies the sense of the primitive. The affix जानीयर and the affix थाल $V \approx 23$ both denote प्रकार, but while जातीयर् denotes प्रकारवान्, the other denotes प्रकारमात्र i. e. merely प्रकार ॥

Thus पद्भानाय 'he may be reckoned among the elever persons'. So

also मृद्जानीय , दर्शनीयजानीयः ॥

The above Sutra may, therefore, be translated in these words also, "the affix जानीय has the sense of "belonging to the class of", "being of the nation of .

प्रागिवात्कः ॥ ७० ॥ । पदानि ॥ प्राक् . इवात्, कः ॥ वृत्ति ॥ इव प्रतिकृताविति वक्ष्यति । प्रागनस्मादिवसद्यव्यनात्र्यानित कर्ष्यमनुकामिष्यामः कप्रत्ययनेष्यि कतो विजिनव्यः॥

The affix ka (素) governs all the sûtras, as far 70. as ive pratikritau (V. 3, 96).

Properly speaking a extends only upto V. 3, 86. Thus in the source भज्ञान V. 3. 73, the word क must be supplied to complete the sense . As अब्बन गदंसकः ॥ This affix न does not come after finite verbs (निडम्न), but the affix भक्तच (V. 3.71) comes after such verbs. In other words, the phiase निष्ठ थे (. 3. 56, should be connected, by way of anuvritti, with the next sutra, and not with this.

अब्ययसर्वनाम्नामकच्याक्दंः॥ ७२ ॥ पदानि॥ अब्यय, सर्वनाम्नाम, ^{अकत्} ब्राक्ट, देः ॥ वृत्ति ॥ निङ्गेश्येद । अध्ययानां सर्वनाझः च प्रागित्रीयेष्वर्थेष्यकच्प्रस्ययो भवति, सच प्राक ^{हे, न दात}

कस्यापवादः॥

वार्त्तिकम् ॥ अकच्यकरणे तुष्णीमः काम् प्रत्ययो वक्तस्यः ॥ । वा० ॥ शीले को मलोपभ वक्तस्यः ॥

71. The affix akach (अफ) is added to an Indeclinable and to a Pronominal, before the last vowel of those words; in the sense of Prâgivîya affixes.

The shows that the acute accent falls on the final (VI. 1. 163), though the affix is inserted in the middle of the word. The phrase तिङ्घ V. 3. 56 is understood here also. This अकच debars का। Thus उद्ये:+ अक् = दच्च् + अक् + ऐः = उच्चकेः; similarly नीर्च्यकः, शनकः from नीर्चः and श्रीनः ॥ So also after Pronominals, as सर्वके, विद्वके, and उभयके from सर्वे, विश्वे and उभये॥ In these last examples, it will be seen that the affix is added to सुबन्त words i. e. to declined nouns, and not to मानिर्पास्क or crude-noun: as was required by IV. 1. 1. Sometimes, however, the affix is added after a Prátipadika also. The usage will determine when the affix should be added to a Nominal stem (Prâtipadika) and when to a Subanta word. Thus in युष्मकाभि , अस्मकाभिः युष्मकामु, . अस्मकासु, युवकयोः, आवकयोः, the affix is added to pratipadika viz to युष्पद, अस्मद्र, giving युष्मकद, अस्मकद् which are then declined as Pronominals. But in the examples स्वयंका, मयंका त्वयंकि मर्याक, the affix अक is added to the स्वया मया the Instrumental case of गुष्मद and अस्मद), and स्वांग्र and मांग्र the Locative singular of the same. From the above examples, this rule may be deduced; the affix 到表 is added to the Prâtipadika, when case-affixes beginning with भा. स or भा follows; and the affix is added to the declined pronoun, in the remaining cases.

Vart:—The affix काम is added to the Indeclinable तृष्णीम्॥ The म is indicatory, therefore, का comes before the final vowel (1. 1. 47). As तृष्णीम् + का - तृष्णीकाम, as तृष्णीकामानंत तृष्णीकां निर्शत 'he remained silent'. When, however, the meaning is that 'whose habit is so', then the affix क is added, and the मू of तृष्णीम् is elided. As तृष्णीक 'a tacitum'.

The phrase first (V, 3, 56) being understood here, the affix अक् comes after finite verbs also. As पचान - पचानक जल्पान - जल्पनांक \blacksquare

कस्य च दः ॥ ७२ ॥ पदािन ॥ कस्य, च, दः, (अक्) ॥ वृत्ति ॥ ककारान्तस्य प्रातिपश्चिकस्याकच्यात्रियोगन स्कारादेशो भवति । चकारः सन्नियोगार्थः ॥

72. The letter \mathbf{z} is the substitute of the final \mathbf{z} of an Indeclinable, when the affix akach is added.

The word अध्यय is to be read into this sutra and not सर्वनाम. because to Pronominal ends in का। Thus धाँकत्, हिस्कुन् and पृथकत् from धिक. हिस्कु and थिक ।। Thus हिस्कुन् नाहर् + अक + उक - हिस्कुक, now comes the present rule und the final क् is changed into द्, as हिस्कुन् or न ।।

अज्ञाते ॥ ७३ ॥ पदािन ॥ अञ्चाते ॥ ^{कृति ॥ अज्ञान(वर्षाको ऽज्ञातः । अज्ञानस्वोषाधिकेऽर्पे पर्चनानात्मातिपरिकार्त्तिङस्ताच स्वार्थे यथार्विहतं ^{कृष्यं भवति ॥}} 73. The affix **a** (V. 3. 70) and **vag** (V. 3. 71) come after a word, noun or verb, when something or somebody not known, is spoken of.

This भतान or want of knowledge refers not to the object itself, but to its relation with some other object. As সাধান: 'whose horse?' गर्भकः 'the ass' (of whom is this)? उष्ट्रकः &c. Similarly in उच्चकः 'high' (is it so?) নামক। 'Is it low'? सर्वके 'was this agreed to by all'? So also বিশ্বকे॥ Similarly पणताकि "He cooks, is it?" जल्पनाकि, 'He speaks, does he?'

कुत्सिते ॥ ७४ ॥ पदानि ॥ कुन्सिते ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ कुन्सिने गर्हिने निन्दितः । प्रकृत्यर्थावशेषण चैत्रत् । कुन्सिनत्वोपाधिके ऽर्थे वर्त्तमानात्पानिपहिन कास्यार्थे यथाविहिने प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

74. The above affixes come when the thing is spoken of as contemptible.

Thus अश्वकः 'a sorry horse'. उष्ट्रकः, गर्दभकः उद्यक्तेः, नीचर्कः सर्वके, विश्वकः। पचतिक 'he cooks comtemptibly'. जल्पनिक 'he speaks insignificantly'.

ं संज्ञायां कन् ॥ ७५ ॥ संज्ञायाम, कन् ॥

वृक्तिः ॥ कुस्सितइत्येव । कुल्सितत्वापधिके ऽर्थं धर्त्तनानात् प्रातिपरिकात् कन्प्रत्ययो भवति। कस्याचाः।

75. The affix kan (二二兩) comes in the above sense of contemptible, when the whole word is a Name.

The word जुर्ग of the last sutra is understood here also. This क debars का। शुद्रकः, भारकः, चुर्णकः ॥

अनुकम्पायाम् ॥ ७६ ॥ पदानि ॥ अनुकम्पायाम् ॥ वृक्तिः । कारुण्यनाभ्युपपात्तः परस्यानुकस्या । तस्यां गन्यमातायां सुबन्तानिङन्ताच यथाार्वाहत प्रयंगे भवति ।

76. The above affixes come when compassion is denoted.

The word अनुकस्या means 'compassion, pity, endearment'. Thus पुत्रक 'the little child', 'poor child', वस्यकः, दुवंदकः, वृभ्यंक्षकः, विश्वासनांक 'fie' he trusts'. स्वापनांक 'alas! he sleeps'. The two latter are examples of finite verbs taking this affix.

नीतो च तद्युकात् ॥ ७७ ॥ पदानि ॥ नीतो, च, तद्युक्तात् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सामग्रानारक्षाया नीतिः । नीतो च गम्यमानायां तसुकारनुकम्पायुक्तास्यपाविहितंप्रययो भवि

77. Also as an expression of courteousness, the above mentioned affix is added to that by which compassion is shown.

The word नंग्रन means 'policy' or 'expedient', such as 'conciliaciot' 'dissension' and 'punishment'. नयुन्त'न् means 'joined with that, i. c. with ्य

compassion'. In other words, the things signified by the bases, are connected as means of relief with the persons or things that have been objects of compassion. Thus, इन ते धानकाः 'alas! here are barley for you'. इन ते तिलकाः 'alas! here are sesamun for you'. एइकि, अद्धिक 'O dear! come and eat'. (These words are supposed to be addressed to a person who is starving, by one who wants to relieve him. Iyengar). Being moved with compassion, he entreats courteously the object of sympathy, with gifts to relieve his want. In the last Sûtra, the affix was added, in the sense of compassion, to the name of the person or action that evoked pity. In the present sûtra, the affix is added to the object or action by which pity is shown. The word एइकि is from एक्टि the Imperative second person Singular of इ to go' with the upasarga भा॥

बह्वचो मनुष्यनाम्नष्ठज्वा ॥ ७८ ॥ पदानि ॥ बह्वचः, मनुष्यनाम्नः, ठच्, घा ॥ वृत्तः ॥ अनुक्रम्पायां नीतो च नयुक्ताजिति वर्त्तते । बह्वचः प्रातिपहिकान्मनुष्यनामध्याद्वा ठच्यस्ययो भवति अनुक्रम्पायां गम्यमानायां नीता च ।

78. The affix thach (इस्ते) is optionally added to a word of more than two syllables, being the name of a human being, as an expression of compassion, or of courtesy joined with compassion.

In the alternative we have कन् also. ..\s अनुकस्पितो देवदत्तः = देविकः (देवदत्तः +द्वक = देव + दक् V. 3. 83). When कन् is added there is no shortening of the base, as देवदत्तकः ॥—Similarly याज्ञकः or यज्ञदत्तकः ॥

Why do we say बहुचः 'after a polysyllable'' Observe इसकः ग्रुप्तकः ॥ Why do we say 'being a Man-name'? Observe महबाहुकः भद्रबाहुकः which are epithets and not Proper Nouns (महा बाह् यस्य); or these are names of quadrupeds.

घनिलची च ॥ ७९ ॥ पदानि ॥ घन्, इलची, च ॥ शृति ॥ अनुक्रम्पायानियादि सर्वमनुप्रचीते । पूर्वेण द्वाचि जिक्तत्यन प्राप्त वचनम् । बहुची मनुष्यनाम्नी पन् रुष्य इत्येती प्रस्यवी भवतः ।

79. Also the affixes ghan (2-x4) and ilach (x5) come after a word of more than two syllables, being the name of a human being, when compassion or courtesy joined with compassion is expressed.

The force of च is that the other affix कन् also comes, as well as उच्॥ Thus from देवउन we have: देविया, देविका, देविका, देवदन्तका॥ So from यत्तदन्तः – यत्तिया। पितालः यत्तिकः, यत्तदन्तकः॥ V. 3. 83.

प्राचामुपादेरडज्युची च ॥ ८० ॥ पद्भित ॥ प्राचाम, उपादेः, अडच्, बुची च॥ वृत्तिः। पृर्वतन् सर्वमनुवर्त्तते । उपदाद्य आक्ष्यिस्यतस्मादुपादेः प्रातिपरिकाद बहुचा मनुष्यनाम्रोऽडच् बुच् मस्यो भवतः। चक्तासद् पनिलची प्रत्यया भवतः। उध वा। 80. According to the opinion of Eastern Grammarians, the affixes adach (अর্ভ) and vuch (अर्ज) also come after a human-name beginning with the word उप #

The च shows that the former affixes also come. The sense of the affixes are the same as above viz. compassion or courtesy. Thus from the word जेपन्द्रस्त, we have, 1. जेपन्द्रस्तकः (kan), 2. जेपिकः (thach), 3, जेपिकः (ilach), 4. जेपिकः (ghan), 5. जेपकः (vuch), 6. जेपडः (adach). The shortened forms are by V. 3. 83. In diminutives, the forms are generally shortened. The word प्राचां is used as a sign of respect (pujartha), for the word च was understood in the aphorism by anuvritti from V. 3. 78.

जातिनास्नः कन् ॥ ८१ ॥ पदानि । जातिनास्नः,कन् । वृत्ति । बहुच इति नानुवर्त्तते । सामान्येन विधाने, जातिशब्दो यो मनुष्यनामधेयी व्याप्र सिंह ¶स्येवमाहि, सस्मादनुकस्पायां नीते। च कन्यत्ययो भवति ।

81. The affix kan $(\angle -\mathbf{x})$ is added to a Name of a human being, which expresses a special idea: when compassion or courtesy is meant.

The जातिनामन् are words like ज्याप्र &c which are well-known names of particular species of animals &c, but which are come to be applied to men by way of metaphor. The anuvritti of बहुन, does not extend to it. This is a general rule. Thus व्याप्रक, सिंहक, सम्भव ॥ The word वा being understood in the sûtra, the previous affixes also come, as व्याप्रिकः, सिंहकः॥ The word नामन् is used along with जाति, to prevent the affix being added to the word-form जाति (I. 1, 68).

अजिनान्तस्योत्तरपदलोपश्च ॥ ८२ ॥ पदानि ॥ अजिनान्तस्य, उत्तरपदलोपः,च। वृक्तिः । क्रानसनुवर्त्तते, मनुष्यनाम्न इति च । अजिनशब्धान्तात्प्रातिदिकान्मनुष्यनाम्ने । ऽनुकम्पायां कयः स्यो भवति तस्य चात्तरपदलोपः ।

The words कन and मनुष्यनाम्नः are understood in this sûtra. Thus या प्रकः from व्याप्राजिनः, and रिष्टकः from रिष्टाजिनः ॥ Vy ághrájina and Sinhájma ac names of men.

टाजादाबूर्ध्व द्वितीयादचः ॥ ८३ ॥ पदानि ॥ ठ, अजादी, ऊर्ध्वम, द्वितीयात, अज्ञः॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तोष इत्यव्यक्ति । अस्मिन्यकरणे यटा उजादिश्व प्रत्ययस्तस्मिन्परतः प्रकृतिद्वितीयादच कर्षे यूच्यः स्कर्ष नस्य लेषो भवति । कर्ष्ययहणे सर्दत्यपार्थम् ॥

वार्त्तिकम् ॥ चतुर्थाक्य कर्ष्यस्य टापा वक्तत्यः ॥ । वार्रः। अनजादा विभाषा लोपा वक्तत्वः ॥

बार । लापः पूर्वपदस्य घ ठाजारावन जारी च वन्तव्यः ॥

वा॰। विना ऽपि प्रथ्ययेन पूर्वेश्वरयद्योविभावा होपा यन्त्रच्यः॥ या॰। उवणां**स इ**लस्य च ॥

Kûrikû चतुर्थाइनजाती च लोपः पृर्श्वपदस्य च । अप्रत्ययं तथेवेष्ट उवर्णाह्न इलस्य च ॥ वार्त्तिकम् । एकासरपूर्वपदानायुत्तरपदलोपा वक्तव्यः ॥

83. When tha (V. 3. 78) or one of the affixes beginning with a vowel (V. 3. 79, 80) taught above, follows, there is elision of all that portion which comes after the second vowel of the name of a human being.

The word लोग is understood here from the last sûtra. The word अर्थ्वम् indicates that the whole of that portion of the term which follows the second vowel should be elided, otherwise, only the first letter of the third syllable would have been elided by I. 1 54. The illustrations have been given above. Thus देवदस + इक: here all the letters after the भ of देव should be elided: as देविक: ॥

The affix σ is replaced by ह्क or क (VII. 3. 50 and 51) hence its special mention in this sûtra. For had it not been used, the sûtra would have run thus. 'When an affix beginning with a vowel follows &c'. This rule would have applied to हक substitute of σ , but not to as substitute of σ which comes after words ending in σ , क्. त्, हस and σ and But it is intended that as (and not हक) substitute of σ should be added to words whose second syllables end in σ and σ (σ or σ) vowels. If it be said that हक substitute of σ would be sufficient for words like वायुक्त &c. also as it will cause the elision of the third and subsequent syllables; and when such syllables are elided, as would be the proper substitute to add to वायु and not हक, which we can do by the rule of sthanivat; we say, it is not so. For if it were the case, we should add the as substitute and not हक in the following: मियत + σ (VI. 4. 51) = मियत + σ (VI. 4. 148), because, after clsion, मियत ends with σ II But we know that as is not added but हक, and we have मियितिक: II Hence the emplyment if σ in the sûtra is proper as वायुक्त:—पायुक्त: पिनृक्त: - पिनृकः II

Vart:—It should be stated that the portion after the fourth vowel is elided in certain cases. As अनुकारियता इहस्पतिकः - वृहस्पतिकः, वृहस्पतिकः ॥

Vart:—When an affix not beginning with a vowel follows, the elision is optional. Thus देवहत्त + कान् = देवहत्तकः or देवकः, यज्ञदत्तकः or वज्ञकः॥

Vart:—There is elision of the first term, when these affixes उच् &c denoting compassion, whether beginning with vowel or not, follow. Thus इतिकः, इत

Vart:—The dimunitive of compassion or endearment may be formed without adding any affix, by simply dropping either the first or the second term of the name. Thus इसः or हेद from हेदहमः, सत्यभागा—भागा or सत्या ॥

Vârt:—The affix इल is replaced by ल after a word ending in 🖥 as मानुनः from भानुरत्तः, वसुनः -- वसुन्तः ॥ So also after a word ending in 😨 as सावनृतः॥

Vart:--When the second vowel is आ, और ए or ए, then this is also elided. As लहिकः from लहाडः, कहिकः from कहाड ॥

Vart:—When the first member consists of a single syllable, there is elision of the second member: as वाचिकः from वागीशाः (the ग् changed back to च because the stem is now भ and not पत्र, and rule VIII. 2. 39 does not apply) So also; सुचिक, खचिकः ॥ The form पाँडक (and not पाँचकः from प्यू) is an exception. It is dimunitive of षडङ्गुलिक्सः ॥

शेवलसुःरिविशालवरुणार्यमादीनां तृतीयात् ॥ ८४ ॥ पदानि ॥ शेवल, सुगरि, विशाल, वरुण, अर्यमादीनाम, तृतीयात्॥

वृत्ति ॥ शेवलाशिनां मनुष्यनाम्नां टाजाशं प्रत्यये परनः हनीयास्य जःर्वस्य लापा भवति । पूर्वस्यायमपताः। वार्त्तिकम् । शेवलादीनां तृतीयादचा लापः स चाकृतसन्थीनाामीत वक्तत्वम् ॥

84. There is elision of that portion of the word, which follows the third vowel, in the case of a man-name beginning with Sevala, Supari, Visâla, Varuna, and Aryaman, when the above affixes that or those having initial vowel follow.

This debars the previous sûtra. Thus अनुकॉम्पनः शेवलवसः शोवलिकः, शेव-लिख, शेविनिनः; सुपरिकः, सुपरियः, सुपरिनः from सुपरिवन्त ; so also विशानिकः, विशानियः, विद्यालिलः; वरुणिकः, वरुणियः, वरुनितः ; अर्थामकः, अर्थमयः, and अर्थामतः ॥

Vart:-The third vowel must be the original third vowel, and no that which results from Sandhi. Thus in शेवलेन्द्रवत्तः and सुपार्याशीर्वतः; though the apparent third vowels are τ and $s\pi$, but they being the result of compounding between शेवल + इन्द्र and मुपार + आशीस; the original vowels are taken. Thus शेवलिकः from शेवलेन्द्रवनः, and मुपरिकः from सुपायांशीर्वनः; and not श्वरत्यिकः

अल्पे ॥ ८५ ॥ पदानि ॥ अल्रे ॥ वृत्तिः । परिमाणापच्यं अल्पशब्दः, प्रकृतिविशयणं चैतन् । अल्पस्यविशिष्टेऽर्थे वर्त्तमानात्मातिपविकाधाराः विहिनं प्रत्यया भवति ॥

The above-mentioned affixes क (V. 3, 70) and the rest come in expressing the small quantity or small number of anything.

Thus अल्पं सेलं चतीलकं 'a little oil'. सर्वकम, प्तकम, विश्वकम, उद्यक्ते. नीचके 'a somewhat high, a somewhat low &c'. प्यनिक 'he cooks a little'. जल्पनिक ह्रस्वे ॥ ८६ ॥ पदानि ॥ हुस्वे ॥

बृ।तिः । ह्रस्यस्यविद्याप्टं थें बर्त्तमानान् पानिपदिकार् यथाविहितं प्रत्यको अकन्ति ।

86. The above mentoned-affixes (V.3.70) come in expressing shortness of length or diminutive.

The इस्त्र here is opposed to हीर्घ or 'long". Thus इस्तोवृक्षः = वृक्षकः 'a small tree'. प्रक्षकः, स्तम्भकः ॥

संज्ञार्यां कन्॥ ८७॥ पदानि॥ संज्ञायाम, कन्॥

र्वृत्तिः । इस्वरुषेव । इस्वन्वहेतुका या संज्ञा नस्यां गम्यमानायां कन् प्रत्ययो भवति । पूर्वस्थायमपवादः ॥

87. The affix kan (二二年) comes when the short thing is a Name.

Thus वंशकः, वेणुकः, वण्डकः ॥ This debars क ॥

कुटीशमीग्रुण्डाभ्यो रः ॥ ८८ ॥ पदानि ॥ कुटी, शमी, ग्रुण्डाभ्यः, रः ॥ वृत्तिः । ब्रस्त्रक्ष्येतः । संज्ञामहणं नातुर्वर्त्तते, सामान्येन बिधानम् । कुटीशमीग्रुण्डाभ्यो इस्तार्षे ृद्योत्ये रः प्रत्ययो भवति । कस्यापतारः ।

88. The affix ₹ comes after the words kuţî, śamî, and śuṇḍâ, when shortness of length is meant.

The word इस्य is understood here, but not संज्ञा ॥ This debars क V. 3. 70. Thus इस्य कुटी = कुटीरः, शमीर and शुण्डारः ॥ The derivatives are masculine names; though the primitives are feminine.

कुत्वाः, दुपच् ॥ ८९ ॥ पदानि ॥ कुत्वाः, दुपच् ॥ वृत्तिः । इस्वरत्येव । कुतृशकाद्धस्वस्वे द्यात्ये दुपच्यत्ययो भवति । कस्यापवाद ।

89. The affix dupach (उप) comes, in expressing diminution, after the word kutû a jar'.

This debars का। Thus कुनुष:, from कुनू the long क being elided owing to क। It means a small leathern vessel for oil. This word is neuter also, as, कुतुषम्।

कासूगोणीभ्यां प्ररच्॥ ९०॥ पदानि ॥ कासू, गोणीभ्याम्, प्ररच्॥ वृत्तिः। इस्वइत्येव । कासूगोणीशब्सध्यां इस्वत्वे द्यात्ये टरच्यत्ययो भवति । कस्यापवादः ।

90. The affix shṭarach (with feminine it IV. 1.40) comes in expressing diminutive, after the words kâsû and goṇî.

Thus इस्या क्रासुः = क्रासूतरी 'a small lance'; गोणीतरी 'a small sack'. वत्सोक्षादवर्षभेक्ष्यश्च तजुत्वे ॥ ९१ ॥ पदानि ॥ वत्स, उक्ष, अश्व, ऋषभेक्ष्यः, च, तजुत्वे, (ष्टरच्) ॥

वृत्ति । इस्तर्गति निवृत्तम् । वस्त उक्षन् भाषा ग्रह्मभाषा वस्ति ।

91. The affix shtarach expresses slenderness, after the words vatsa, ukshan, asva, and rishava.

The anuvritti of हस्य ceases. Thus वस्तनरः 'a weaned calf' becoming slender in reaching the second period of its age. दसतरः 'a slender bull'; being the third age of a वस्त ॥ अभ्यतरः 'a mule' (तस्य तनुष्यनव्यपितृकता); वृषभतरः 'a slender bull or that cannot draw the load'.

किंयत्तदों निर्द्धारणे द्वयोरेकस्य डतरच्॥ ९२॥ पदानि ॥ किम्, यत्, तदः,

निर्द्धारणे, द्वयोः, पुष्कस्य, उतरच्॥
बृत्ति । कि बत् तत् इथ्येतेभ्य भातिपदिकेभ्या इयोरंकस्य निर्द्धारणे उतरच् प्रत्ययो भवति । निर्द्धार्यमाणवाचिभ्यः स्वार्थे प्रत्येयः ।

92. After the words किम. यद् and तद्, in determining of the one out of two, comes the affix datarach (अतरे with the elision of the final हम and अद्)

This affix comes in the svartha sense. The differentiation of a portion from the whole by means of its peculiar caste, action, attribute or name is called frantom or specification. Thus कतरा भवता कार 'amongst you two, who is Katha'. कतरा भवता कारक: 'amongst you two, who is the agent'. कतरा भवता भवता भवता कारक: 'amongst you two, who is clever'. कतरा भवता 'arran: 'which of the two amongst you is Devadatta'. Similarly यतर 'of the two the one who', नतरः 'of the two—that one'. as यतरा भवता देवदत्त, नतर आगच्छत् 'of the two, let that one who is Devadatta, come'. The taddhita affixes being optional (IV. I. 82), this idea may be expressed by a sentence also. As, को भवता देवदत्तः, ह आगच्छत् 'who amongst you two is Devadatta, let him come'.

षा बहुनां जातिपरिप्रदनेडतमच् ॥ ९३ ॥ पदानि ॥ था, बहुनाम, जातिपरि प्रदने, उतमच् वृत्तिः । कियत्तर इति वर्तते. निर्धारणे एकस्याने च । बहुनार्मान निर्धारणे पष्टी । बहुनां मध्ये एकस्य निर्धारणे गम्यमाने जातिपरिप्रमानप्रयोध किमानिध्य वा उतमच् प्रत्ययो भवति ।

93. The affix datamach (अतम with the elision of the last syllable) comes after kim, yat and tat, optionally, when the object is the determining of the one out of many, the question being that of easte.

The words कियमद and निर्धारण एकस्य are to be read into the sûtra. Thus कत्तमा भवतां कडः 'which of you, Sirs, is a Katha Brahmaṇa?' यतमो भवतां कड. तत्त्व आगच्छतु 'that one of you, Sirs, who is a Katha, let him come'. The word ब 'optionally' indicates that the affix अकच (V. 3. 71) also comes, as यक्ता भवतांकड, सकः, आगच्छतु ॥ This idea may be expressed by a sentence also, owing to the महाविभाषा (IV. 1. 82): as, की भवतां कडः; या भवनां कडः, स आगच्छतु ॥

Why do we say 'when question is that of caste'? Observe, को भवतं रें! इस: Here the question is about a Name: and not jati. The word प्रापदन applies to किस only, the pronouns बन् and तन not being interrogative pronouns. But the word जाति applies to all these three pronouns.

According to some, the affix इतर has also this force, after the word किय, as, कतरो भवतां कठ 'which of you, Sirs, is a Katha Brahmana' कतरो भवतां कलापः. As may be inferred from the sûtra कतरकतमी जातिपरिप्रके (II. 1.63)

एकः च प्राचाम् ॥ ९४ ॥ पदानि ॥ एकात्, च, प्राचाम् (डतरच्, डतमच्) ॥ वृत्तिः । एकग्रद्यासामाचार्याणं मतेन उत्तरच् उत्तमच् इत्येती प्रत्ययौ भवतः स्विमिन्विषये । चकारो उत्तरचो ऽतुकर्षणार्थः ।

94. After the word va, according to the opinion of Eastern grammarians, may be added the affixes datarach and datamach in the above senses.

The च draws in उत्तरच् ॥ That is उत्तरच् comes when one out of two is to be specified; and उत्तमच् when one out of many is to be specified. The word जातिपरिप्रमे does not govern this sûtra: it being a general rule. Thus एकतरो भवतो रैवदन्तः एकतमो भवतो देवदन्तः ॥

The word प्राचाम is for pujartha; the word वा being already understood in the sûtra.

अवक्षेपणे कन् ॥ ९५ ॥ पदानि ॥ अवक्षेपणे, कन् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अविभिष्यते येन तदवक्षेपणम् । तस्मिन्वर्त्तमानात्पातिपदिकात्कन्मत्ययो भवाने ।

95. The affix kan (4-फ) comes after a nominal stem, in expressing scoffing.

Thus व्याकरणकः 'Grammar' used in a derisive sense, when its study produces pride. As व्याकरणकेन नाम स्वं गार्वित 'thou art proud, because thou hast read grammar only'. वाज्ञिक्यकेन नाम स्वं गार्वितः ॥ Here the words व्याकरणक and याज्ञिक्यक are used in a mocking sense. When, however, the derision applies to the person itself, then कन् is added by V. 3. 14: as देवदनकः &c.

So far the governing power of a V. 3. 70.

इवे प्रतिकृती ॥ ९६ ॥ पदानि ॥ इवे, प्रतिकृती,(कन्) ॥ वृत्ति ॥ कनित्यतुवर्त्तते । इवार्थे बल्पातिपविकं वर्त्तते तस्मात्कन् प्रत्यया भवति ।

96. The affix max means also 'like this'; when the imitation of a thing is to be expressed.

The word कर is understood here. Thus अध्य इवायमभ्य प्रतिकृतिः = अधिकः 'an imitation of a horse' in wood or clay &c. उष्ट्रकः, गर्वभकः ।। Why do we say 'imitation?' Observe गौरिव गवदाः "The gayal cow".

संज्ञायां च ॥ ९७ ॥ पदानि ॥ संज्ञायाम, च, (कन्) ॥ वृक्तिः। इवेखनुवर्त्तते, कनिति च। इवार्थे गम्यनोने कन्प्रत्ययो भवति समुज्ञायेन चेत् संज्ञागम्यते ॥

97. The affix kan comes in the sense of 'like this', when the whole word so formed is a Name.

This applies when imitation is not meant. Thus भश्यसद्दास्य संज्ञा - भश्यक 'a thing reminding a horse'. उष्ट्रकः, गरभकः ॥

सुम्मनुष्ये ॥ ९८ ॥ पदानि ॥ सुप्, मनुष्ये ॥ वृत्तिः । संज्ञार्थामस्येव । संज्ञायां विहितस्य कनी मनुष्ये ऽभिधेये सुद्र भवि ।

98. . When in the same way a Man is denoted, the affix is elided by lup; the word retaining its number and gender.

Thus चडचा (चडचेवमनुष्यः) 'straw-man' i. e. an effigy in straw. So also

हासी, खरकुटी ॥ For accent see VI. 1. 204.

Why do we say 'a man'? Observe भाषकः, उप्रकः &c. This sûtra may be considered to be an enlargement of V. 3. 100.

जीविकार्थे चापण्ये ॥ ९९ ॥ जीविकार्थे, च, अपण्ये (ऌए) ॥ यृत्तिः । जीविकार्थे यदपण्यं तस्मिन्नभिष्ये कना लुङ् भर्वात ।

99. A similar elision of the affix **un** takes place then also, when the figure is made a means of livelihood, it being presumed, that no traffic is driven thereby.

That which is bought and sold is called पण्य, that which is not so dealt with is अपण्य ॥ The rule applies to the *images* of gods which are made means of subsistence by a low order of Brahmanas, not by selling them, but by exhibiting them from door to door. Thus वासुबंद: 'the idol of Vasudeva': धाव 'the idol of Siva'. स्कन्दः, विष्णु आदित्यः &c.

Why do we say अपण्ये? Observe, हांस्तकान् विकीणीते 'he sells the images of elephent', अभ्यकान, रयकान्॥

This rule is also an amplification of V. 3. 100.

देवपथादिभ्यश्च ॥ १०० ॥ पदानि ॥ देव पथादिभ्यः च ॥ वृत्तिः । इते प्रकृतिकृती संज्ञायां च विक्तिनस्य कना देवपथाविभ्य उत्तरस्य लुद्द भवति ।

> भर्चामु पूजनार्थामु चित्रकर्माश्वजेषु च । इव प्रतिकृती लीपः कनी देवपथारिषु ॥

100. After the words devapatha &c, there is similar elision of the affix kan, (V. 3. 96 and 97) expressing an image or a Name.

The देशपथ class is आकृतिगणः ॥ Thus देवपथः, इंसपथः ॥

1 देवपय, 2 इंसपय, 3 वारिपय, 4 स्थपय, 5 स्थलपय $^{\circ}$, 6 करिपय $^{\circ}$, 7 अजपय $^{\circ}$, $^{\circ}$ शांवपय, 9 शतंपय, 10 शङ्कपय, 11 सिन्धुपय (सिंहपय), 12 सिद्धगति (सिंहगति), 13 उद्भूषीव $^{\circ}$ श्रीवा), 14 वावस्त्रज्ञ (चामस्त्रज्ञ), 15 इस्त, 16 इन्द्र, 17 इण्ड, 18 पुष्प, 19 मत्स्य, 20 जन्म्य, 21 रुज्ज, 11 is भाकृतिगण॥

Karika:—The affix कत् is elided when the imitation is an image of a god that is worshipped, or a picture, or a design on a flag. As शिवः, विष्णुः are examples of gods, अर्जुनः 'the picture of Arjuna', दुर्वोधनः 'the picture of Duryodhana'. कापः 'the flag having the figure of monkey', गरुदः 'the eagle-flag'.

बस्तेढ्य् ॥ १०१ ॥ पदानि ॥ वस्तेः, ढ्य् ॥ बुत्तिः । इतेखतुवर्त्तते, इतः प्रशृति प्रत्यया सामान्येन भवन्ति प्रतिकृतौ चाप्रतिकृतौ च । वस्ति शब्दादिवार्ये बोखो ढम् प्रत्ययो भवति ।

101. The affix dhan $(\pm'-\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v})$ comes after vasti, in the sense of 'like this'.

The word इव is understood here. The affixes taught hence forward come in a general sense, and are not confined to images. Thus वस्तिरव = वास्तेवः 60m. वास्तेयी 'like the abdomen'.

ि शिलाया ढः ॥ १०२ ॥ - पदानि ॥ शिलायाः, ढः ॥ त्तिः ॥ शिलाशब्सारिवार्थे ४ प्रत्यया भवति ।

102. The affix dha (एय) comes after silâ, in the ense of 'like this'.

Thus शिलंब = शिलंबं दिशः 'curd, hard as stone'. According to some, the affix t also comes after शिला, as शैलेबम् ॥

शास्त्रादिश्यो यत् ॥ १०३ ॥ पदानि ॥ शास्त्रादिश्यः, यत् ॥ तिः। शास्त्रा इत्यवमाहिभ्यः प्रातिपदिकेभ्या यत्पत्यया भवति इवार्थे।

103. The affix यत comes, in the sense of 'like is', after sâkhâ &c.

Thus शाखेव = शाख्य:, मुख्य: (VI. 1. 213), जपन्य: &c.

1 शाखा, $\,2$ सुख, $\,3$ जपन, $\,4$ शृङ्ग, $\,5$ मेघ, $\,6$ अभ्र*, $\,7$ चरण, $\,8$ स्कन्ध, $\,9$ स्कन्द*, $\,10$ उरस् , शिरस् , $\,12$ अम्, $\,13$ शरण ॥

द्रव्यं च भव्ये ॥ १०४ ॥ पदानि ॥ द्रव्यम्, च, भव्ये (यत्) ॥ तिः । द्रव्यक्तः ने निपारवते भव्ये ऽभिष्ये । द्रशब्ताद्वार्थे यत्परवयां निपारवते ।

104. The word द्रव्य is anomalous, meaning 'beau-iful'.

The word हू ब्य is formed by adding यत् to the word हू ॥ The word भव्य eans 'nice, excellent, proper, fit; having or containing in himself all the desired quisites'. As हुब्योऽयं राजपुत्रः 'how nice is this Prince'. हुब्योऽयं राजपुत्रः ॥

कुशाप्राच्छः ॥ १०५ ॥ पदानि ॥ कुशाप्रात्, छः ॥ इतिः। कुशामश्रकारिवार्थे छः प्रस्वयो भवति ।

105. The affix chha (ईप) comes in the sense of like this ', after the word kusagra.

Thus कुतामीया (कुतामित सुक्ष्मत्यात्) सुद्धः "Intellect sharp as the point of the kusa grass". कुतामीयं वस्तम ॥

समासास तद्विषयात् ॥ १०६ ॥ पदानि ॥ समासात्, च, तद्विपयात्, (छः) ॥ वृत्तिः । तादित्यनेन प्रकृते इवार्थो निर्दिश्यते । इवार्थविषयात्समासादपर्गस्मान्नवार्थे एव छः प्रस्थयो भविति ।

106. The affix chha (र्य) comes, also only in the sense of 'like this', after a compound noun which contains in itself the force of 'like this'.

The word तद् refers to इव, and निश्चय means इवार्यविषय ॥ A compound which is formed with the force of इव, takes the affix छ, when a second इव is to be indicated. In the chapter on Compounds, no samasa is taught with the force of इव; this sutra, therefore, indicates by implication that such a samasa of two nouns can be formed, having hidden in it the sense of इव ॥ Such a samasa will come under the head of सुष् सुपा समासः (H. I. 4).

Thus काकतालीयम्, अजाकृपाणीयम्, अन्धकवर्श्तकीयम् ॥

The word काकतालीय means 'like the crow and the palm-fruit': 't unexpected and sudden fall of a plam-fruit upon the head of a crow so as kill it, at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree; and is use to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurence'. Thus Devadat happens to enter a village, and on that very day, robbers happen to attack the village, and in the fray, Devadatta is killed, this coincidence of the robber and Devadatta is called काकतालीयसमागम, and the killing of Devadatta is like that of the crow by the ताल fruit. The first case of समागमः will form the compound, the second case of व्यः will give rise to the affixing of g, as काकतालीयों स समाग (the compound काकताल meaning काकतालसमागमसहाथोर समागम) and the derivative word काकतालीय meaning काकमण्यसहाथ:):

Similarly अज्ञारूपाणीय means "like the death of a goat (ajā by the accidental falling of a sword (kṛipāṇa) as the goat was passing". Similarly अन्यक्षर्यक्रेकीय means "like the accidental falling of a vulture (vartikâ) in to the hands of a blind person who thus captures it". All these are unintentional (atarkita and curious (chitrikarana) coincidences. In short, these words mean 'accidentally', 'unexpectedly'.

रार्करादिश्यो ऽण् ॥ १०७ ॥ पदानि ॥ शर्करादिश्यः, अण् ॥ वृत्तिः । गर्करा इत्यवनारिश्यः प्राांनपविकेश्य इवार्षे ऽण प्रत्ययो अवति ।

107. The affix an (± 3) comes in the sense of 'like this', after the words sarkarâ &e.

Thus शर्करेव = शार्करम्, कापालिकम् ॥

1 शर्करा, 2 कपालिका, 3 कपालिका, 4 किनिष्ठिका (किपिष्ठिका: पिष्ठिका, किनिष्ठिका), पुण्डरीक, 6 शतपद्य, 7 गोलोमन, 8 लोमन् * , 9 गोपुच्छ, 10 नराची (नरालि), 11 नकुल स्वकृत 12 सिकता 0

अङ्कुल्यादिभ्यष्ठक् ॥ १०८ ॥ पनानि ॥ अङ्कल्यादिभ्यः, छक् ॥ वक्तिः ॥ अङ्गुल्यादिभ्य स्वार्थे टक् प्रत्ययां भवति ।

108. The affix thak (+- रक्त or क) comes in the sense of 'like this', after the words anguli &c.

Thus भाइगुलिक (= भङ्गुलीव), भारुजिकः॥

। अङ्ग्रुलि (अङ्ग्रुली), 2 भरुष, 3 बभु, 4 वल्गु, 5 मण्डर, 6 मण्डल, 7 सञ्कुली (सञ्कुल), 8 हिरि*, 9 किप, 10 मुनि*, 11 रह*, 12 खल*, 13 उर्दाध्यत्, 14 गाणी, 15 उरस्, 16 कुलिस, 17 शिखा 11

पकशालायाष्ठजन्यतरस्याम् ॥ १०९ ॥ पदानि ॥ एकशालायाः, ठच्, अन्यतर-स्याम् ॥

वृत्ति ॥ एकशात्मशब्दादिवार्थे अन्यतरस्यां द्रन्य प्रत्ययो भवति।

109. The affix thach (氣素) also comes optionally after the word ekasalâ: with the force of 'like this'.

Thus एकशालिकः or ऐकशालिकः by उक्त॥

क्किलोहितादीकक् ॥ ११०॥ पदानि ॥ कर्क, लोहितात्, ईकक् ॥ वृत्ति ॥ कर्कलोहितशब्दाभ्यामिवार्थे ईकक प्रत्ययो भवति ।

110. The affix $\pm -\frac{1}{2}$ comes in the sense of 'like this', after karka and lohita.

Thus कार्कीक: 'like कर्क or white horse'. लाहताक स्कटिक: 'a crystal though not itself red, appears red, owing to the reflection of some thing behind it'.

प्रत्नपूर्वविश्वेमात्थाल् छन्द्स्मि ॥ १११ ॥ प्रता, पूर्व, विश्व, इमात्, थाल्, छन्द्सि॥ इतिः ॥ प्रत्न पूर्व विश्व इम इत्यंतेभ्य इवार्थ थाल प्रत्यया भवान छन्द्रसि विश्व ।

111. In the Chhandas, the affix thâl (_ य) comes in the sense of 'like this', after pratna, pûrva, visva, and ima (idam).

Thus:--

सं प्रवर्था पूर्वथी (उश्वयेमथी ज्येष्टतानि बहिर्वत स्ट्वित्म् ॥

(Rig Veda V. 44. 1). Him Indra', as the ancients, as the predecessors, as all creatures, and as these living men have worshipped &c'.

पूरााञ् ज्यो ऽग्रामणीपूर्वात् ॥ ११२ ॥ पदानि ॥ पूराात्-ज्यः, अग्रामणी-पूर्वात् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इवार्थे रित निवृत्तम् । नानाजानीया अनियतवृत्तयो ऽर्थकामप्रधानाः संघाः पूर्गाः । पूर्गवाचिनः मातिषांककात्मामणीपूर्वास्वार्थे ज्यः प्रत्ययो भवाते ।

112. The affix nya $(\pm'-\mathbf{a})$ is added without changing the connotation, to a word denoting a horde, but not when the word is derived from the name of their leader.

The anuvritti of eaceses. The word an means a crowd of men of various castes, having no fixed livelihood, connected together with the object

of acquiring wealth &c. Thus लीहण्यच्य. 'the trident bannered horde'. dua लीहण्यच्यी. 🏄 लीहण्यच्या ॥ Similarly, श्रीहथ: श्रीहयी, शिवयः, चातक्यः, चातक्यः, चातक्यः, चातक्यः, चातक्यः। In the plural, the affix is elided by II. 4 62.

Why do we say अग्रामणीपूर्वात्? Observe देववन्तताः (V. 2. 78) 'a hord whose leader is Devadatta'. From this sûtra, commence the तद्वाज affixes &c the affixes that have the sense of 'King thereof'. The affix sa, therefore, hat this meaning also viz. 'the leader of the horde'.

वातच्फञोरस्त्रियाम् ॥ ११३ ॥ पदानि ॥ वात, च् फञोः, अस्त्रियाम्, (इयः) । वृक्तिः ॥ नानाजातीया अनियतवृत्त्त्वयुरसंप्रजीविन सपा ब्राताः । ब्रातवाचिश्यः च्कञन्तेश्यःप्रातिष्ठिकेः भ्यक्ष स्वार्येऽयः प्रत्यया भवत्यस्त्रियाम् ॥

113. The affix nya comes after the name of a wild band, and after a word ending in chphan (± = आयनं 17, 1, 98), without change of sense; but not in the feminine.

A collection of persons of different castes, having no determined live. lihood, and living by violence are called ब्रान or wild band!. Thus कापानपाक्य 'a wild band living on pigeons', कापानपाक्या and कपानपाकाः, ब्रीहिमत्याः ब्रिहिमत्याः अहिमत्याः अहिमत्याः अहिमत्याः अहिमत्याः । So with words ending in चपमः, वर्षः काञ्जायन्यः काञ्जायन्याः, pl. काञ्जायनाः, ब्राह्मायन्याः क्षान्नायन्याः pl. ब्राह्मायनाः ॥

Why do we say "not in the Ferninger". Observe क्रेपोनपाकी, ब्रीहिमनी, क्रीक्रिजायनी, ब्राग्नायनी ।

आयुधजीविसंघात्र प्रयङ्गाहीकंष्वब्राह्मणराजन्यात् ॥ ११४ ॥ पदानि ॥ आयुध जीविसंघात्, प्रयट् बाहीकंषु. अब्राह्मण-राजन्यात् ॥

्रवृत्तिः ॥ आयुक्तसिवतं सप् आपुध्जीतिसयः । सः वास्तिविज्ञेष्यते । याहीकेषु य आयुध्जीतिसयस्त्रः चिनः । प्रातिपरिकादब्राह्मणसञ्ज्ञस्यक्षणसम्बद्धसम्बद्धसम्बद्धाः स्वातः ।

114. To a name expressing a multitude living by the trade of arms, is added the affix nyat ($\pm -\pi$ with the fem. in ξ), when it is the name among the Vähika, but not when it is the name of a Brāhmaņa, nor when the word is Rājanya.

The an writti of आंग्ज्याम does not povern this sutra. Thus कोण्डीबस्य कींग्ज्ञीतृत्वी pl कींग्ज्ञीब्साः (em कींग्ज्ञीब्सी, भाइक्यः श्रीहकी, pl श्रुहकाः tem श्रीहकी, गल्कः गालस्या pl. गालबाः tem. भारती ॥

Why do we by the rat by the profession of arms?? Observa महाः संबद्धाः ॥ Why do we say to not to to Desire संबद्धाः ॥ Why do we say to not to Bake amongst the Valutas. Observe संबद्धाः पुल्लाः ॥ Why do we say toot o Bake maja or the nord form Rollary of Observe सापालवा आग्रामा सानुद्धावना गांच्या ॥

ष्ट्रकाष्ट्रेण्यणः ॥ ११५ ॥ - पदानि ॥ वृकान्त्, रेण्यणः ॥ वृत्तिः । भागुनजातिमन्त्रातिन वर्गने । वृक्षत्रभाजायुगजीतिनः स्वार्धे रेण्यण् प्रत्यक्षे मन्ति । 115. The affix tenyan $(\pm - \sqrt{v})$ with the fem. in $\hat{\xi}$) comes after the word Vrika, a class of persons living by trade of arms.

Thus बार्केण्यः वर्किण्यो, pl. वृक्ता, fem. वार्क्केणी ॥ The affix will not come, when क्क means 'a wolf'. As कामकोधी मनुष्याणां खाहिनारी वृक्ताविव ॥

दामन्यादित्रिगत्तेपष्ठाच्छः ॥ ११६ ॥ पदानि ॥ दामन्यादि, त्रिगर्त्त, पष्टात्,छः॥ वृत्तिः । आयुधजीविसेषाार्दातं वर्सते । रामन्यादिभ्यः प्रातिपरिकार्धास्त्रगत्तेपष्टभ्यश्वायुधजीविसेषवार्त्तिस्यवार्त्तिस्यः वार्षे छः प्रत्ययो भवति । येषामायुधजीविनां सघानां पडन्तर्वर्गास्तत्र च विगर्त्तः पष्ट ॥

भाहुश्चिगत्तपष्ठांम्तु कीण्डोपरथवाण्डकी । कीष्टकिज्ञांतमानिश्च ब्रह्मगुप्ते।थ जानीकः ॥

116. The affix chha (ईय) comes without changing the sense, after dâmini &c, and after the six warrior-stocks called Traigarta shashtha.

The following are the six warrior races of Triguta:— काँण्डापस्थः सण्डाकी. काँष्टिक, जालमानि, ब्रह्मग्रुमः and जानिकः॥

Thus नामनीयाः वामनीयाः pl. वामनयः; भोलपीय भेलपीयाः pl. उत्पयः कीण्डोपस्थीयः pl. कीण्डोपस्थायः वाण्डकीयः pl वाण्डकयः कीण्डोपस्थायः pl. कीण्डोपस्थाः वाण्डकीयः pl वाण्डकयः कीण्डोपस्थाः pl. कीण्डोपस्थाः जानकीयः pl. जानकथः। व्यव्यग्रीयः

1 सामीत, 2 भीलपि. 3 बजरापि *. 4 भीदकी (भीमिक भीर्ताक), 5 भीदिह्न *. 6 भच्युतित (भच्युतित), 7 भाष्युतर्यात * (भच्युतर्यात), 8 साकुर्ताक *, 9 भाकिदित, 10 भीदि *, 11 काकर्ताक (काकर्यात), 12 सादुतिप, 13 सार्वसीत, 14 विन्तु, 15 बन्दि *, 10 तुल्ल, 17 मीठजायत, 18 काकिदि, 19 सावित्रीपुत्र, 20 काकर्यात 21 देववापि, 22 अपच्युतका, 23 कर्का, 24 विग्र ॥

पर्श्वादियौधेयादिश्यामणत्री ॥ ११७ ॥ पदानि ॥ पर्श्वादि, योधेयादिश्याम अ- ण, अत्रो ॥

वृत्ति । आयुभजीविसंघादित्येव । पादवीविश्यो योभयाविश्यक्ष प्रातिपविकेश्य आयुभजीविसपवास्त्रिश्यः वार्थेऽणक्री प्रत्यये भवतः ।

Without changing the sense: when these words denote warrior classes.

Thus पार्शव , pl. पर्शवः आसूरः pl असूराः, योधयः pl योधयाः॥

े पर्जु. 2 असुर, 3 स्थल. 1 बाहीक (बाल्हीक ५ ने ययस , 6 वसु. 7 मरुत् , 8 संखत् , 9 बाह 10 पिशान्त्र, 11 अर्श्वान, 12 कार्याप्य ॥

1 येथिय, 2 कीशेव, 3 शीक्षेय, 4 शीक्षेय, 5 पार्तेय', 6 पार्तेय' 7 ज्याबाणेय । ज्याबाठेय), 3 जिसत, 9 भरत, 10 उशीनर 11 कीशेय, 12 शार्त्य । Socat V = 1.78

अभिजिद्धितभुच्छालाविच्छखावच्छमीवदुर्णावरमदणा यञ् ॥ ११८॥ पदानि ॥ अभिजित, बिद्भृत, शालावत, शिखावत, शमीवत, ऊर्णावत, श्रुमत्, अणः, यञ् ॥ ृबृत्तिः । भायुधजीविसंपादिति निवृत्तम् । भभिजिद्यविश्योः ऽष्यतौभ्यः प्रातिपदिकोश्यः स्वार्थे यस् प्रस्य भवाति ।

118. The affix yañ (±'-अ) comes without chang ing the sense, after the words abhijit, bidabhrit, salâvat sikhâvat, samîvat, ûrņâvat, and srumat, when those word end in the Patronymie affix अण् ॥

ज्याद्यस्तद्राजाः ॥ ११९ ॥ पदानि ॥ ज्याद्यः, तद्राजाः ॥ वृत्तिः । पृताज्या प्रामणीपूर्वादित्यतः प्रभातं ये प्रत्ययाः ते तद्राजसंज्ञा भवन्ति ।

119. The affixes nya &c, (V. 3. 112 &c) are called tadrāja.

The illustrations of Tadrāja affixes have been given above. The word तहाज occurs in Sútra II. 4. 62.

ओ३म्।

अथ पञ्चमध्यायस्य चतुर्थः पादः ।

BOOK FIFTH.

CHAPTER FOURTH.

पादशतस्य संख्यादेवींप्सायां बुन्लोपश्च ॥१॥ पदानि ॥ पाद, शतस्य, सं-ध्यादेः, वीप्सायाम् बुन्लोपः, च ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ पादशतान्तस्य संख्याँदः प्रातिपदिकस्य वीप्सायां द्योत्यायां दुन् प्रस्वयो भवाते । तत्सिन्नियोगेन शन्तस्य लोपो भवति ॥

1. The affix vun (__ = अक) comes after the words påda and sata when preceded by a numeral, the sense being that of distributive relation; and the final of the stem is clided.

By VI. 4. 148 the final ज of pâda and sata would have been elided before the taddhita affix vun; even if such elision was not taught in this rule. The repetition of the word होंग in this rule, therefore, indicates that the elision ordained here is not one caused by the affix. For if the elision had been caused by the affix, then by I. I. 57, such होंगांक or "substitute" would be equivalent to the principal (sthanivat; and would thus debar the application of the rule VI. 4. 130 by which पान pâd (and not pâda) is changed into पन । In other words, the lopa taught by बस्पेनि च is प्रानिभित्तक or caused by some thing which is subsequent, namely by a taddhita affix or by इ or ई affix; therefore, this lopa would be sthani-vat for the purposes of the rule which would apply to something preceding it (I. 1. 57). Therefore, pâd becomes sthâni-vat to pâda. Therefore, the anga or base ending with 'pâda' will be called m, and not the base ending with 'pâd', and therefore VI. 4. 130 which applies to m bases will not apply, and there will be no substitution of पन for

पार्, as there is not in the form पाराय. But we want such substitution and hence the employment of words "the final of the stem is elided".

Thus हो हो पारा दर्शात "he gives two quarters to each" = हिपदिकां दर्शात (ग्रहपाद + युन् = हिपाद + युन् = हिपाद + युन् VI. 4. 130 = हिपादिका VII. 3. 44 by which भ o अक् is changed into ह). Similarly हे हे शत दर्शान निर्दातिकां दर्शान ॥

The compounds above formed are taddhitartha Tatpurusha com pounds, viz. compounds containing the sense of a taddhita affix, by rule II. I 51. After the compound is formed, then the affix 34 is added. Thus first we have fatit and fatin compounded by II. I. 51 and then the affix is added The words that are when not so compounded, take 34 affix only in the feminine.

Why do we say "of the words पाइ and दान"? Observe दां दां मापी उज्ञान no affixing. Why do we say "preceded by a numeral?" Observe पाइ पाइ प्रतान ॥ Why do we say "in a distributive sense"? Observe द्वापादा दर्जान "He gives two quarters:" द बान उद्यान ॥

The enumeration of पान and शान is useless, as the affix is found after other words also. As, द्विमार्शकको स्वान "he gives two cakes to each". विमार्शक को स्वानि ॥

द्रण्डब्यवसर्गयोश्च ॥ २ ॥ पदानि ॥ दण्ड, व्यवसर्गयोः, च. (बुन्) ॥ बुन्तिः ॥ वमन वण्डः । वानं व्यवसर्गः । वण्डब्यवसर्गयोगम्यमानयोः पावशतान्तस्य पातिपरिकस्य संख्या बेर्बन् प्रत्ययो भवान अन्तरोपभ ॥

2. Also when the sense is of a punishment or a donation.

The word इण्ड means "punishment", and व्यवसर्ग means "gift or donation". The pratipadikas पार and द्यान preceded by a numeral, and conveying the sense of punishment or donation, take the affix युन्, and the final अ is elided. This sûtra is begun to show that the "distributive sense" does not apply here. Thus हैं। पार्टेग र्जण्डनः 'द्विपारकान गाण्डनः "punished with the infliction of a fine of two Padas 'a quarter coin'". है। पारा व्यवसृज्ञान - द्विपारको व्यवसृज्ञान "he makes a gift of two Padas". Similarly द्विशानको र्वण्डनः "punished with a fine of two hundreds". दिशानको व्यवसृज्ञान %c.

स्थूलादिभ्यः प्रकारयचने कन् ॥३॥ पदानि ॥ स्थूलादिभ्यः, प्रकारयचने, (कर्)॥ वृक्तिः ॥ स्थलाभ्यः प्रकारयचने द्यात्ये कन् प्रत्ययां भर्यात । जातायरोपयादः ॥ वार्त्तिक ॥ कम्प्रकरणे चचदवहर्तोस्पसख्यानम् ॥

3. The affix kan (二重転) comes in the sense of "like that or specialty", after the words sthûla &c.

This debars the affix जानीया (V. 3. 69). Thus स्थूलप्रकारः ⇒स्थूलकः "hales. So also अणुकः, मापकः ॥

Vart:—The words चंचन् and वृद्धन् should be included in the list of sthuladi words. As, चंचन्कः, वृद्धन्कः ॥ According to one version the words are वंचा and वृद्धा and not चंचन् and वृद्धन्. So the derivatives will be वृद्धकः and चचकः he words that end in long vowels आ, ई or ऊ, shorten their vowels before this offix, by VII. 4. 13. As, मृरा + कन् = मृरकः "snake-like". The word कृद्धल takes क्रम् when tila is meant; as कृष्णप्रकारास्तिचा = कृष्णकाः ॥ यव takes क्रम् when meaning ब्रीहि, as यवकाः ॥ इक्ष्र निल, पाय, काल, and अवद्यंत take this affix when wine s meant, a पायिका, कालिका, अववानिका "a kind of wine". गंमूच takes this affix when meaning a covering, as गंमूचकः 'a covering of the colour of cow's wine, or go-mûtra may mean a certain arrangement of colours such as white and plack". मृरा takes कन् meaning a snake, as मृरकः (VII. 4. 13) "a kind of snake of the color of wine". जीण takes it when meaning sali grain, as जीणकाः = जीण-किया शालयः ॥ The following is a list of Sthuladi words.

1 स्थल, 2 अणु, 3 माष, 4 इपु, 5 कृष्ण तिरुपु, 6 यव श्रीहियु, 7 इक्षुतिरुपाद्यकालावदाताः उत्तयाम्, 8 गोमूत्र आच्छादने, 9 सुरा अहा, 10 जीर्ण द्यालिपु, 11 पत्रमूले समस्तव्यस्ते, 12 सुमार्रापुत्र, 13 कुमार्रापुत्र, (सुमार, श्वद्युर्,), 14 माणि 0

अनत्यन्तगतीं कात् ॥ ४ ॥ पदानि ॥ अनत्यन्तगती, कात्, (कन्) ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ अत्यन्तगतिरशेषेण संबन्धः । तदभावै प्रत्यन्तगर्तिः । अनत्यन्तगर्तै गम्यमानायां कान्तास्कन्वययो भवति ॥

4. After a participle ending in kta, comes the affix kan, when the meaning is something not yet wholly completed.

The word अन्यन्तर्गात means an act which has been fully accomplished; अनयन्तर्गात therefore, means, an act which has not been fully accomplished. Thus भित्र+क्रत्≂भित्रकः "not yet wholly divided" So also छिन्नकः &c.

Why do we say "something not wholly completed"? Observe भिन्नम् "totally divided", छिन्नम् 'totally cut'.

न सामिवचने ॥ ५ ॥ पदानि ॥ नः सामिवचने ॥ र्शाः ॥ सामिवचने उपपंत्र कान्तास्यत्यययां न भवान ॥

5. Not so when a word in the sense of "half", precedes such participle.

When the word सामि or any other word having this sense, is compounded with a participle in क, the affix क्रन् is not added to denote the sense of incompleteness. Thus सामिक्रनम्, सामिभुक्तम् &c , II, 1, 27%. The word बचन shows that the symonyms of सामि are also to be taken. Thus अर्थकृतम् नेमकृतम् &c.

Objection:—It is redundant to have prohibited कर after a word preceded by 'half', because the word "half" itself shows that the action has not been completed,

Answer:—The prohibition contained in this sûtra does not refer the कन् of the last sûtra, where it has the sense of "incompleteness". It refers to that कन् which comes after a word, without changing the sense of the word (स्वाय कन्)।। Thus the words भिन्नतर and भिन्नतम (the comparative as superlative degrees of भिन्न) show by the very fact of their comparison, the action denoted by them is not complete. These words भिन्नतर and भिन्नतमकः also take the affix कन् without change of sense. As भिन्नतरकः and भिन्नतमकः and बहुतरक &c as used by Patanjali himself in the following sentences:—ए हि सून्नभिन्नतरकं भवति, एतिहि बहुतरकं व्याप्यते।। This कन् is also prohibited in the case of compounds with सामि॥ In fact, this sûtra teaches by implication (Jhāpaka) that कन् comes also in the sense of svartha.

चृहत्या आच्छादने ॥ ६ ॥ पदानि ॥ यृहत्याः, आच्छादने, (कन्) ॥ वृत्ति ॥ कन्नतुवर्त्तते, न प्रतिषेषः । बृहतीशस्त्राच्छादने वर्त्तमानास्त्रार्थे कन्मत्वयां भवति ॥

6. The affix kan comes after the word brihati when it means "an article of dress".

The word कत् is to be read into this sutra and not its prohibition. The force of this कत् is nil, or it is an example of स्वार्ध कत्। Thus इहती + कर् = इहतिका प्रावारः) (VII. 4. 13 by which long vowel is shortened) "an upper garment or mantle".

Why do we say "when it means dress"? Observe कृतती छन्दः "the metre called Brihati".

अपडक्षाशितङ्ग्वलंकर्मालं पुरुषान्युत्तरपदात्स्वः ॥ ७ ॥ पदानि ॥ अपडक्ष, अ शितङ्गु. अलङ्कर्म, अलंपुरुषः, अध्युत्तरपदात् स्व ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ अवदक्ष आशितंगु अनकर्म अलगुरुष इत्येतेश्या ऽश्वत्तरपदाच्च स्वार्थे सः प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

7. The affix kha (ईन) comes after the words ashadaksha, âsitangu, alankarma, alampurusha, and after a stem ending with adhi.

A word ending with भाष, will be a Tatpurusha compound, by II. 1. 40, as the word भाषि belongs to Sauṇḍâdi class. As राजाधीनः॥

The affix kha in the case of these words is invariable (nitya), because the word বিসাঘা occurs in the next sûtra; and it is a maxim of interpretation that a rule occurring between two optional rules is nitya. The above words always occur with this affix and never without it, while in the case of other words taught hereafter this affix comes optionally. There are other affixes also which are svârthika and nitya. Such as तमष् &c up to the affix कत्र (V. 3. 55 to 95). उस &c up to इत्, (V. 3. 112 to V. 4. 1) आम् &c up to मस्ट, (V. 4. 11 to 21) and affixes taught from V. 4. 6 i. e. तत्र to V. 4. 9. (ख). ending in आधि and all Samâsânta affixes.

विभाषाञ्चेरदिक्स्त्रियाम् ॥ ८॥ पदाँनि ॥ विभाषा, अञ्चेः, अदिक्, स्त्रियाम्, (सः) ॥

(...) ... र्वात्तः ॥ अञ्चरयन्तारप्रातिपदिकाइहिकस्त्रियां वर्त्तमानात्म्यार्थे विभाषा खः प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

8. The affix kha (ईन) may optionally be added without change of sense to a stem ending in anch (अञ्च), when it does not mean a point of the compass used in the feminine gender.

Thus माक or प्राचीनम "old", अर्वाक or अर्वाचीनम् "new".

Why do we say "when not denoting a direction in the feminine?" Observe प्राची दिक् "eastern region", प्रतीची दिक् "western region." Why do we say "a point of the compass"? Other words in the feminine will take this affix. As प्राचीना ब्राह्मणी, अर्वाचीना शिखा ॥ Why do we say "in the feminine"? A direction of दिक्" used in any other gender will take this affix. As प्राचीन दिवमणीयम्, । वीचीन दिवमणीयम् ॥

जात्यन्ताच्छ यन्धुनि ॥ ९ ॥ पदानि ॥ जात्यन्तात्, छः, यन्धुनि ॥ वृत्ति ॥ जात्यन्तात्वातिपरिकाद्वन्धुनि वर्त्तमानास्वार्थे छः प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

9. The affix chha (ईय) is added without change of sense, to a stem ending in the word जाति, when it means appropriateness.

The word बन्धु means the substance or substratum in which jati or generic quality adheres or any thing by which a thing is regulated and individualised (वश्यते निवस्यते स्वतन्त्री क्रियते). Thus बन्धु means that substance by which the genus Brahmana, Kshatriya &c is distinguished. Thus ब्राह्मणजातीयः "appropriate to a Brahmana". अधिबजातीयः, वैद्यजातीयः &c.

Why do we say "when meaning appropriateness". Observe ब्राह्मज-जातिः ग्रोभना "the Brahmana caste is beautiful".

स्थानान्ताद्विभाषा सस्थानेनेति चेत्॥ १०॥ पदानि ॥ स्थानान्तात्, विभाषा, सस्थानेन, इति, चेत् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ स्थानान्तात्प्रातिपविकाार्बभाषा छः प्रत्ययो भवति सस्थानेन चन् स्थानान्तमर्थवद्भवति ॥

10. The affix chha (ईय) is optionally added to a stem ending in स्थान, if it is compounded with something with which another is made to take an equal place.

The word सस्थान means समानं स्थानमस्य 'whose place is the same' or तुल्ख or equal. Thus पित्रा तुल्यः = पितृस्थानाय or पितृस्थानः (पितृस्यि स्थानमस्य whose place is that of a father). Similarly मातृस्थानीयः or मातृस्थानः; राजस्थानीय or राजस्थानः॥

Why do we say "when it means equal to". Observe गांस्थानम् "cowshed" अध्यस्थानम् "stable". The word इति in सस्थाननिर्ति is for the sake of distinctness. The word सस्थान as a Bahuvrihi compound is the appropriate word to be taken here, and not when it is taken as a Tatpurusha compound like समानं च तत् स्थान च ॥ The word चेत् "when", is a conjunction: and joins the two meanings.

The rule 9 occurring between this rule and 8th rule, both of which are optional, must be taken to be a *nitya* rule, as explained above ह्याँविमा प्यानिस्या विभयः॥

किमेत्तिङब्ययघादाम्बद्रब्यप्रकर्षे ॥११॥ पदानि ॥ किम, पत्, तिङ्, अब्यय, ग्रा-

त्, आमु, अद्रव्यप्रकर्पे ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ किम एकारान्तात्तिङन्तादृष्ययेभ्यश्च यो विद्यितो घः स किमिनिङ्घ्ययपः तदन्तात्प्रातिर्पादकारः द्वय्यप्रकर्षे आम् प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

11. To the affix तर and तम (द्र I. 1. 22) ordained to come after the word किम (V. 3. 55) or after a word ending in ए (VI. 3. 17) or after a finite verb (V. 3. 56, 57) or after an indeclinable, is added the affix âm (आम्), but not if the excess belongs to a substance (and not to an action or quality).

The च or तर्ष and तम्प affixes are employed for comparison (प्रक्षं 'evess') of adjectives and adverbs. This rule applies to adverbs and not to adjectives: i. e. when an adverb qualifies a verb or another adjective, but not when an adjective qualifies a noun. The हृद्ध denoting word by itself has no 'excess' &c, it is the adjective which qualifies such substance that is capable of excess or comparison. The prohibition in अह्य्यप्रकर्ष therefore really relates to the quality of a substance, i. e. to adjective. हृद्धस्थाद्धपंतर्यस्य न विना भव हित्रा । प्रकर्षाविधाने नापि राद्धस्थापंतर वास्थापा ।

Thus किताम or किन्तमाम "how excessively", पूर्वाहे तमाम or पूर्वाहे तमाम प्रकार तितमाम or पत्रातितमाम "he cooks surple ingly", उद्योग्तमम, उद्योग्तमाम "more or most loftily or loadly ".

But when the excess belongs not to an action or attribute, but t a substance, the amu भाम is not added. As उर्धन्ममः मुक्तः " a most lofty free".

अमु, च व्छन्द्रिम् ॥ १२ ॥ पदानि ॥ अमु, च, छन्द्रिम् ॥ वात्तः ॥ किमेत्तिङ्ब्ययवारद्रव्यपकर्षे अमु, प्रत्ययो भवात छन्द्रसिविषय । चकारावामु च ॥

12. In the Chhandas, the affix amu (अम) also is added after the above, under similar conditions.

To the word किम्, words ending in ए, finite verbs and indeclinables, when taking the comparative affixes तर and तम is added the affix अम् in the Vedas, when these words are used as adverbs. By the force of the word च 'also' in the sûtra, the affix आमु is also included. Thus मत्तरम् नदामः ॥ or मत्तराम् वस्यः। मत्तर means मक्टटनर ॥

The words ending in भाग and अम् are indeclinables as they are included in the class of Svaradi (I. 1. 37).

अनुगादिनप्रक् ॥ १३ ॥ पदानि ॥ अनुगादिनः, ठक् ॥ वृत्तः ॥ अनुगरतित्यनुगारी । अनुगादिन्शब्दात्स्वार्थे ठक् प्रत्यया भवाते ॥

13. The affix thak (±—इक) comes after the word anugâdin, without changing its sense.

Thus आनुगारिक: "repeater or who echoes back".

णचः स्त्रियामञ् ॥ १४ ॥ पदानि ॥ णचः, स्त्रियाम्, अञ् ॥ बात्तः ॥ कर्मव्यतिहोरं णच् स्त्रियामिति णाँचर्वाहतः, तदस्तास्त्रार्थे ऽस् प्रत्ययो भवति स्त्रियां विषये ॥

14. The affix an (\mathfrak{A}) comes without changing the sense, after a word ending in the affix nach $(\pm' - \mathfrak{A})$, when the word is feminine.

By III. 3 43 the affix जन्म is ordained after feminine words denoting reciprocity of action. The affix अम्र comes after such a word without changing the sense, when the thing denoted is feminine. Thus व्यावकात्री, व्यावहासी वर्त्तिया

Q.—Why the word स्त्री "feminine" is repeated in this sûtra, when we already know from III. 3. 43 that णज् comes only after feminine words; and a svårthika affix like अम् coming after a feminine word will keep the word feminine?.

Ans.—The repetition of the word स्त्री in this sûtra, teaches by implication (jnapaka) the following "स्वार्धकाः प्रख्याः प्रकृतिनां लिगवचनान्यतिवर्षन्तेऽपि":— "Sometimes it happens that bases which are derived by means of affixes that do not convey any particular meaning of their own, but leave the meaning which is conveyed by the original to which they are added, unchanged, do not take their gender and number from those original bases from which they are derived". Thus गुडकल्पा हाता, तेन्कल्पा प्रसन्ना (सुरा विशेषः) formed by adding the swartha affix कल्प (V. 3 67) to गुड and नल, the resultant words being in the feminine gender. Similarly from देव—देवना is derived without change of meaning, but change of gender.

अणिनुणः ॥ १५ ॥ पदानि ॥ अण्, इनुणः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अभिविधो भावइनुण् विहितस्तदन्तास्त्रांधे ऽण् प्रस्वयो भवति ।

By III. 3. 44, the affix द्वण is added to a root to express a condition resulting from a universal co-operation of the action denoted by the root, resulting from a universal co-operation of the action denoted by the root, all an imaginary word, it requires the But a word formed by द्वण is after all an imaginary word, it requires the further addition of this affix अण to make it a complete word. In fact, all further addition of this affix अण to make it a complete word. Thus सांगाविण्य क्षेत्रित सांकृदिनम्॥

विसारिणोमन्स्ये ॥ १६ ॥ पदानि ॥ विसारिणः, मन्स्ये, (अण्)॥
वृत्तिः ॥ विसर्तिति विसारी । विसारिन्शब्दात्त्वार्थे ऽण प्रत्यया भवित मन्त्य ऽभिधेये ॥

16. The affix an (±—अ) is added to the word विसारिन when a word expressing "fish" is to be made.

Thus वैसारिणः "a fish". Why do we say "when it means a fish"? Observe विसारि देवरणः "Devadatta who is gliding out".

संख्यायाः क्रियाभ्यावृत्तिगणने कृत्वसुच् ॥ १७ ॥ पदानि ॥ संख्यायाः, क्रिया-भ्यावृत्तिगणने, कृत्वसुच् ॥

वृत्ति ॥ संख्यारावेत्भ्यः क्रियाभ्यातृत्तिगणने वर्त्तमानेभ्यः स्वार्थे कृत्वमुच प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

17. The affix kritvasuch (क्रवेस्) is added to a Numeral, when the repetition of an action is to be counted.

This is also a svartha affix. The word अभ्यार्त्नः means "again and again or repetition". The counting of actions belonging to the same class and having the same agent, which occur again and again is called ऋषाभ्यार्व्नागणनम्॥ Thus पंचवागन् भृङ्कं ⇒पचकृत्योभुकं "he eats five times". So also सप्रकृत्यः &c.

Why do we say "after a Numeral"? Observe भूगेन वारान् भुक्ते "he eats many times".

Objection.—Why do we say "action" when we know that an 'action' alone can be repeated, and not a substance or an attribute? Reply: The word faul is employed in this sutra for the sake of the next sutras, into which its anuvritti flows. Thus in cetra 10, 東海東 東京駅 when the after does not apply to count repetition, because it is empossible for a unit to express repetition; but merely to count the "action" only.

Why do we use the word "repetition"? The aftix will not apply when merely "actions" are counted. Thus पंचपाकाः "five cookings", इंडापी-काः &c

Why do we u e the word "counting", when we know that a Numeral is nothing but counting? Had the sutra been merely संख्यायाः कियान्यावृत्ती क्रवः

मुच, there would arise this anomaly. The numerals upto ten denote only the thing numbered (संख्येय), but the numerals above those denote both the counting (संख्यान) and the thing counted (संख्येय) ॥ If गणन were not used, the affix would come only after the numeral denoting sankhyeya and not sankhyana. Thus it will apply to शनवागन भुद्रके = शनकृष्य, but not here शनं वागणां भुद्रके; because here the word शन does not denote repetition, but merely a counting. By using the word गणन it applies to both.

द्वित्रिचतुर्भ्यः सुच् ॥ १८ ॥ पदानि ॥ द्वि, त्रि, चतुर्भ्यः, सुच् ॥ वृत्तः ॥ द्वि चतुर् इत्येतेभ्यः सख्याशब्देभ्यः क्रियाभ्यावृत्तिगणने वर्त्तमानेभ्यः सुच् प्रत्ययो भवति । कृत्वसुचो ऽपवादः ।

18. The affix "such" (7) is added to the numeral dvi, tri and chatur, in the same sense of counting the repetition of an action.

This debars क्रम्बम् ॥ Thus द्वि—द्विम्, त्रि—ात्रम्, चतुर्—चतुर in दिर्मुङ्क्ते, जिर्मुङ्के, चतुर्मुङ्के ॥ The म in the last example is elided by VIII. 2. 24: but चतुर् meaning "four", and चतुर् meaning "four-times", are differently accented: the च् of मुख्न indicating that the accent udatta falls on the last syllable. Thus चैतुर् (चित्रस्त् Un V. 58, being formed with the affix 'uran' added to चत्), and चतुर् (with मुच्).

एकस्य सकृष्य ॥ १९ ॥ पदानि ॥ एकस्य, सकृत्, च (सुच्) ॥ वृत्ति ॥ एकशब्दस्य प्रकृदित्ययमादेशो भवात सुच प्रत्यय कियागणने कृत्वसूची उपवादः ।

19. The word सहत् is substituted for एक before the affix सुन्, when an action is to be counted.

This debars कृत्यमुन्। The 'repetition' being impossible, the action alone is counted: so the anuvritti of क्रिया only runs into this sutra and not of अभ्यावृत्तिः। Thus सकृदभुङक्तं "he eats once" सकृत्रभावे॥ The स of सुन् is elided by VIII. 2. 23. But not here in एकः पाकः as being against usage.

विभाषा बहोद्धी ऽविष्रकृष्टकालं॥ २०॥ पदानि॥ विभाषा, बहोः, धा, आवि-प्रकृषकाले॥

वृत्तिः ॥ बहुश्रस्तात् क्रियाभ्यावात्तिगणने वर्त्तमानात् विभाषा था प्रत्ययो भवति । कृत्वसुष्यो ऽपवादः ॥

20. The affix ur is optionally added to the numeral ug. to count the repetition of an action, occurring in a not distant period of time.

This debars कृत्वसुच which comes in the alternative. The word अविभछट "not remote", qualifies किया-धार्मा ; i. e. when the recurring of the action
takes place within a short time, it is आविभग्रहकताल ।। Thus बहुआ or बहुक्र दिवसस्य
धुर्के "he cats many times a day". But when a remote time is denoted then
ur does not apply. Thus बहुक्रसो मासस्य भुङ्के 'he cats many times in a month,
not daily, owing to poverty &c.'

तत्प्रकृतवचने मयट् ॥ २१ ॥ पदानि ॥ तत्, प्रकृतवचने, मयट् ॥ वृत्ति ॥ निति प्रथमा समर्थविभक्तिः, प्राचुर्वेण प्रस्तुत प्रकृतम् । प्रथमासमर्थात् प्रकृतोपाधिकेर्थे वर्त्तः नात्स्वार्थे मयट् प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

21. The affix mayat (### with the feminine in grave) is added to a word in first case in construction, when the sense is "made thereof", or "subsisting therein".

The translation of the sûtra given above is according to the rendering of Prof. Böhtlingk. According to Kāsikā:—तन् signifies that the word in contruction to which the affix is to be added should be in the nominative castlever. It is a should be in the nominative castlever. So the according to this interpretation the sûtra should be translated, as done by Distriction and the sûtra should be translated, as done by Distriction. The affix mayat may be employed after a word denoting some substance, when we require an expression for it as abundant. Thus अत्र त्रक्र अभ्रमयम् "abundance of food". अपूर्वयम "abundance of cake". According to theirs, that in which there is abundance of the thing signified by the word to which the affix मयद is added, is denoted by the whole word. Thus अत्र त्रक्र मास्मन् अत्रमया यज्ञ: "a feast in which there is abundance of food". अपूर्वमयं पर्व. वर कमयोगात्रा ॥ Both senses are possible, as the sutra is constructed.

"The word वसन in the sutra has two senses. It being made by the affix ल्युद conveys the force both of the nature III. 3. 11.4 and the arte. I the former case, taking, नन् प्रकृतवसन to mean "the mention of that as abund ant", we have अन्नमयम "abundance of grain". But in the second case, (taking it to mean "that in which something is spoken of as abundant" we have अन्नमय "ascrifice at which food is abundant". Dr. Ballantyne's Laghukaumoo

समूहबद्य बहुषु ॥ २२ ॥ पर्तान ॥ समूहबत, च, बहुषु, (मयट्) ॥ वृ्त्यः ॥ तत्प्रकृतवचनक्ष्येव । बहुषु प्रकृतपृच्यमानेषु समुहवव्यत्यया भवन्ति । चकारान्मयद च ।

22. When that, whereof something is made or subsists in, is a multitude, then the affixes expressing a great quantity (IV, 2, 37 &c) may also be employed to denote "made thereof, subsisting therein".

The च shows that मयट al o comes in the same sense. Thus मोहका प्रकृता प्राचुर्येण प्रस्तृता लगोजिककम (IV. 2-47) or मोहकमयम, so also शाष्कृतिकम् वा शक् तीमयम्। In the second sense we have, मोहकाः प्रकृताः अस्मित् यते - मोहकिको वा मोहक मयो यत्ते : शाष्कृतिका वा शाष्कृतीमयः॥

अनन्तावसर्थतिहभेषजाञ्च व्यः ॥ २३ ॥ पदानि ॥ अनन्त, आवस्यः, इतिहः भेषाजात्, व्यः ॥

वृत्ति ॥ अनन्तानिभ्यः स्वार्थे ज्यः प्रत्ययो भवीन ॥

23. The affix nya $(\pm'-^{4})$ comes, without changing the sense, after the words ananta, avasatha, itiha and bheshaja.

Thus भानन्त्यम् = भनन्तः, भावसध्यम् = भावसथः 'a dwelling place, a sanctuary for sacred fire'. ऐतिहाम = इति ह 'traditional account', the affix here is added to a word which is not a prâtipadika. The word इति ह means tradition, as इति ह स्मापाध्यायाः कथयन्ति ॥ भेषज्यम् = भेषजम् ॥

It is optional to add this affix, owing to the general optional nature of all taddhita affixes. See IV. 1. 82.

देयतान्तात्तादर्थ्ये यत् ॥ २४ ॥ पदानि ॥ देयतान्तात्, तादर्थ्य, यत् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ देवताशब्दान्तात्पातिपरिकाचतुर्थीसमर्थानार्थ्ये यत् प्रत्ययो भवति ।

24. After a stem ending in the word देवता being in the fourth case in construction comes the affix यत, in the sense of "appointed for it".

The word नाउध्यम् has the same meaning as तउर्थ "for the sake of that' (II. 1. 37). Thus अग्निरंबनाय इरम् अग्निरंबन्यम् "offering &c, sacred to Agni". So also पितृदेवत्यम्, वायुदेवत्यम् ॥

पादार्घाभ्यां च ॥ २५ ॥ पदानि ॥ पाद, अर्घाभ्याम, च, (यत्) ॥ वृत्ति ॥ तादर्थहत्येव । पाटार्घशच्यां चतुर्थीसमर्थाभ्यां नादर्ध्येभिभेये यत्प्यत्ययो भवति । वार्त्तिकम ॥ आमुष्यायणामुष्यपुत्तिकत्युपसख्यानम् ॥ वा० ॥ समशब्दादावतुप्रत्ययोवक्तव्यः ॥ वा० ॥ नवस्य नु आदेशस्त्रपृतनपत्याश्च प्रत्यया ॥ वा० ॥ नश्च पुगणं प्रात् ॥ वा० ॥ भाग रूपनामभ्यो पेयः प्रत्ययो वक्तव्यः ॥ वा० ॥ मित्राच्छन्दत्ति ॥ वा० । आग्नीधसाधारणाद्द्रम्॥ वा० ॥ अयवसमरुद्भ्यां छन्दस्यग्चक्तव्यः ॥

25. The affix यत cemes after the words पाद and अर्घ, being in the fourth case in construction, when the meaning is 'for the purpose of that'.

The word ताउधर्त्र is understood here also. Thus पाउधिमुक्तं - पाद्यम् "water, meant for washing the feet". So also अर्ध्यम् ॥ The accent of these words is governed by VI. 1. 213, the udatta being on the first syllable.

The च in the sûtra implies the inclusion of words other than पाद and अर्घ, not mentioned here. The affix यन applies to other words also, as एष व समझालर इछन्तस्यः प्रजापतिः। So also वसु, अयस्, ऑक, कवि, क्षेम, उदके, वर्षस्, निष्केवल उक्ध, जन, पूर्व, नवः सूरः, मर्तः यायष्ठः॥ These words take यन् in the Vedas. Thus सन्यः अयस्यः ओक्यः कन्यः, क्षेम्यः उदक्यः वर्षस्यः निष्केवल्यम्, उक्रध्यः, जन्यः पूर्वः, नव्यः सूर्यः, व्याः वार्यः वर्षाः वर्षाः

Vart::—The affix आवतु comes after the word सम; as समावन् वसतिः समा गृह्वाति ॥

Vart: — नू is the substitute of नव, and the affixes त्रप्, तनप् and ख a added to it; as, तृत्वम्, नृतनम्, नवीनम्॥

Vart:—To the word प्र meaning 'old', the affix न is added as well the affixes झ, तन and ख e.g. प्रणम्, and प्रजन, प्रतनम् and प्रीणम् ॥

Vârt:—The affix घेष is added to the words भाग. रूप and नाम. e. g. भा घेषम्, रूपघेषम्, नामघेषम् ॥ This affix comes after नित्र in the Vedas, as, नित्रधेयं यतस्य

Vart:—The affix अज्ञ् comes after आग्नीघ्र and साधारण, as, आग्नीघ्र साधारणम् ॥ The feminine is formed by डीप् as आग्नीघ्रा, साधारणी ॥ All these a illustrations of the option allowed by IV. 1. 82, so that sometimes these affixe do not apply, as अग्नीधा शाला, साधारणा ध्रुः ॥

l'art:—In the Chhandas, अञ् comes after अयवस and मरुत्, आयवसं an मारुतं in आयवसं रमन्ते, मारुतं शद्धः ॥

अतिथेर्ज्यः ॥ २६ ॥ पदानि ॥ अतिथेः, ज्यः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तार्र्ध्वदृत्येद । अतिथिशब्दाचतुर्थीसमर्थानार्र्ध्वे ऽभिषेये म्यः पृत्वया भवति ॥

26. The affix nya († —य) comes after अतिथि in the fourth case in construction, in the sense of "for the purpose of that":

The word तार्क्य is understood here also. Thus भित्यय इसम्≕भातिध्यस द्वात्त्वाल् ॥ २७ ॥ पदानिः॥ देवात्, तल् ॥ वृत्तिः॥ तार्क्यहति निवृत्तमः। देवशब्दात् स्वार्थं नल् प्रत्यया भवति ।

27. The affix तल् comes after देव, without change of sense.

The anuvritti of नारध्ये does not apply here and ceases. Thus हाना है इत: ॥ This word is always in the feminine, another example of the rule that a word derived by a svarthika affix does not always follow the gender of its primitive.

अवेः, कः ॥ २८ ॥ पदानि ॥ अवेः, कः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अविश्रष्टगत् स्वार्थे क प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

28. The affix क comes after आंब, without change of sense.

Thus भविकः - गवि ॥

यावादिभ्यः कन् ॥ २९ ॥ पदानि ॥ यावादिभ्यः, (कन्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ याव इत्यवमातिभ्यः स्वार्थे कन् मत्वयो भवति ।

29. The affix कर comes after the words याव कैए, without changing their sense.

Thus यावकः = याव , माजक -- माजिः ॥

1 बाव, 2 मणि, 3 अस्थि, 4 तालु*, 5 जानु*, 6 लान्द्र* 7 पीत, 8 स्तम्ब (पीतस्तम्ब पोत, स्तम्ब) $\frac{1}{2}$ स्तावुडणशीत, $\frac{10}{2}$ पश्ची हुनविपात (विद्यात), $\frac{11}{2}$ अगु निपुण, $\frac{12}{2}$ पुत्र कृत्रिमे, $\frac{13}{2}$ श्चात वेदसमाप्ती, $\frac{14}{2}$ शुन्य (स्ते, $\frac{15}{2}$ सात कुल्सित, $\frac{16}{2}$, तनु सूत्र, $\frac{17}{2}$ देयसश्च (स्त्रेयस्क्क) $\frac{18}{2}$ ज्ञात, $\frac{19}{2}$ अज्ञात , $\frac{20}{2}$ कुमारीकी— इनकानि च $\frac{21}{2}$ चण्ड,

N. B. The affix कन् is added to उठण and इति when denoting a season; as, उठणक कर्न, इतिक रून् ॥ Otherwise उठणोऽग्निः, इतिमुक्त ॥ हृन and विद्यान take कन् when denoting an animal, as हुनक or विद्यानकः पशुः, otherwise हृनादर्भा, विद्यानां नीचः, ॥ अख् takes कन् when meaning 'elever', as अगुकः सृक्ष्मदृक् otherwise अणु only. पुत्र takes कन् when meaning 'artificial', as पुत्रकां होहार्विनिर्मित् ॥ स्नान takes कन् when denoting a student who has completed his study of the Vedas, as स्नानक ॥ शून्य takes कन् when meaning empty, as उक्कार्तिन रिक्तांचटः शून्यकः, otherwise शून्यः प्रत्ययः i, e. बाह्यार्थ रहितः ॥ सन् takes कन् when contempt is meant, as कुल्सिनदानं व्हानकम् ॥ तन् takes कन् when meaning thread, as नतुक सृत्रां सृक्ष्मतन्तु, otherwise तन् शरीरम् ॥ The word ending in श्वेष्यम् takes कन्, as भ्रेषस्कः ॥ The words denoting play things of girls take कन्, as कण्डकम् ॥

लेशिहतान्मणी ॥ ३० ॥ पदानि ॥ लोहितात, मणी, (कन्) ॥ वक्तः ॥ लोहतराज्यस्मणी वर्तमानास्त्रार्थे कन परवया भवति ।

30. The affix कन comes, without changing the sense, after the word लोहिन, when it means a precious stone.

Thus लेहिनक = लेहिन: "Ruby". Why do we say 'when it means a precious stone?' Observe, लेहिन: 'red'.

वर्णे चानित्ये ॥ ३१ ॥ पदानि ॥ वर्णे, च, अनित्ये, (कन्) ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ अनित्ये वर्णे वर्त्तमानाङ्गोहितशस्त्रास्त्राथे कन्प्रत्ययो भवति ॥ वर्णिकम् ॥ लोहिनाङ्गिहवाथनं वा वक्तत्यम् ॥

31. The affix कन् comes after लोहित. when it means color which is not permanent.

Thus लोहिनक कोपेन "red with anger." लोहिनकः पीडनेन ॥

Why do we say "not permanent." Observe लोहिनों में। "a red cow", लोहिने मिस्स "the red blood",

Vart:—The derivative of होहित may not take the gender of the primitive, as लेहितका or लेहिनका केपिन ॥

रके ॥ ३२ ॥ पदानि ॥ रके, (कन्) ॥ वृत्ति ॥ स्रशाहित रक्ते यो सोहितशब्दस्तम्मास्करपत्ययो भवति ।

32. The affix **फन्** comes after the word लोहित meaning a substance dyed red.

As लोहितकः कम्बलः or पट. ॥ Similarly लोहितिका वा लोहिनिका शाटी ॥

काला**द्य ॥ ३३ ॥ पदानि ॥ कालात्, च ॥** ^{वृ}त्ति ॥ वर्णे चानिस्य स्क्तद्दति द्वयमप्यतुवर्त्तते । कालद्दास्तादनिस्य वर्त्तमानाद्वक्ते च कर प्रस्यया भवति ॥ 33. The affix कर is added to the word काछ, whe it means a passing color, or dyed with color.

The word वर्णेच अनिस्ये and रक्ते are both understood here. Thus कालकं मु वैलक्ष्यण "the face black with shame or confusion". कालक: परः 'a cloth dye blue-black'. कालिका शारी ॥

चिनयादिभ्यष्ठक् ॥ ३४ ॥ पदानि ॥ विनयादिभ्यः, टक्॥ वृक्तिः ॥ विनय इत्येवनादिभ्यः स्वार्थे ठक् प्रत्यया भवति ॥

34. The affix ढक् (±—कै or ±—इकै) comes withou changing the sense after the word विनय and the rest.

Thus वनियकः - विनयः, सामयिक ॥ The भा of उपाय is shortened, as, श्रीपश्चिकः The word अकस्मान् should be read as अकस्मान् in order to apply इक and not का क भाकास्मिकः ॥ The दि is elided, because it is an Avyaya. See VI. 4. 149 - Th affix is optional by IV. 1. 82.

ी विनय, 2 समय, 3 उपायोः (उपायाद) हम्बन्द च (आपियक), 4 संप्रति , 5 समित, 6 कथ चित्, 7 अकमात्, 8 समाचार, 9 उपचार, 10 समयाचार, 11 व्यवहार, 12 सप्रदान, 13 समृक्दं 14 समृह, 15 विशेष, 16 अन्यय, 17 अस्थि, 18 कण्डु

वाचो ब्याहनार्थायाम् ॥ ३५ ॥ पदानि ॥ वाचः, ब्याहनार्थायाम्, (ठकः) ॥ वृत्ति ॥ ब्याहनः प्रकाशितं ऽयों यस्यास्तस्यां वाचि उत्तरीनात्राकशब्दास्वार्थे ठकः प्रत्ययो भवान ॥

35. The affix ठक् comes after बाच् when it means the purport of the message spoken by another.

The word व्याहन means 'doclared expressed'. That which was spoken formerly by another, and which is carried by a third party as a 'tiding' or 'news', is called व्याहनार्थ ॥ Thus ताचिकं कथर्यान 'he relates the verbal message'. वाचिकं भरधे ॥ Some say it anolies to accessor message also.

Why do we say "when it means a verbal message?" (Observe, मध्य बाक देवदत्तम्ब 'the speech of D wid atta is sacet'.

तद्युक्तात्कर्मणो ऽए ॥ ३६ ॥ पदानि ॥ तद्युक्तात्, कर्मणः, अण् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ त्याहतार्थया वाचा यत्करं युक्त नर्गनपायिनः कर्मश्रद्यास्यार्थे उण् प्रत्ययो नर्गन ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ अण्यकरणे कुरालवरादनियाककरीर घण्डालाम्बासिवेश्यक्टउन्यस्यसस्यानम् ॥

36. The affix अण् comes after the word कर्मन् occupation', when it occurs in connection therewith (i. e. when it is the result of an oral message or commission).

Thus कार्यजम : कर्म 'an occupation of a commission agent?', i.e. when an act is done in pur-mance to or on hearing of a verbal message or commission.

Várt: The words कुलाउ, वरुष्ठ निषाड, कर्मार, घणडाठ, मित्र and भनित्र the the affix भण in the Volac. V केल्याठ, कुराउर, so also बारुड्ड, नेषाड, कार्मार घणडाठ, भगाव ॥

The following words formed by अन्न without change of sense, occa-

the Vedic and the secular literature:--सात्राय्यः, आनुजावर , (अनुजादवर), आनुष्टुकः (अनु-गता सरेतम् । आनुष्ट्भः, चातुष्पाश्यः, (चतुर्भः पाइयं = ब्रह्माइनं) राक्षाःनाः, (रक्षांस हन्यन्तऽनेन) वयान , . बक्तः, वास्विस्कृतः, (वास्वः परिचर्या तत् कोर्सात) आस्रायणः, आमाहायणः, सान्तपनः ॥

ओपंघरजाती ॥ ३७ ॥ पदानि ॥ ओपंघः, अजाती, (अण्) ॥

वित्तः ॥ ओषिधशब्सरजाती वर्त्तमानास्त्रार्थे ऽण् प्रत्यया भवति ॥

The affix अण् comes after ओपांच when it does not mean a species.

Thus क्रोपधं पिबनि "he drinks medicine", क्रीपधं क्यानि "he gives medicines", Why do we say "when not meaning a जाति or species". Observe, भ्रीपथय क्षेत्र रूढा भवान्त 'the herbs are growing in the field.'

प्रज्ञादिभ्यश्च ॥ ३८ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रज्ञादिभ्यः, च, (अण्) ॥ वृक्ति ॥ प्रजानातीति प्रज्ञ । प्रज्ञ इत्येवमाविभ्यः प्रातिपरिकभ्यः स्वार्थे ऽण प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

The affix अण comes after the words प्रज्ञ &c. (the words retaining their sense).

Thus माज्ञः = प्रज्ञः "a wise person", feminine पार्जी; while प्राज्ञः "a man possessed of wisdom" with feminine प्राज्ञा comes from प्रज्ञा "wisdom" by the affix ज having the sense of मनुष "being possessed of", taught in V. 2 101. The प्रज्ञ of this sutra comes from the root प्रजानानि नप्रज्ञ "he who knows fully".

The word विकन् occurs in the list of प्रज्ञानि words. It is form d by the addition of the affix बान् 111. 2. 124) to the root, as, विद्या शन् विदेश गलात. s. विदेश ॥ The very fact that we have such a from विक्न shows that the substitution of वसु for ज्ञान after the word निन् taught in VII. 1. 36 by which we get विद्वान् is an optional substitution, the word "optionally" being drawn in from Stitia VII. 1. 35. The word শ্রীস takes অন্য when meaning body', as গ্রারন্; otherwise গ্রারন্ the sense of hearing', जुद्धत् takes अग when meaning a black antelope', as जोडून ॥ The word कृष्ण takes अंग when meaning to black antelope', as, काष्णाः॥

ी प्रज्ञः 2 वर्षणज्ञः, 3 उर्धिगज्ञः, 1 उर्धिगज्ञः (उर्धिगज्ञः, उर्धिगज्ञः, ५ वे प्रत्यक्षः, ६ विद्वसः । 7 विद्यम्, । ৪ षोडन्, 9 विद्या, 10 सनस्र, 11 श्रोत्र शरीरे 12 जुदन्, 13 कृष्ण धूगे, 13 विकारिन्, 15 चौर, 16 श्र $oldsymbol{q}$ (शक्र), 17 बोध, 18 चक्क्षम (वक्षस), 19 वसु (वसु) 20 एनस (एतू!) 21 मस्त्, 22 क्रुब्च (क्रु ङ) 29 सत्वत्तु (सत्वन्, सत्वन्त), 21 क्शार्ट, 25 वयस 26 व्याकृतः, 27 असुर (आतुर्ट) 25 रक्षतुः, 29 पिसाच्य. 30 असान. 31 कर्षापण (का !). 32 देवनां 33 बन्यु. 34 पोडस 36 शूर्त 30 सजा ॥

मृदस्तिकच् ॥ ३९ ॥ । पदानि ॥ सृदः, तिकन् ॥ वृत्तिः॥ मृच्छक्कात्स्यार्थं तिकम् पत्ययो भवति ॥

39. The affix तिकन् comes after मृद् (the word retaining its sense).

Thus मृत्तिका - मृद् 'mud', Of course this is also an optional affix not a nitya affix like many of the svårthika affixes coum, rated i i $V_{\rm e}$ 4.7.

सम्बी प्रशंसायाम् ॥ ४०॥ पदानि ॥ स, स्नी, प्रशंसायाम् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ प्रश्नसापाधिकार्ये वर्त्तमानान् मृच्छब्शन्सः स्न इत्येता प्रत्ययो भवतः । रूपपापवादः ॥

40. The affix स and स come after मृद् when it means 'excellence'.

This debars the affix रूपप V. 3. 66. Thus प्रशासत पृत ्र पृत्या or पृत्या ॥ These two affixes are nitya or invariable, i. e. whenever superiority is to be expressed we must add these affixes. The reason for our calling it nitya is that the word अन्यतस्थाम् 'optionally' follows it in V. 4. 42, so that this affix is not optional, c. V. 4. 7, 10, &c

वृक्तज्येष्ठाभ्यां तिल्तातिली चच्छन्द्सि ॥ ४१ ॥ वृक्त, ज्येष्ठाभ्याम्, तिल्, ता-तिली, च, छन्द्सि ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ प्रशंसायाभित्येव । वृक्तन्येद्याभ्यां प्रशंसापाधिकेर्ये वर्त्तमानाभ्यां यथासंख्यं निष्तानिती प्रस्ययी भवतभ्छन्दसि विषये । रूपपेपवाज्ञे ॥

41. In the Chhandas, the affix ानल (- नि) and तातिल् come after दृक and देयष्ट. when excellence is denoted.

The word प्रशासाम् is to be read into this sutra. This also debars रूप V. 3 66. Thus वृकाति व वृक्कतानि, as. योगी मरुती वृक्कतानिमन्ये Rig. Veda H. 34 9). Similarly ज्येष्टनानिः ॥

्रवह्नल्पार्था व्छक्कारकादन्यतरस्याम् ॥ ४२ ॥ पदानि ॥ वहुः अल्पार्थातः, शम्, कारकातः, अन्यतरस्यामः॥

वृत्ति ॥ बहुर्यान्त्वार्याच कारकानिपाषिकः स्थान्य छम् प्रत्येशं भवनि अन्यतस्याम् ।

42. After a word si_nifying much or little, comes the affix शस् optionally, when the word stands in agreement with a verb (as kâraka).

No especial कारक being mentioned, all cases such as accusative &cone to be taken. Thus बहुांव उद्याति । बहुांग उद्याति बहुांग उद्याति ॥ So also बहुन्य भागच्छांत or बहुद्य आगच्छांत &c. Similarly अस्पद्यो उद्याति । अस्प वा अस्पन &c

Why do we say "signifying much or little? Observe गां उजाते. अश्र उजाति॥
Why do we say "when it is a karaka"? Observe बहुनां म्यामी 'loid of many". Here the words are in genitive case and a genitive or oth case is not a mich or a case, dependent or related to a verb, and so the affix is not applied here.

By the word 'segmfying', the synonyme of बहु and अल्प are allo meladed. Thus भूगियों दर्शान स्वोक्तयां दर्शान ॥

This affix is to be applied only when the action refers to an auspecieus act. Thus बहुनो उद्यान अभ्युर्गयकेषुक्रमंगु, अस्पद्याउद्यान अभिष्टपु कर्मगु । Thus बहुनो विद्व "Give much on auspicious occasions as sacrifices &c", अस्पद्यो देहि " vea little on unauspicious, occasions as functal feasts &c".

मंख्येकवचना**य** वीष्मायाम् ॥ ४३ ॥ पदानि ॥ संख्या, एकवचनात, च^{, वी} प्सायाम्, (शम्) ॥

ब्रक्तिः ॥ संख्याताचि∗यः प्रातिपदिकेभ्य एकतचनाच वीप्सायां द्योख्यायां द्यास प्रत्ययो भवति अन्यनस्त्याम्।

43. The affix **श**t comes optionally after crude forms denoting numbers, and words denoting units of a coin in the singular number, when a distributive sense is to be expressed (and the word is a kâraka).

Thus हो हो मोरको रसानि = हिशा मोरको रसानि "He gives two sweet-meats to each". So also निश्वः ॥ Similarly after words in the singular number as, कार्या-पणशा रसानि "he gives a Karshapaṇa coin to each". So also मापशः, पारशः ॥ That by which the sense of unit is expressed is called eka-vachana. The words karshapana &c denote quantity, but their function in the sentence is to denote one-ness i. e. one to each, though in fact many are given.

Why de we say "after Numerals and units of coin"? Observe घर घर विवाद "he gives a pot to each". Why do we say "when a distributive sense is neant"? Observe ब्रा क्यांन "He gives two". कार्यापणम् दशानि "he gives a kârsh-paṇa".

This rule of ourse applies when the word is in relation with a verb iz, when it is a kâraka, and not when it is in the genitive case governing anoher noun, As इयोइयाः स्वामी "Lord of two each". कार्षापणस्य कार्षापणस्य स्वामी Possessor of a karshapanas each". In fact the work "kârakât" of the last sûtra understood here also. This sûtra is exception to VIII 1 4.

प्रतियोगे पञ्चम्यास्तिसः ॥ ४४ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रतियोगे, पञ्चम्याः, तसि ॥
गृत्तिः ॥ प्रतिना कर्मप्रवचनीयेन यागे या पञ्चमी विहिता तदन्ताचिस प्रत्ययो भवति ।
गर्भिकम् ॥ तसिप्रकरणे आस्मादिभ्य उपसंख्यानम् ॥

44. The affix र्ताम comes after that Ablative case hich is ordained owing to the union with the Karma-pravahaniya word प्रति॥

This Ablative case is ordained by Sûtra II.3.11. Thus प्रदुष्ट वासुदेवतः प्रति. भिमन्युरज्ञतः प्रति ॥ The anuvritti of वा "optionally" runs here also thus it is coptional rule; we have the regular forms वासुदेवात् &c. also.

Vårt:—The affix निस comes after the words आदि &c : as, आदितः, मध्यतः, र्वतः पृष्ठतः, &c.—This is an åkritigana, no complete list being given.

अपादने, चाहीयरुष्टोः ॥ ४५ ॥ पदानि ॥ अपादाने, च, अहीय, रुहोः ॥ ्तिः ॥ अपादाने वा पञ्चमी तस्याः पञ्चम्या वा तसि प्रस्ययो भवति । तथेदपादान हीयरुहो संबन्धि भवति ।

45. The affix affi comes after that Ablative case hich has the force of an Apâdâna Kâraka, except when this

apâdâna relation arises owing to the union with the verbs हांच्य (passive of हा) and रह ॥

Thus भामत आगच्छांत or भामात्, so also चांरात् or चांरतो विभेति, अध्ययनतः o. अध्ययनात् पराजयते ॥ See Sútras I. 4. 24, 25, and 26 &c. Not so when the verb हीय and रुह govern the ablative: as, सार्थात् हीयते. पर्वताद अवरोहित ॥ The form हीर is given in the sûtra to indicate that the verb हा whose present tense is जहाति i to be taken, and not जिहीति ॥ 'Thus we have भूमित्रं बिज्ञाहीते or भूमिर्किज्ञहीते ॥ मिळ do you explain the use of "tasi" in the following well-known verse: "मन्ते हीन: स्वरनो वर्णतो वा"? The words here are not in the ablative, but in the Instrumental case i. e. स्वरंण वर्णन वा हीन: ॥

अतिग्रहाष्यथनश्लेषेष्यकर्त्तार तृतीयायाः ॥ ४६ ॥ पदानि ॥ अतिग्रह, अब्यथन, क्लेपेषु, अकर्त्तार, तृतीयायाः, (तसिः) ॥

्रवृत्ति । अतिकस्य प्रहेर ऽतिप्रहः । अचलनमृत्ययनम् । त्रेषे निन्हा । अतिप्रहादिविषयं यो तृतीयां तहनाह्वा सप्तिः प्रस्ययो भवति सा चे स्कर्तार न भवति ।

46. The affix tasi comes after that Instrumental case which does not denote an agent, and is governed by a verb having the sense of "to excel", "not to give way", and "to blame".

Thus वृत्तेनातिगृह्यने or वृत्त्तनाञ्जिगृह्यने चारित्रेण or चास्त्रिनाञ्जिग्ह्यने॥ This means when a person of good conduct surpasses others through his conduct, he is said 'to have excelled through his conduct and character''. So also वृत्तेन or वृत्तता न व्यथने: similarly चरित्रेन or चरित्रतो &c, the sense being he does not succumb or is not moved owing to his strength of conduct or character. Similarly वृत्तेन or वृत्तनः क्षिप्तः, चरित्रेण or चरित्रन क्षिप्तः 'blamed owing to his bal conduct'.

Why do we say "when not denoting an agent"? Observe देवदर्सन धिष्ठ "blamed by Devadatta".

हीयमानपापयोगाच ॥ ४७ ॥ पदानि ॥ हीयमान, पाप, योगान्, च, (तिसः) ॥ वृत्ति ॥ अकर्त्तार नृतीयया इत्येव । शियमानन पापन च योगा यस्य नद्वाचिनः शब्दात्पम या नृतीया विशेष्ट क्तिस्कर्त्तारे नदन्ताहा तीस प्रत्येया भवति ।

47. And the affix tasi comes optionally after a word ending in the third case-affix, when such word is joined to the verb "hiya", or the noun "pâpa"; not denoting an agent.

The words अकर्नार and नृतीयाया: are understood in this aphorism. Thus agin हीयने or बृत्तनों हीयने ॥ श्वास्त्रिण हीयने or श्वास्थित ॥ So also in constructed with the word पाप एक बृत्तन पाप एक बृत्तन पाप ॥ श्वास्त्रिण पाप एक श्वास्त्रितः पाप ॥

use of the affix is in places other than those where censure is meant: in other words, it comes where no censure is implied but a simple fact is mentioned. Where censure is implied, the affix tasi would come by force of the preceding aphorism V. 4. 46.

The word अक्रनेरि being understood here also, the affix does not come when the 3rd case-affix has the force of an agent: as देवह सेन हीयते॥

पष्ट्या व्याश्रये ॥ ४८ ॥ पदानि ॥ पष्ट्याः, विश्वये, (तिसः) ॥ बृत्तिः॥ नानापक्षसमाधये। व्याश्ययः। व्याश्ययं गम्यमान पष्टपन्ताद् वा तसिः प्रत्ययो भवति ।

48. The affix tasi comes optionally after a word ending in the sixth case, when the sense is that of a partyname or faction.

Taking sides with one faction or another is called **व्याभय** ॥ Thus देवा शर्मुतम्य पक्षेटभवत् अर्देनताटभवन् ॥ "The Devas became Arjunites". So also शाहित्याः कर्णताटभवन् "The Adityas became Karnastes".

Why do we say "when it denotes a Party-name?" Observe, वृक्षस्य ग्राखा "the branch of the tree".

रोगाचापनयने ॥ ४९.॥ पदानि ॥ रोगात, च, अपनयने, (तमि) ॥ वृत्तिः॥ गेगो व्याधिः। तद्वाचिनः शब्बद्या पष्टी विभक्तिः, तक्ताश्चा तसिः प्रत्ववो अवति अपनयने गम्यमान ।

49. The affix tasi comes optionally after a word denoting a disease, ending in the sixth case, when the healing of the same is denoted.

The word राग means 'disease', and अपनयन means 'healing', 'curing'. Thus प्रवाहिकायाः प्रतीकारं कुरु = प्रवाहिकान कुरु; so also छिईकानः कुरु॥

Why do we say 'when healing is meant? Observe प्रवाहिकायाः प्रकोपनंकुरु ॥

अभृततङ्गावे रुश्वस्तियोगे संपद्यकर्तीर चिवः ॥५०॥ पदानि ॥अभृततङ्गावे, रु, भू, अस्ति, यांगे, सम्पद्य, कर्तीर, चिव ॥

्रवृत्तिः ॥ कारणस्य विकाररूपेण भूतस्य तद्रात्मना भावी ऽभूनतद्भावः । संपद्मतः कत्ती सपद्मकर्त्ता । संपद्म-कर्त्तीः वर्त्तमानातृपातिपदिकादभूत तद्भावे गस्यभाने क्रुभुक्ति निर्धानुभियोगे च्चिः प्रत्ययो भवति ।

50. The affix chyi comes after a word, when the agent has attained to the new state expressed by the word, what the thing previously was not, and when the verbs kri 'to make', \(\frac{\pi}{4}\) 'to be', and \(\frac{\pi\pi}{4}\) 'to be' are conjoined with it.

The words अध्रतादांव are not words of Panini, but of the Vartika-Kara, and read into the sutra by the author of Kasika. When something or somebody has become that which is expressed by the stem, then this affix दिव

is added. When the cause of a thing arrives at the state of being that very thing so produced, it is said to be abhutatadbhuva—'the state of that what it was not'. The agent of the action of attaining is called sampadya kartá, it was not'. The agent of the action of attaining is called sampadya kartá, it was not'. The agent of the action of attaining is called sampadya kartá, Thus अग्रक: गुक्र: सम्पद्धतं, त कर्गात गुक्रा कर्गात "he whitens"—when some one who is not white becomes whit: i e. some one makes him so, then we say गुक्र कर्गात ॥ So also गुक्रा भवात, गुक्रा स्थात मिलन गुक्रा नर्गत ॥ The word गुक्रा is thus formed:—गुक्र + चित्र = गुक्र : i + the अ : f Sukla is changed into i by VII. 4, 32 and the whole affix is elided by VI. 1. 67) गुक्री ॥ Similarly पटा कर्गात पटा कर्य कर्गात पटा कर्य कर्गात पटा कर्य कर्गात पटा कर्य कर्य कर्गात पटा कर्गात पटा कर्य कर्गात पटा कर्गात पटा कर्य कर्गात पटा कर्य कर्गात पटा कर्य कर्य

Why do we say 'becoming that what it was not'? Observe 亚南南河 'he makes white'. Here the thing that has been made white is not expressed, and hence no affixing takes place.

Why do we say "when conjoined with the verbs कु. भू and अस?"
Observe अग्रक गुक्रो जायंत. The verb here is जन 'to produce', and hence no affixing. Why have we used the words sampadya kartari 'the agent that has attained', for even without then we, the words abhuta tadbhava 'becoming what the thing previously was not', would imply that the attainment was of the agent? The use of sampadya lartary hows that the attainment spoken of here should be of the 'agent', and not of any other karaka, as, अन्त्रमुद्ध देवाई अर्थान 'becoming in the temple what was not's forcing the temple, such as a free Red. Here the karaka is locative and not a jeut, and the becoming of what the thing previously was not refers to location and not to agency. Hence no affir is added here

अरुमेनश्चश्चश्चेतोरहोरज्ञमां लोपश्च॥'५१॥ पदानि ॥ अरुम्, मनस् , चक्षुष्,चेतम् रहम् , रजमाम् लोपः, च ॥ वृत्ति ॥ अरु प्रकृतीनामन्तस्य लोपो अर्वात श्विभ प्रथयः ।

51. The affix chyi comes after the words arms, manas, chakshus, chetas, rahas, and rajas, and there is clision of their final consonant.

The affix िष्ट्र would have come after these words by force of the last softra which is of unit real application, the present softra is made moder to teach, the elither of the consmant. Thus अनुरुक्त सम्पद्धित न कर्गान अरू कर्गान, अरू नवित, अर्थ के उपनी कर्गान, भवित or न्यान, so also उपनुतिविभित्ती, विभित्ती, and विभिन्नी कर्गान or नयान or नयान । The short soft अरू and पशु हि lengthened by VII. 4, 2%, and the word the other words is changed into the VII. 4, 32.

्यिभाषा स्वाति कात्रस्ये ॥ ५२ ॥ - पदानि ॥ यिभाषा, स्वाति कार्त्वे ॥ - वृत्तिः॥अनुनतद्वारं कृतुस्तियोगं सपद्यकर्त्तरीति सर्यनतृवत्तेते । अस्ति(त्वपदे विभाषा सार्ति प्रदार्व भवति कार्त्वेषे गम्यमाने । 52. The affix sati may be employed optionally in the sense of chvi, when something is changed in all its parts into something else.

The whole phrase "when the agent has attained to a state it previously had not and the verbs kri, bhû and asti are in conjunction", is understood here. The affix सानि is employed when the original is changed in its totality (कृष्ट्न). Thus अग्रिसाद भवित शक्क्ष्म "the whole weapon is in a blaze—has become fire". We may also say अग्री भवित शक्क्षम "So also उदक्कसाद भवित लवणम or उदकी भवित लवणम "The salt becomes all water".

Why do we say "in its totality"? Observe एकंद्रश्चन पर शुक्री भवति "the cloth whitens in part".

The word "optionally" shows that the affix chvi also comes in the same sense. While the optional affixing of these terminations chvi, sati &c is governed by the Maha-vibhasha of sutra IV. 1. 82 (see V. 3. 1).

अभिविश्वी संपदा च ॥'९३॥ पदानि ॥ अभिविश्वी, सम्पदा, च, (साति)॥
वृत्तः ॥ आंशविधिप्रभिव्याप्ति । अभिविधी गम्यमाने व्यितिषये साति मन्यया भवति संपदा योगे, चका-रास्कृभार्स्तिभिष्ठा .

53. The affix sati comes after a word in the sense of chvi, when it is in construction with the verb sam-pad, and the meaning is that all things of a kind are changed into some thing else, though partially.

The word अभिविधि means 'pervasion'. The force of the word ज in the sûtra is that the same sense is expressed when the verbs कृ. भू and अस are in construction as well. By drawing the anuvritti of the word vibhasha into this sûtra, we may, in the alternative, employ the affix ज्या in the same sense of abhividhi: but then it must be followed by the verbs कृ. भू and अस only and not by the verb संपद ॥

Thus अग्निसात् संपद्मते ्व अग्निसात् भवति; उदकसात् संपद्मते व भवति &c. Or उन्ती भवति वर अग्नी भवति ॥

What is the difference between the words abhividhi and kartsnya of these two sutras? Where all things of similar origin get changed, though it be partially only, it is called abhividhivikara. As, अस्वां सेनावाम् उत्पातन सर्वच ग्रावम अग्निसान् सम्पद्यतः or वर्षास सर्वच मवनम् उद्करात् सम्पद्यते ॥ Here सर्व has the force of मकार कास्त्रचे, namely, all things belonging to the kind of weapons such as swords, lances and all things of the nature of salt, but not these things individually in its totality. While the word kartsnya means that one thing in all its parts assumes the form of another thing. In short, the difference between these two words is this: when one object is changed in all its parts,

it is kartsnya change, when many objects are changed in some of their parts, it is abhividhi change.

तद्धीनवचने ॥ पद्ति ॥ ५४ ॥ तद्धीनवचने, (साति) ॥

वृक्तिः । अभूततकावद्दाति निवृत्तम् अर्थान्तरोपादानात् कृभुस्तियोगे संपदा चिति वर्तते । सद्धीनं तदायनं तस्त्वामिकामित्यर्थः । स्वामिसामान्यमीशितव्यसामान्यं च तद्धीनशब्देन निर्दिद्यते । स्वामिविशेषवाध्यनः प्रातिपदिकारिशितव्य ऽभिधेये सातिः प्रत्ययो भवति कृभुस्तिभिः संपदा च योगे ।

54. The affix sati comes after a word expressing 'a master or lord', in the sense of 'dependent upon this', when it is in conjunction with the above verbs kri, bhû asti, and sam-pad.

The anuvritti of अभूततज्ञावे ceases here, as a different sense altogether is assigned to the affix. The anuvritti of the four verbs Kri &c, however, runs into the sûtra. The word त्रशीन means 'under the supremacy or control of that', 'under the proprietorship of that'. Proprietor in general and the object of rulership in general are indicated by the word tadadhina. Thus राजाशीनं करोति = राजसान् करोति "he (a king) brings it (a kingdom) under his dominion". Similarly राजसान् स्यान् or भवति or संपद्यते ॥ So also ब्राह्मणसाद् भवति, करोति, स्यान् or संपद्यते ॥

देंचे त्रा च ॥ ५५ ॥ देये, त्रा, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तदधीनवचनइत्यतुवर्त्तते । तस्य विद्योषणं देयमहणम् । दातव्यं देयं, तदधीने देये मा प्रत्ययो अग्रति चकारास्सातिम कुभुस्तिभिः संपदा च योगे ।

55. The affix trâ comes in the sense of 'to be given to that', as well as the affix sâti, in conjunction with the above verbs kri, bhû, asti and sampad.

The phrase "dependent upon that" is understood here also. The word देखं qualifies the above phrase. When a thing which is known as a proper gift for the Brahmaṇas, is put under their control by offering it to them, then the affix trâ is employed. Thus ब्राह्मणाधीनं देखं करोति = ब्राह्मणमा or ब्राह्मणमान करोति "He gives it to the Brâhmaṇas, as it is an object which ought to be given to them". ब्राह्मणमा भवति "it becomes given to the Brahmans". So also with बात् and संपद्यते ॥ Why do we say "when the sense is that of to be given"? Observe राजसाद भवति राष्ट्रम् ॥

देवमनुष्यपुरुषपुरुमत्येभ्यो द्वितीयासप्तम्योर्बहुलम् ॥ ५६॥ पदानि॥ देव, म नुष्य, पुरुष, पुरु, मत्येभ्यः, द्वितीया, सप्तम्योः बहुलम्, त्रा॥ नृत्तिः ॥ सातिर्निनृत्तः नामस्ययो ऽनुनर्तते । देवादिभ्यः मातिपिन्केभ्यो (हतीयासप्रम्यन्तेभ्यः वा प्रस्त्रयो भवति बहुलम् ।

56. After the words deva, manushya, purusha, puru and martya ending in the 2nd or 7th case, the affix trâ

is diversely employed, having the force of the accusative or locative case.

The anuvitti of sâti ceases, that of trâ continues. The verbs kṛi, bhû and asti also have no scope here. This is a general sûtra. Thus देवाब् गच्छति = देवचा गच्छति, देवेषु यसाति = देवचा वसति ॥ So also मनुष्यमा, पुरुषमा, पुरुषा, and मर्श्यमा ॥

By using the word 'diversely' in the aphorism it is intended that the affix comes in this sense after other words also; as बहुवा जीवती मनः॥

अन्यक्तानुकरणाद्यजवराद्धांद्वितौ डाच् ॥ ५७ ॥ पदानि ॥ अन्यकानुकरणात्, द्यच्, अवराद्धांत्, अनितौ डाच् ॥

्रवृत्तिः ॥ यत्र ध्वनावकारावया वर्णा विशेषरूपेण न व्यष्यन्तं सा ऽब्यन्तः । तस्यातुकरणमध्यक्तानुकरणमः । ह्यन् अवरार्द्धं यस्य तद् द्वाजवरार्धम् । अवरशब्दीपकर्षे । यस्यापकर्षे कियमाणे सुष्ठ न्यूनमर्द्धे द्वाष्टकं संपद्मते तस्मावब्यकानुकरणावनितिपराड्डाष्ट्रप्रययो भवति ।

57. The affix dach comes after the half of a word denoting an imitation of an inarticulate sound, when such half consists of at least two syllables, and when it is not followed by the quotation-mark 'iti'.

The sound in which the letters or our &c are not distinctly expressed is called avyakta 'unmanifest' or 'inarticulate'. The imitation of such a sound is called avyakta-anukarana. That whose half consists of at least two syllables is called dvyajavarårdha, that is a polysyllabic word of four syllables or more when doubled, the smallest number of whose vowels are two. not less, when halved. The phrase "when joined with kri, bhû and asti" is understood here. The affix comes after that word which when reduplicated is such that its half (ardha) is at least (avara) of two syllables (dvyach). When the affix are is added there is reduplication of the word. That is first the word is reduplicated and then the affix is added. Thus get is a sound imitation word. By reduplication it becomes प्रयुक्त (c. g. प्रत्+प्रत्=प्रप् प्रतः the final a of the first word is changed in to the form of the next letter a, and then for two q one is substituted by VI. 1. 100). Thus queque quite = queque करोति "he makes a sound like patat patat". So also with भवति and स्यात् ॥ So also रमत्रमा करोति, भवति or स्यात्॥ The final अन् of पटपटत् is elided by VI. 4. 143 before the affix and having an indicatory at the real affix being an II

Why do we say "when it is name of an imitative sound?" Observe रेपन करोति "it makes or turns to stone". Why do we say "after that half which consists of at least two vowels"? Observe अन् करोति 'he utters the exclamation srat'. Why do we say "at least"? Observe खरटखरटा करोति where the half consists of more than two syllables and the rule still applies. So

also **प्**यट्चपरा करोति ॥ Why do we say "when इति does not follow"? Observe परिति करोति (VI. 1. 98). The ज़ of डाज् is for the sake of accent, it prevents the circumflex (swarita) accent. Thus, यट्पर्टी + असि ॥ Here first the ज्ञा of आसि which was udâtta, becomes anudâtta by VIII. 1. 28. Then by VIII. 2. 5, और of टा and ज्ञा of आसि coalesce into an udâtta आ, as यट्परासि ॥ But then comes in rule VIII. 2. 6 which would make this ज्ञा optionally svarita, the indicatory ज्ञा prevents it. Some read द्वाजवराधीन, the य however does not change the sense

रुओ द्वितीयतृतीयदाम्बबीजात्रुपी ॥ ५८ ॥ पदानि ॥ रुझः द्वितीय, शम्य, बीजात, रुपी, (डाच्) ॥

बृत्तिः ॥ दितीयतृतीयादिभ्यः शब्देभ्यः कृषाविभिषेयायां उप्प प्रत्ययो भवति कृभो योगे नान्यत्र ॥

58. The affix dach comes after the words dvitiya, tritiya, samba, and bija when connected with the verb kii, and meaning to plough in such a way.

The repetition of the word कृ in this sûtra indicates that the मृ and ध्रास्ति are not to be taken. Thus द्वितीया कराँति = द्वितीयं कर्ष (= विलेखनं) कराँति 'he makes the second ploughing of the field'. So also नतीया कराँति, शम्बा कराँति 'he makes the field ploughed contrariwise to what it was ploughed before = अनुसंस क्रयं क्षेत्रं पुनः प्रतिलोमं कृपात ॥ So also बाजी कराँति = सहवीजन विलेखन कराँति ॥

Why do we say when meaning "to plough"? Observe दितीय करोति पदम् ॥

संख्यायाश्च गुणान्तायाः ॥ ५२ ॥ संख्यायाः, च, गुणान्तायाः, (डाच्) ॥
वृक्तिः ॥ कृत्र इत्यतुवर्त्तते, कृषाविति च । सख्यावाचितः शह्यस्य गुणशस्त्रो ऽन्त समीपे यत्र संभवि
सा संख्या गुणान्तेत्युच्यते । तादशात्पातिपरिकात्कृषार्वाभपेयायां डाच प्रत्ययो भवित कृत्रो योगे ॥

59. The affix dach comes after a Numeral followed by the word guna, the sense being to plough so many times.

The word क्र is understood here. Thus द्विगुणा or विग्रुणा करोति क्षेत्रम "he ploughs the field twice or thrice" = द्विगुणं विलेखनं करोति क्षेत्रस्य ॥

Why do we say "when meaning to plough"? Observe द्विगुणां करोति रक्तुम् "he doubles the rope".

समयाश्च यापनायाम् ॥ ६० ॥ पदानि ॥ समयात्, च, यापनायाम्, (डाच्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ क्रम इत्येवे । कृषाविति निवृत्तम् । कर्तस्यस्यावसरमाप्तिः समयस्तस्यातिकमणं यापना । समयः शक्तायापनायां गम्यमानायां डाच् प्रत्यया भवति कृत्रो योगे ॥

60. The affix dach comes after the word samaya when a follows, when the sense is that of 'neglecting'.

The word कु is understood here also. The anuvritti of कृष ceases. The getting of leisure from the duties is called समय or 'time'; the neglect of poss of such time is meant by the word यापना ।। Thus समया करोति = कालकार करोति

(अद्यों में पारवदयं, श्वः परश्वो वास्य समय इत्यवं यो बहुपु दिवसेषु अतिवर्त्तते, स एवमुच्यते) 'who procrastinates'. Why do we say when the sense is that "neglecting"? Observe समयं करेगित "he makes time".

सपत्वनिष्पत्वाद्तिवयथने ॥ ६१ ॥ पदानि ॥ सपत्र, निष्पत्वात् , अतिव्यथने ॥ वृत्तः ॥ कृम इत्येव । सपन्ननिष्पन्नशब्दाभ्यामतिव्ययने उत्त्व प्रत्ययो भवति कृमो योगं सति ॥

61. The affix dach comes after the words sapatra, and nishpatra followed by the verb kri, when the sense is that of causing intense pain.

The word क् is understood here also. The word ati-vyathana means violent pain. Thus सपत्रा करोति मृगं व्यापः = सपत्रं शन्मस्य शरीरे प्रवेशयित "the hunter pierces the stag with the arrow so violently that the feathered part of the arrow also enters the body". So also निष्पत्रा करोति । शरीराच् छरमपरपार्थे निष्कामयित "he pierces so voilently that the arrow entering one side comes out of the other with its feathers". Why do we say when meaning to cause violent pain"? Observe सपत्रं वृक्षं करोति जलसचकः, निष्पत्रं वृक्षतलं करोति भूमिशोधकः॥

निष्कुलान्निष्कोषणे ॥ ६२ ॥ पदानि ॥ निष्कुलान् , निष्कोपणे , (डाच्) ॥ वृत्तः ॥ कृत्र इत्येव । निषकुलकाकात्रिषकोषणे वर्त्तमानात्कृत्रो योग डाच् प्रत्यया भवति ॥

62. The affix dach comes after the word nishkula followed by the verb \mathbf{z} , when the sense is 'to disembowel'.

The verb क should be read into the sûtra. The word निष्कांषण means to bring the inner organs out, or to eviscerate. Thus निष्कुला करोति पश्च "he disembowels or guts the animals". निष्कुला करोति गाँडमम "he takes out the kernel or seeds of the pomegranite". Why do we say "when meaning to disembowel or take out the kernel"? Observe निष्कुलान् करोति शशून् "he makes the enemies family-less".

सुखप्रियादानुलोम्ये ॥ ५३ ॥ पदानि ॥ सुख, प्रियात्, आनुलोम्ये (डाच्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सुखप्रियशस्त्राभ्यामानुलोम्य वर्त्तमानाभ्यां क्रमो योगं डाच् प्रत्यया भवति ।

63. The affix dach comes after the words sukha and priya, followed by kri, when the meaning is ('to concede' 'gratify') 'to go with the grain'.

The word भानुलोभ्य means 'agreeability', 'to conform to the wishes of the object of adoration'. Thus सुखा करोति. प्रिया कराति स्वामिनम् = स्वाम्योर्शेश्चन मारा ध्यति "tries to please the heart of the master &c". This affix comes when, while doing a pleasant or agreeable thing, the idea is to please another by such an act. Otherwise observe: सुखं करोति or प्रयं करोति औषधपानम् "the drinking of medicines gives pleasure &c".

इःखात्प्रातिलोम्ये ॥ ६४ ॥ पदानि ॥ दुःखात्, प्रातिलोम्ये, (डाच्) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ क्रम दृश्वेव । दुःखबाध्शत्मातिपविकात्मातिलोम्य गम्यमीन दाच् प्रत्ययो भवति कृमी योगे ॥

64. The affix dach comes after the word duhkha followed by kri, when meaning to do something against the grain or "to contravene".

The verb द्ध is understood and pratilomya means 'to oppose' or "to act against another's wishes", "to pain the heart of one's master &c". As दु:प्त क्योंने क्या "the servant pains the master".

Why do we say "when meaning to go against the grain"? Observe द्वःखं करोति कदत्रम्॥

शूलात्पाके ॥ ६५ ॥ पदानि ॥ शूलात्, पाके, डाच् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ क्रम इत्येव । शूलग्रन्शत्पाकविषये डाच् प्रत्ययो भवति कृत्रो योग ॥

65. The affix dach comes after the word sula followed by kri, when the sense is that of roasting.

Thus शूर्ल पचित = श्रुला करोति मांसम् "he roasts the meat on a spit". Why do we say "when meaning to roast"? Observe शृष्टं करोति कदश्रम् "the bad food causes colic".

सत्यादशपये ॥ ६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ सत्यात् , अशपये, (डाच्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कृत्र इत्येव । सत्यशब्दाक्शपये डाच् पत्ययो भवति कृत्रो योगे ॥

66. The affix dach comes after the word satya, followed by kri, when not meaning to swear.

The word सस्य means 'truth' as opposed to 'falsehood'. Sometimes it means to swear, as in the sentence "सस्यन शापयेद निमम्"॥ This latter sense is prohibited. Thus सस्या करोति विनक् भाण्डम् "the merchant concludes the bargain of the goods i. e. he settles that he will purchase these wares". Why do we say 'when not meaning to swear'? Observe सस्यं करोति ब्राह्मणः "the Brahmana swears".

मद्रात्परिवापणे ॥ ६७ ॥ पदानि ॥ मद्रात्, परिवापणे, (डाच्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कृम इत्येव । मद्रशस्त्रात्परिवापणे डाच् प्रत्यया भवति कृमा यांगे ॥

67. The affix dach comes after the word madra followed by kri, in the sense of 'to shave'.

The word परिवापण means 'to shave' 'to raze'. The word मह means 'auspicious'. Thus मङ्गलं मुण्डनं करोति = महा करोति ॥

Vârt:—So also after the word भन्ना; as भन्ना करेगति नापितं कुमारं "the bar ber shaves the hair of the boy on the auspicious occasion".

Why do we say when meaning 'to shave'. Observe मह or भन्न करोति ।

समासान्ताः ॥ ६८ ॥ पदानि ॥ समासान्तः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अधिकारीयमापादपरिसमाप्ते,ये प्रत्यया विहिमास्त समासस्यान्तावववा एकदेशा भवन्ति, नदूषह-वृत्त गृद्धान्तदति वेदिनव्यम् ।

68. The following affixes are added to the ends of compounds without changing their sense.

This is an adhikara or regulating sûtra: and governs all sûtras upto the end of this chapter. All the affixes to be ordained here after become the final part and integral portion of a compound, so that whenever a compound is formed, these affixes must be added to complete the compound. These affixes are useful in forming the Avyayî bhâva, the Dvigu, the Dvandva, the Tatpurusha and the Bahu-vrihi compounds: in fact so long as these affixes are not added, the compounds do not get the designation of Avyayibhava &c. Thus , उप + राजर = उपराजन : now before this word can be properly called an Avvavibhava, we must clide the final अन by adding the samasanta affix दच (V. 4. 108), and we get the form उपराज, to which अम is added by II. 4. 83 and we have उपराजम, so also अधिराजं ॥ So also द्विपुरी, त्रिपुरी the samasanta क्ष being added to प्र by V. 4. 74, then the feminine affix होए by IV. 1. 21, the whole word हिपुर being called Dvigu. So also, कटकवर्लावनी and शङ्खनपरिणी ॥ Here the affix द्वाने (V. 2. 128) is added to the whole, samasanta word करकवलय &c which gets the name of Dvandva. Similarly विधुरः (विगतीधुरः), मैधुरः (पगतीधुरः). Here the whole samasanta (V.474) word gets the name of Tatpurusha, and hence the first memberretainsits accent by VI.2.2, namely udatta. (phit IV.12and13) द्वार्थाः, नी व it being Bahuvrihi, the first member retains its accent, namely acute on the final. as उपे:, निचै: have been taught as antodâtta in the very list of Svarådi (I. 1. 37).

As a general rule all affixes come at the end of a word (II. 1. 2), what is the use of employing the word "anta" in this sûtra? It means that when words like avyaythhava &c are employed, they mean words having those affixes already at their end. Thus the Dvigu compound of दि पुर=दिश्र + अ (V. 4.74)=दिश्र : so that when rule IV. 1.21 says that the feminine of Dvigu compounds ending in अ take दे, it refers to Dvigu compounds which have already taken the samasanta affix अ, otherwise the rule IV, 1.21 would not have applied, for strictly speaking द्विश्र ends in र and not in अ ॥ Similarly rule V. 2.128 ordaining दिन after Dvandva compounds, means that the affix comes after a Dvandva compound that has already taken the samasanta affix to (V. 4.106), as कोश + निषद = कोश + निषद + र स् (V. 4.106) कोशनिषदं, कोशनिष्दिनी ॥

षृति ॥ यान् शब्दासुपादाय समासान्ता विधीयन्ते राजाहः सिख्य्यष्टजित्येवमादीन् यदा ते पूजनान् पूजन-विचनात्यरे भवन्ति तवा समासान्तो न भवति ॥

न पूजनात् ॥ ६९ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, पूजनात् (समासान्ताः) ॥

वात्तिकम् ॥ पूजायां स्वतिमहणं कर्तव्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ प्राग्वहुत्रीहिमहणं च कर्त्तव्यम् ॥

69. The samâsânta affixes are not applied to those words, the first member of which is a word expressing praise.

Later on will be mentioned certain words which when standing as member in a compound take these samasanta affixes. The present rule prohibits the application of those affixes when such words are preceded by a word expressing praise. Thus V. 4. 91 ordains the affix टच् when the wodr राजन enters a compound, as, महा + राजन = महा + राजन + टच् = महाराजः, and not महाराजा। But सुराजा, अतिराजा, so also सुगाः, अतिराजाः (V. 4. 92 prohibited).

Vart:—The word expressing praise must be मु or अति and not any word expressing praise in general. Therefore, the prohibition does not apply in प्रमुश्ज and प्रमुश्ज ।

Vart:--This prohibition applies up to sûtra V. 4, 113 exclusive. Thus सुसक्यः, श्रांतसक्र्यः, स्वक्षः, अत्यक्षः, here the affix षच्च (V. 4, 113) is not prohibited.

किमः क्षेपे ॥ ७० ॥ पदानि ॥ किमः, क्षेपे, (समासान्तः, न) ॥ वृत्ति ॥ क्षेपे यः किशब्दस्ततः परस्य समासान्ता न भवति ॥

70. The samasanta affix is not applied to a word preceded by किम in the sense of reproach.

Thus कि + राजन् = किराजन् as किराजा यो न रक्षांत "He is no-king who does not protect". किसाखा योऽभिदृहाति, किगायों न वहति ॥ (V. 4. 91, V. 4. 92, H. 1. 64). The compounding here takes place by Rule H. 1. 64.

Why do we say 'when meaning reproach"? Observe कस्य राजा = किंगज किंसखः, किंगवः ॥

नञ्चस्तत्युरुपात् ॥ ७१ ॥ पदानि ॥ नञः, तत्युरुपात्, (समासान्तः, न) ॥ वृत्तः ॥ परं वश्यमाणा ये राजाइयस्तरन्तानत्युरुषास्तमासान्तां न भवति ।

71. The samâsânta affix does not come after a Tatpurusha compound of words like râjan &c, herein taught, when the negative pariicle $\overline{\tau}$ precedes them.

Thus अराजा, असखा, अर्गाः (V. 4.91 and 92 prohibited). Why do we say "after a Tatpurusha compound?" The same words preceded by the negative particle will take the samāsānta affix when forming compounds other than Tatpurusha, as अण्चां मानवकः, अधुरं शकटम् ॥ (V. 4.74 applied).

पथो विभाषा ॥ ७२ ॥ पदान्नि ॥ पथः, विभाषा, (समासान्त) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ नञस्तत्पुरुषात्रिति वर्त्तते।नमः पराय पथिन्दाष्ट्रस्तरन्तात्तत्पुरुषास्तमासान्ते। विभाषान भवित॥

72. The samasanta affix does not optionally come after a Tatpurusha compound of the word परिन् with नद्र ॥

This declares an option, where under the last sûtra the omission would have been necessary. Thus अपयम् or अपन्याः ॥ (See V. 4. 74 and II. 4. 30).

बहुवीही संख्येये डजबहुगणात् ॥ ७३॥ पदानि ॥ बहुवीही, संख्येये, डच्, धबहु, गणात्॥

वृत्तिः ॥ संख्वेये यो बहुत्रीहिर्वर्त्तते तस्मादबहुगणान्ताइडच् प्रत्ययो भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ उच् प्रकरणे संख्यायास्तरपुरुषस्योपसंख्यानं कर्तव्यं निश्चित्राद्यर्थम् ॥

73. The affix dach comes after a Bahuvrîhi compound denoting numeral, except when the last term of such compound is bahu and gaṇa.

This Bahuvrihi is formed by rule II. 2. 25. Thus उपवृक्षाः, उपविकाः, वर्षाविकाः, वर्षाविकाः, भासत्रदक्षाः, अवृश्दकाः, अधिकदक्षाः, द्विताः, पंचवाः, पंचवाः, ।

Why do we say 'denoting a numeral'? Observe चित्रग्रः, श्वलग्रः ॥ Why do we say 'not after bahu and gaṇa"? Observe, उपवहनः, उपगणाः ॥ The difference here is in the accent for had उच्च been added, it would have made the final of उपगण acute, but it not being so, the first member retains its accent, namely acute on the first.

Vart:—The Tatpurusha compouds of numerals like निश्चिष &c, take also the affix इच्॥ Thus निर्मतानि विश्वतः = निश्चिशानि वर्षाणि देवरन्तस्य 'Devadatta is more than thirty years old'॥ निर्मतिश्चिशतांगुनिभ्य = निश्चिशः खड्ढः 'the sword is more than thirty fingers long'.

श्रुक्पूर्व्यूःपथामानक्षे ॥७८॥ पदानि ॥ ऋक्,पूः, अप्, धूर्, पथाम्,अ,अनक्षे ॥
मृतिः ॥ बहुत्रीहाविति न स्वर्ध्यते । सामान्येन विधानम् । ऋक् पुर् अप् धुर् पथिन् इत्येवमन्तानां समासान् नामकारः प्रस्ययो भवति समासान्तो ऽक्षे न ॥

74. The affix a comes after rik, pur, ap, dhûr and pathin when finals in a compound, but not so when dhûr is in conjunction with aksha.

The anuvritti of the word bahuvrihi does not enter here. It applies to all compounds in general. The word अनसे qualifies धूर, as it cannot qualify the words ऋक &c.

Thus अनुष्यः बह्रुष्यः, अर्द्धर्षः, p(r): as, ललाटपुरम्, नान्दीपुरम्। ap as, द्वीपम् = (द्विर्गताः आपो बस्मिन्) = द्वि + अप् = द्वि + र्द्प् (VI. 3.97) = द्वीपं, अन्तरीपम्, समीपम् ॥ dhur, as, राजधुरा, महाधुरा ॥ pathin, as, जलपथः ॥

Why do we say "when not in conjunction with अस?" Observe, असस्य भू:=अक्षपूर, हृदशुरक्ष: ॥

The words अनुषः and बहुषः apply to students of Rik: thus अनृषः means "a boy who has not read the Rik". बहुष. "a Brahmana who has read many

Rig verses". The affix আ is not applied when it refers to the Vedas, as আ বান, ৰত্বৰ মুক্তৰ ॥

अच् प्रत्यत्ववपूर्वात्सामलोम्नः ॥ ७५ ॥ पदानि ॥ अच् प्राति, अनु, अव, पूर्व साम. लोम्नः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ प्रति भन्न भन इत्येवंपूर्वात्सामान्ताल्लोमान्ताच समासावच् प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

कृष्णोदक्षाण्डुपूर्वाया भूमेरच् प्रत्यवः स्पृतः । गोदावयाभ नद्याभ संख्वावा उत्तरे वदि ॥

75. The affix ach comes after the words sâma and loman, when prati, anu and ava precede them.

As प्रतिसामन, अनुसामन, अवसामन् ॥ प्रतिलोमन्, अनुलोमन्, अवलोमन् ॥

Vart:—The affix अन्य comes after the word भूमि preceded by the word कृष्ण, उत्क, पाण्डु, and also after the words गातावरी and नदी when preceded by numeral. As, कृष्णभूमः पाण्डुभूमः, उद्गभूमः ॥ पञ्चनदम्, समगोदावरम् (see II. 1. 20).

Vart:—The affix आच् is added to भूमि when preceded by a numera As, विभूमः भासावः, विभूमः &c, व्याभूमकं सूचं॥ This affix is added to words oth than those mentioned above: as पंधनाभः, कर्णनाभः, समराचः, विध्राचः, भराचः॥ Here the affix अच् is added to नाभि and रावि॥ All this can be done by dividing the above sûtra into two parts viz. (1) अच् (2) मस्वन्त &c. That is अच् comes after all compounds and (2) after सामन and लोमन preceded by मित्त &c.

अस्णो ऽदर्शनात् ॥ ७६ ॥ पदानि ॥ अस्णः, आदर्शनात्, (अच्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अजित्यनुवर्तते । वर्शनावन्यव यो ऽक्षिग्रक्षत्वन्तादच् प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

76. The affix ach comes after the word aksh when not meaning 'the eye'.

The word धार्च is understood here. Thus हवजासन, पुष्करासन्। These are Tatpurusha metaphors formed by II. 1. 56.

Why do we say "when not meaning the eye"? Observe क्राह्मणांति। How do you explain the forms क्षवराभः, गवाभः, which apparently contradict this rule, because क्षवराभ is a many-holed leather horse-veil through which the horses can see, and so also गवाभ is a window through which men see? This is no fault. The word वर्शन in the sûtra does not mean 'to see', here, but is a synonym of 'eye'.

अचतुरविचतुरसुचतुरस्त्रीपुंसथेन्यनदुहर्कसामवाक्मनसाक्षिभुवदारगवार्वष्ठीवपदृष्ठीवनकंदिवरात्रिदिवाहार्दिवसरजसनिदश्चेयसपुरुषायुषद्व्यायुष्व्यायुष्यंज्ञ्षजातो क्षमहोश्लदृद्धोक्षोपग्रुनगोष्ठभ्वाः॥ ७७ ॥ पदानि॥ अचतुर, विचतुर, सुचतुर, स्त्रीपुंसी, धेम्यनदुह, ऋक्साम, वाङ्मनस, अश्लिभुव, त्रारगव, उर्वष्ठीव, पद्यीव, नकं दिव, रात्रिन्दिव, अहार्देव, सरजस, निश्चेयस, पुरुषायुष, द्व्यायुष, ज्यायुष, ऋग्यज्ञुष, जातो स, महोस, द्वोस, उपग्रुष, गोष्ठभ्वाः॥

वृत्तिः ॥ अष्प्रत्यवान्ता एते चान्ता निपात्यन्ते । समोस व्यवस्थापि निपातनोदेव प्रतिपत्तव्या । वार्ष्तिकम् ॥ चतुरो ऽच्यकरणे प्रयुपाभ्यासुपसंख्यानम् ॥

77. The following words are irregularly formed by adding the affix ach:—achatura, vichatura, suchatura, stri-punsau, dhenv-anaduhau, rik-same, van-manase, akshi-bhruvam, dara-gavam, urvashthivam, padashthivam, naktam-divam, ratrim-divam, ahar-divam, sarajasam, nih-sreyasam, purusha-yusham, dvya-yusham, trya-yusham, rig-yajusham, jato-kshah, maho-kshah, vriddho-kshah, upasunam, and go-shthasvah.

The first three of these words are Bahuvrihi: अचतुरः = अह्दयान्यविध-मानानि वा चत्वारि बस्व 'that whose four are absent or non-existent'. विचतुरः = वि-गतानि चत्वारि बस्व "whose four are gone". घुचतुरः = शोभनानि चत्वारि बस्य 'whose four are good".

The next eleven words are Dvandva compounds. They are clear Thus सी च प्रमांश = स्वीपंसी 'the man and woman' but not here स्वियाः पुनान् (स्वियं मति प्रमान् श्रुरः) = स्त्रीप्रमान् "a brave towards women only". धेतुम अनद्रांम = धेन्वनडुहो "cow and bull". ऋक् च साम च = ऋक्साम्ने "the Rik and the Saman". वाक च म/ मनम = वाद्मनसे "the speech and mind". असि च भ्रुवी च = असिभ्रवम् "the eye the brow". The compound is singular as being parts of members of human body, (II. 4. 2). ताराम गावम = हारगवम् "the wives and cows". रात्रि च दिवा च □ पात्रिविषम् ॥ अरू + अधिवन्तौ + अच् = अर्वष्ठीवम् ॥ Here the final syllable (called &) is elided : so also पारी + अष्टीवन्ती = पर् + अष्टीव् + अच् = पर्छीवम् ॥ नक्तं च दिवा च = नक्तंदिवं 'by night and day'. These are two indeclinables having the force of locative, and this compounding is also irregular. The words अहर् and श्वि both mean 'day': the compound अहरिवस् is not, however, a superfluous compound of two synonyms. It is used here in a distributive sense = अहत्यहान "day by day". The word सरअसम् is an Avyayîbhava, meaning 'all', as सरजसमन्यवहरति ॥ The affix does not come when it is a Bahuvrihi: as सह+रजसा=सरजः पहुजम्॥ The word निः भेजसं चनिश्चितं मेबः and is a Tatpurusha: but not so in निभेत्रस्कः पुरुषः ॥ Then is the word पुरुषायुषम् a Genitive Tatpurusha=पुरुषस्यायुः ॥ Not so when it is a Dvandva, as पुरुष आयुष = पुरुषायुषी ॥ The words ह्यायुषम् and ज्यायुषम् are Samâhara Dvigu compounds. Therefore not here, इयोरायुः = ह्यायुः, ज्यायुः ॥ The word इत्यज्ञुषम् is a Dvandva. Therefore not here इत्यज्ञस्योन्मुग्यस्य = इत्यज्ञुरुन्मुग्यः (ब क्योवकृषि नन्यते) ॥ The three words ending in उस are Karmadhâraya. Not so when these are Bahuvrîhi: as जानोसा ब्राह्मणाः &c. The word उपशुनम् is an Avyayibhava = सना सनीपन् ॥ Here the non-elision of the final syllable, and

the change of व of अन् into उ (samprasarana), are irregular. The word नेष्ठियः is a Locative Tatpurusha, as गोष्ठेऽभाः = गोष्ठभः ॥

Vart:—The affix अच् comes after चतुर् when preceded by चि and उप, as चिचतुराः, उपचतुरा ॥

ब्रह्महस्तिभ्यां वर्श्वसः॥ ७८॥ पदानि॥ ब्रह्म, हस्तिभ्याम्, वर्श्वसः, (अच्)॥ वृत्तिः॥ ब्रह्महस्तिभ्यां परे। यो वर्शःशब्दस्तवनात्समासावच्यपथ्ययो भवति॥ वार्त्तिकम्॥ पद्मपराजभ्यां चेति वक्तव्यम्॥

78. The affix ach comes after the word varchas, when preceded in a compound by the words Brahma or hasti.

Thu क्रहावर्षसम्, हस्तिवर्धसम् ॥ Varchas means 'light', 'strength'.

Vart:—So also when Varchas is preceded by the words pallya and rajan: as, पल्ल्यक्षेसम् राजवर्धसम् ।।

अवसमन्धेश्यस्तमसः ॥ ७९ ॥ पदानि ॥ अव, सम, अन्धेश्यः, तमसः, (अब्)॥ कृतिः ॥ अव सम् अन्ध इत्येतेभ्या यः परस्तम शब्यस्तवन्तास्समासावन्त्र पत्ययो भवति ॥

79. The affix ach comes after the word tamas when preceded by the words ava, sam and andha in a compound.

Thus अवनमसम, सन्नमसम, अन्धनमसम् ॥

श्वसो वसीयःश्रेयसः ॥ ८० ॥ पदानि ॥ श्वसः, वसीयः, श्रेयसः, (अच्) ॥ शृक्तः ॥ श्वसः परी यौ वसीय श्रेयःशस्त्रैः नदन्तात्समासादच् प्रत्यया भवति ॥

80. The affix ach comes after the words vasiyas and sreyas, when they follow the word svas in a compound.

Thus श्रोवसीयसम्, भःभ्रेयसम्॥ These compounds belong to the class of Mayûravyańsakâdi (II. 1. 72) The word भ्रः is usually employed in blessing or praising the object expressed by the second term. Thus भ्र श्रेयसम्॥ श्रेयसम्॥ श्रेयसम्॥ The word श्रोवसीयसम् is a synonym of भः भ्रेयसम्॥ The word वसीयः is derived from वसु meaning "praiseworthy", "rich", by adding the affix श्रेयसम्॥ 7).

अन्वचतप्ताद्रहसः ॥ ८१ ॥ पदानि ॥ अनु, अच, तप्तात्, रहसः, (अच्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अनु अय तम इरेथेते थः परो यो रहदशस्त्रकृत्तास्समासादम् प्रस्रयो भवति ॥

81. The affix ach comes after the word rahas, when it follows anu, ava, and tapta in a compound.

Thus अनुरहसम् , अवरहसम् , तप्तरहसम् ॥

प्रतेरुरसः सप्तमीस्थात् ॥ ८२ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रतेः, उरसः, सप्तमीस्थात् , (अच्) ॥ कृतिः ॥ प्रतेः परो व उरःश्रद्धस्तदन्तात्समासादम् प्रत्यवां भवति स चेदुरःश्रद्धः सप्तमीस्थो भवति ॥ 82. The affix ach comes after the word uras when it follows the word prati in a compound, and it has the sense of the locative.

Thus प्रस्युरसम् = क्रसि वत्तर्स ॥ This is an Avyayıblıava compound, the indeclinable having the force of a vibhakti (II. 1. 6).

Why do we say "when having the sense of the locative?" Observe

अनुगवमायामे ॥ <३ ॥ पदानि ॥ अनुगवम्, आयामे, (अच्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अनुगविम् प्रत्यवानं निपात्यते आयामेऽभिधेव ॥

83. The word anugava is irregularly formed by adding the affix ach, and has the sense of "suited to the length of the cows".

Thus अनुगर्व द्यानं "the chariot suited to the length of the oxen". This compound is formed by II. 1. 16. Why do we say when meaning "the length"? Observe, गर्वा पश्चार्=अनुग्र ॥

द्विस्तावा त्रिस्तावा वंदिः ॥ ८४ ॥ पदानि ॥ द्विस्तावा, त्रिस्तावा, वेदिः ॥
कृतिः ॥ द्विस्तावा त्रिस्तावेति निपायते वेदिश्वतिभेदया भवति । अच् प्रत्ययष्टिलपे समासभ निपायते ।

84. The words dvistâvâ and tristâvâ are irregularly formed meaning a vedi or 'altar'.

The affix अच्च is added and the final syllable i. e. हर is elided. Thus दिस्तावा वेदिः "an altar twice as big as an ordinary one". जिस्तावा वेदिः "thrice as big as an altar". The words are compounds of दिः and जिः plus तावत् meaning "as much". Why do we say "when applied to an altar"? Observe दिः स्तावती रज्जुः ॥

उपसर्गाद्ध्वनः ॥ ८५ ॥ पदानि ॥ उपसर्गात्, अध्वनः, (अच्) ॥
विभिः ॥ उपसर्गात्यरो यो ऽश्वनशस्तवनात्समासाद् अच् प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

85. The affix ach comes after the word adhvan, preceded by an upasarga in a compound.

Thus प्रगतोऽध्वानं च प्राध्वा रथः, प्राध्वम् शक्तरं, निरध्वम्, प्रत्यध्वम् ॥

Why do we say "when preceded by an Upasarga"? Observe परमाध्या,

तत्पुरुषस्याङ्गुलेःसंख्याव्ययादेः ॥ ८६॥ पदानि ॥ तत्पुरुषस्य, अङ्गुलेः, संख्या, अव्ययादेः, (अच्)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ अङ्गुलिशस्त्रान्तस्य तरपुरुषस्य संख्यादेरव्ययादेशाच् प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

86. The affix ach comes after a Tatpurusha compound ending in the word anguli, when a Numeral or an Indeclinable precedes it.

Thus के अंग्रुलो प्रमाणमस्य = ह्यंग्रुलम् ॥ This compounding take place by II. 1. 51. This is a Tadhitartha compound, the taddhita affix मानक् being elided by the Vartika प्रमाण का किंग्रोनंस्वर् "there is always the elision of the affix मानक् denoting measure when a Dvigu compound is formed". See V. 2. 37 Vart.). So also when an Indeclinable precedes it: as निर्गतमंग्रुलिश्यो = निरंग्र कर्, अस्वग्रुलम् ॥ Why do we say when a Tatpurusha compound? Observe पंचां, क्रांत्र, अस्वग्रुलः पुरुषः ॥ The word "Tatpurusha" is understood in all the subsequent sûtras up to V. 4. 106.

अहस्सर्वेकदेशसंख्यातपुण्याच रात्रेः ॥८७॥ पदानि ॥ अहः, सर्व,एकदेश,संख्यात पुण्यात, च, रात्रेः ॥

्रवृत्तिः ॥ अहरादिश्यः परो यो राजिदाबदस्तदन्तस्य तत्पुरुषस्याच् प्रत्ययो भवति चकारात्संस्यादेरव्ययदेश। अहर्षहणं बन्दार्थम् । अहय राजिय, अहोराजः । सर्वराजः । एकदेशे । पूर्वे राजेः, पूर्वराजः । अपरराजः । पूर्वापराधरेति सगासः ॥

87. The affix ach comes after the word râtri, when preceded by ahan, or sarva, or a word denoting a portion of night, or sankhyâta or punya, when the compound is a Tatpurusha, as well as when a Numeral or an Indeclinable precedes the word râtri.

The anuvritti of संख्याच्यवांदः is drawn in to this sûtra by force of the word भ "and" of the sûtra. The word भहन् forms a Dvandva compound as भएक ग्राचिश्व = भहोराचः "day and night". So also सर्वगचः, पूर्वगचः 'the first part of night': भपरगचः 'the latter part of night. These are formed by II. 2. 1. So also संख्याता गाचिः = संख्यातगचः ॥ This compound is formed by II. 1. 57. So also पुण्या गाचिः = पुण्यगचः ॥ So also when compounded with a Numeral or an Indeclinable: as, द्वाची समाहत = द्विगचः, चिगचः, भिगचःने गाचिश्व = भिगवः। नेगाचः।

अह्योह प्रतेक्ष्यः ॥ ८८ ॥ पदानि ॥ अहः, अहः, प्रतेक्ष्यः ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ राजाहःसखिभवर्राजति वस्यति।तास्मन् परभूने अहत्रित्यतस्याहन हत्यवमादेशो भवति एतेभ्य उत्तरस्य।

88. For ahan is substituted ahna, when preceded by the above words, (and taking the affix tach to be mentioned in V. 4. 91).

When the affix रच् follows धाहन, and the latter is preceded by the words सर्व &c, then धाहन is substituted for धाहन ॥ By the term एतंन्यः "these words", is meant the numerals (with the exception of एक V. 4. 90) the Indeclinables, the words सर्व, संख्वात and words denoting a part of a day, for these are the words mentioned in the last sûtra. The word धाहन is also mentioned therein, but it is not taken here, for there can be no Tatpurusha compound of धाहन with धाहन ॥ The word पुण्य is also excluded by V. 4. 90. Thus क्योर्शोभैवः = ब्राह्मः, प्रवाहनः, धाहरितकान्तः = धारवहनः, निरहनः ॥ So also सर्वाहनः, (VIII. 4. 7), प्रांक्णः, धाराहनः, संख्याताहनः (according to some संख्याताहः V. 4. 90).

The ordaining of substitution is redundant according to the Vartika-kara. In his opinion, the sûtra अव्नः एसेन्द्रः alone would have been enough. The meaning then would have been "the affix अन् comes after the word अव्य when preceded by these words सर्व &c". The adding of अन् would produce the same result: as दि + अव्य + अव् = दि + अव्य + अव् (VI. 4. 134 the middle of sign is elided) = अव्य ॥ The only specific result which ह्न would have produced was to make the feminine of these words end in long (IV. 1. 15), and the elision of the final अन् of अव्य (VI. 4, 145). But the compounds of sign are masculine always (II. 4. 29), they can have no feminine: and as the desired form is आव्य: the sûtra VI. 4. 145 cannot apply. The affix sign is therefore, the proper affix and the substitution of sign for sign is redundant.

न संख्यादेः समाहारे ॥ ८९ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, संख्यादेः, समाहारे, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ संख्यादेस्तत्पुरुषस्य समाहारे वर्त्तमानस्याह शब्दस्याद्वादेशो न भवति ॥

89. This substitution of ahna for ahan, does not take place after a Numeral, when it forms a Collective noun meaning a number of days taken as a unity.

This substitution is prohibited in the case of Samahara-Tatpurusha.
Thus हे भहनी समाहते = ब्राहः, so also प्रवहः ॥ Here rule V. 4. 91 applies

Why do we say "when meaning a collective noun?" Observe इबोरह्नो-भेवो - धाइनः, ज्वहनः ॥ This is a Taddhitartha Dvigu compound formed by II. 1. 51; the affix अञ्च denoting तम अवः (IV. 3. 53) is elided by IV. 1. 88: and the final अञ्च of अहन् is elided by VI. 4. 145.

उत्तमिकाभ्यां च ॥ ९० ॥ पदानि ॥ उत्तम, एकाभ्यां च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उत्तमैकग्रव्यान्वां च परस्वाहन इत्यवनादेशो न भवति । उत्तमग्रव्योन्यवचनः पुण्वग्रव्यनाचेटे ॥

90. And also after the word that stands last in the above list (i. e. god) and eka, this substitution does not take place.

The word इसम means 'last'; and refers to पुण्य which is the last word in V. 4. 87. The word इसम 'last' is used instead of पुण्य as a वेचित्र ॥ Thus प्रवाह:, एकाहः ॥ Some include the penultimate word संख्यात also in the prohibition. According to them संख्याताहः is the proper form and not संख्याताहः ॥

राजाहरसाक्षिप्रयष्ट्य ॥ ९१ ॥ पदानि ॥ राजा, अहः, सिक्षप्रयः, टच् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ राजन् भहन् सिक्ष इत्वेदननतात्मातिपहिकार् टच प्रत्ववो भवति ॥

91. The affix tach is added to the words rajan, ahan, and sakhi, when standing at the end of a Tatpurusha compound.

Thus महाराजाः, महराजाः, परमाहः, उत्तमाहः (VI. 4. 145) राज्ञः सखा = राजसखः॥ क्षित्राणसखः॥ Why not so here महाणां राज्ञी = महराज्ञी instead of महराज्ञी॥ For according to the maxim "a pratipadika denotes, whenever it is employed in Grammar, also such a nominal stem as is derived from it by the addition of an affix denoting gender" (प्रातिपविकासहण लिङ्गविशिष्टस्यापि महण्म); the stem राज्य would denote the feminine also. To this we reply, that the construction of the sutra shows that the feminine राज्ञी is not to be taken. Because अहम being a prosodially lighter word than राज्य ought to have been placed first in the compound. Its not being so placed indicates that that form राज्य only is to be taken whose final vowel becomes lengthened into आ in compounding with अहम, i. e. राजा + अहम; and not राज्ञी + अहम ॥

गोरताद्धितलुकि॥ ९२॥ पदानि॥ गोः, अतद्धितलुकि, (टच्)॥
वृत्तिः॥ गोशव्यान्तानलुरुषाट्टच् पत्थयां भवति स चंत्तलुरुषस्तद्धितलुग्विषयो न भवति॥

92. The affix tach comes after में standing at the end of a Tatpurusha compound, when no elision of a Taddhita affix has taken place in forming such compound.

Thus परमगवः, उत्तमगवः, पंचगवम्, इद्यागवम्। Why do we say "when no Taddhita affix has been elided in forming the compound?" Observe, पंचभिग्मिः कीतः =पंचगुः (Here the affix ठक् V. 1. 37 is elided by V. 1. 28 and hence the samāsanta affix टच् is not added). So also इद्यागुः॥

Why do we say "when a Taddhita is elided"? The prohibition does not apply when a सुर् affix is elided: as राजगविष्टर्शन = राजगवियति (III. 1. 8 and II. 4.71).

Why do we say 'when there is clision'? Merely adding a Taddhita affix in forming a Tatpurasha, will not debar the samasanta affix: as पंचन्यों गोन्य आ गतं = पंचेगा + टच् + रूप्य (the tach is added by this sûtra, and the taddhita रूप to denote तत आगतः by IV. 3. 81)= पंचगवरूप्यम्, पंचगवन्यम्, दशगवरूप्यम्, दशगवरूप्यम्, दशगवरूप्यम्,

अग्राख्यायामुरसः ॥ ९३ ॥ पदानि ॥ अग्राख्यायाम्, उरसः (टच्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ दरः श्रद्धान्तात्तरपुरुषष्ट्रचृद्रययो भवनि स चेदुरःशस्त्रो ऽपाख्यायां भवनि ॥

93. The affix tach comes after the word was standing at the end of a Tatpurusha compound, when it has the sense of 'the most excellent of its kind'.

The word अम means 'the principal': as the word उरस् is the principal member of an animal, so by metonomy it has come to mean 'the principal'. Thus अभागं उरः = अभारसम् so also इस्युरसम् "the most excellent of horses or elephants".

Why do we say "when meaning the most excellent". Observe देवहर्त-स्वारः = देवदसारः "the breast of Devadatta".

अनोदमायस्सरसां जातिसंक्षयोः ॥ ९४ ॥ पदानि ॥ अनः, अदम, अयः, सरसाम, जाति, संशायोः, (टच्) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ अनस् अन्मन् अयस् सरम् इत्येवमन्तात्तत्पुरुषाष्ट्रच् प्रत्ययो भवति जाती सज्ञायां च विषये ॥

94. The affix tach comes after anas, asman, ayas, and saras when at the end of a Tatpurusha compound, it denotes a genus or a name.

Thus उपानसम्, अमृताभ्मः, कालायसम्, and मण्ड्रकसरसम् are examples of जाति words, while महानसम्, विण्डादमः लोहितायसम्, and अल्सरसम् are examples of संज्ञा ॥

Why do we say "when meaning a jâti or a sañjñâ?" Observe सदनः. संक्रमाः, सत्सरः ॥

ब्रामकीटाभ्यां च तक्ष्णः ॥ ९५ ॥ पदानि ॥ ब्राम, कीटाभ्याम, च, तक्ष्णः,(टच्) ॥ वृत्ति ॥ जातिसंत्रवारिति नातुवर्त्तते । मामकौटाभ्यां परा यन्तक्षन्शान्तः स्तरन्ता तत्पुरुषादृ स्तर्ययो भवति।

The affix tach comes after taksha when preceded by grâm and kauţa, in a Tatpurusha compound.

The anuvritti of jati and sanjña does not run into this sûtra. Thus मानस्य तक्षा = मानतक्षः, बहुनां साधारणः 'the public carpenter of all'. कुट्यां भवः = कौटः; कोरस्य नक्षा = कोटतकाः meaning स्वसन्तः कर्मजीवीः न कम्याचित्र्यातिबद्धः 'and independent artisan, not particularly bound under engagement to any one'.

अतेः श्रनः ॥ ९६ ॥ पदानि ॥ अतेः, श्रुनः, (टच्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ आतिशब्दात्यरा यः धन्शब्दस्तदन्तान्तपुरुषादृष् प्रत्यया भवित ॥

The affix tach comes after the word svan preceded by ati, in a Tatpurusha compound.

Thus अतिकान्त धानम् = अतिथो वराह. "the bear that surpasses the dog" i. e. ष्यवान "very swift". So अतिभ्या संवक्तः "the dog-surpassing servant i. e. more devoted to his master than a dog". So also अतिश्वी संवा "service worse than that of a dog"= अतिनीचासेवा॥

उपमानाद्रपाणिषु ॥ ९७ ॥ पदानि ॥ उपमानात्, अप्राणिषु , (टच) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उपमानवाची यः श्वदाब्दाऽप्राणियु वर्त्ततं तदन्तात्तरपुरुषादृच् प्रत्यया भवति ॥

The affix tach comes after the word svarf ending in a Tatpurusha compound, when another thing not being a living object is compared with it.

Thus आकर्षः भेर = आकर्षद्रः 'a dog-like bow'. फलकद्रवः "a dog-like blade". This compounding takes place by II. 1. 56.

Why do we say "when something is likened to it"? Observe न भा ज मभा लोहः "a clod of earth which is not a dog". This is not a very happy counter-example of Kasika: for in the case of नम् Tatpurusha compound there is express prohibition taught in V. 4. 71. The proper example should be निःश्वालारः ॥ Why do we say "when the thing compared is not a living being"? Observe वानरः श्वेव = वानरश्वा "a dog-like monkey".

उत्तरसृगपूर्वाद्य सक्थ्नः ॥ ९८ ॥ पदानि ॥ उत्तर, मृग,पूर्वात, च सक्थ्नः (टच्)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उत्तर मृग पूर्व इत्येतेभ्यः परंत यः सक्धिशब्दश्वकारादुपमानाद्यः, तरुन्तात्ततपुरुषाहुष् प्रत्ययो भवति समासान्तः ॥

98. The affix tach comes after sakthi when preceded by uttara, mriga, and pûrva in a Tatpurusha compound, as well as when a thing is compared with it.

By the forcee of the word च in the sûtra, we read in the word उपमा-नात् also. Thus उत्तरसक्यम्, मृगसकथम्, पूर्वसकथम् ॥ So also in फलकामिय सकिय = फल-कसक्थम् ॥

नावो द्विगोः॥ ९९॥ पदानि॥ नावः, द्विगोः, (टच्)॥ कृति ॥ नीककान्ताद द्विगोऽच्यत्ययो भवति समसान्तः॥

99. The affix tach comes after the word nau, when at the end of a Dvigu compound.

Thus हे नावा समाहने : हिनावम, so also ध्रिनावम ॥ Thus हिनावधनम, पंचनाव-प्रिय: are also formed. So also हान्यां नेश्यामागनं । हिनावस्यम, हिनावस्यम् (IV. 3. 31).

Why do we say 'when in a Dyegu compound'? Observe राजनी "the king's ship". The phrase अनांद्धन दुकि "when a Laddhita affix is not elided" of sûtra V. 4. 92 applies here also. Therefore टच्च does not apply in पंचिमनींभिः कीत: = पंचनीं:, वदानीः ॥

अर्द्धाच ॥ १०० ॥ पदानि ॥ अर्द्धान् , च, (टच्) ॥ बन्तिः ॥ अर्द्धशस्त्रात्वरं। यो नीशस्त्रम्तरन्तानास्पुरुषाष्ट्रस्ययो भवति ॥

when preceded by the word ardha, in a Tatpurusha compound.

Thus अर्द्ध नावः = अर्द्धनावन्॥ The compounding takes place by II. 2. 2. The compound is of neuter gender, and does not take the gender of the term as required by II. 4. 26: for gender is regulated by usage more than any grammatical rules (तोकाभ्रयस्य लिगस्य)॥

स्तार्याः प्राचाम् ॥ २०२ ॥ । पदानि ॥ स्तार्य्याः, प्राचाम्, (टच्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ हिगोरद्वांबर्ति इयमप्यत्वत्तेते । स्वरीक्षशान्ताद हिगोरद्वांस परा य स्वरीक्षश्यत्वात्तत्व्याः इच्याययो भवति प्राचामाचार्यायां मतेन ॥

101. To the word khârî, at the end of a Dvigu compound, and to the same, when preceded by the word ardha,

in a Tatpurusha compound, the affix tach is added, according to the opinion of the Eastern Grammarians.

The words दिशाः and अर्द्धात् are both understood here. Thus दे खार्थे समाहते व्यादास् or दिखारि । So also अर्थे खार्था = अर्थखारम् or अर्थखारी । According to padamanjari this sûtra could be dispensed with: as खार is synonymous with खारी, as दिखारं । And it will be governed by the Vârtika अन्येभ्यांऽाप दृश्यते खार सामाध्यम् under V. 1. 57 and 58, in Mahâbhashya.

द्वित्रिश्यामञ्जलेः ॥ १०२ ॥ पदानि ॥ द्वि, त्रिश्याम्, अञ्जलेः, (दच्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ दिविश्यां परा यो ऽञ्जलिशब्सनत्रन्तानीत्पुरुवाहस्पत्ययां भवति ॥

102. The affix tach is added to the word anjali, when preceded by dvi or tri, in a Dvigu Tatpurusha com-

pound.

Thus द्वायञ्जली समाहती = ह्यञ्जलम्, so also च्यञ्जलम्। The word द्विसीः is understood here also, so that when the compound is not a Dvigu, the rule does not apply. Thus द्वयोरञ्जलिः = द्वञ्जलि ।। The phrase "when a Taddhita is not elided (V. 4. 92)" is understood here also. Therefore the affix दच्च does not apply here: द्वाभ्यामंजलिभ्यां कीत = ह्यञ्जलिः ।। So also च्यञ्जलिः (V. 1. 28.) The phrase "according to the opinion of the Eastern Grammarians" V. 4. 101 is to be read into this sûtra. Thus in the alternative we have क्षञ्जलिभियः ॥

अनसन्तान्नपुंसकाच्छन्दासि ॥ १०३ ॥ पदानि ॥ अनसन्ताद, नपुंसकात्, छन्दसि,(टच्)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ अन्नतारसन्ताद्य नषुसकालिङ्गात्तत्पुरुषाटटच्यत्ययो भवति छन्हीस विषये ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ अनसन्तात्रपुंसकाच्छन्हास वावचनम् ॥

103. In the Chhandas, the affix tach comes after a Tatpurusha compound in Neuter Gender ending in अन् or अस ॥

Thus हस्ति + चर्मन् । हस्तिचर्मम् as in हास्तचर्मे जुहाति. so also क्रवभचमेंऽभिविचिति ॥ So also when a word lends in अस् as, हेवच्छन्इसानि । देव + छन्दस् हेव + छन्दस् + टच् = देवच्छन्दसम्) so also मनुष्य च्छन्दसानि ॥

Why do we say "when ending in अन् or अस्"? Observe बिन्दहारु जु-होति॥ Why do we say "in the Neuter"? Observe सुत्रामाण प्राथवी व्यागनहरूसम् ॥

Vârt:—The word वा "optionally" should be read into the sûtra. Therefore देख् is optionally added, as ब्रह्मसाम वर ब्रह्मसाम्, वेवच्छन्दः वर हेवच्छन्दसम्॥

ब्रह्मणो जानपदाख्यायाम् ॥ १०४ ॥ पदानि ॥ ब्रह्मणः. जानपदाख्यायाम्, (टच्)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ब्रह्मन्त्राह्मन्तात्तरपुरुषाष्ट्रप्यस्ययो भवति सनासेन चेदब्रह्मणो जानपदस्यमाख्यायते ॥

104. The affix tach comes after the word brahmana in a Tatpurusha compound, when the compound denotes a person belonging to a certain country.

The word जानपदः - जनपदेशु भदः 'belonging to a country'. This affix comes after that Tatpurusha the first member of which is a word denoting a country. Thus सुराष्ट्रेषु ब्रह्मा सुराष्ट्रबद्धाः, and अवन्तिबद्धाः "a Brahmana of Surashtra or Avanti". This is an example of Locative Tatpurusha compound.

Why do we say "when referring to the name of a country"? Observe देवडडा नारहः 'Narada the bard of the gods'.

कुमहद्भ्यामन्यतरस्याम् ॥१०५॥ पदानि॥ कु,महद्भ्याम्,अन्यतरस्याम्,(टच्)॥ वृत्तिः॥ कुमहद्भ्यां परा यो ब्रह्मा तदन्तानन्युरुषाहुच् प्रस्यया भवत्यन्यतरस्याम्॥

105. The affix tach comes optionally after the word brahman preceded by the words & and neq, in a Tatpurusha compound.

Thus कुतन्त्र ा कुतन्त्राः महाजन्तः or महाजन्ताः । The word जन्नान् is a synonym of जान्नाण "a Brāhmaṇa".

ब्रन्द्राच्चुद्रपहान्तात्समाहारे ॥ १०६ ॥ पदानि ॥ ब्रन्द्रान्, चु, द, प, हान्तात्, समाहारे (टच्)॥

्वृत्तिः ॥ तपुरुषाधिकारे। तिष्ठ्तः । **इत्याध्यर्गान्ताद् क्कागन्तात् पकागन्तात् इकागन्ताद्य**्रटम् प्रत्यये। भवतिः संचेद् इन्द्यः सनाशेरं वर्त्तने नेतरेनस्यारे ॥

106. The affix tach comes after a Dyandva compound ending in a palatal, or a द् or a प् or a द when the compound is a Samahara Dyandva (collective noun taken as a unity.)

The anuvritti of Tatpurusha which commenced at V. 4. 86, ceases. The rule applies to समाज्ञारबन्द "an aggregate Dyandva" which is always in Neuter singular; and not to इत्रेन्ट्रबन्द "or mutual conjunction". Thus बाक च स्वक च = बाक्रस्वचम्, so also सकरवचमें, भीसंज्ञम, इड्डॉम, वागूर्बस्य, समिद्देषदम, संपद्विपदम, बार्यपूष्म, छत्रोपानहम, धेनुगोर्ह्हम् ॥

Why do we say "after a Dvandva"? The affix will not come after a Tatpurusha, as, पण वाणः समाहताः "पंचवाक ॥ Why do we say "when ending in a consonant of च class, or व. प and हा? Observe वाकसांमत्॥ Why do we say "in a Samáhára Dvandva"? Observe प्रावटदार्गा॥

भव्ययीमावे शरत्प्रभृतिभ्यः ॥ १०७ ॥ पदानि ॥ अव्ययीमावे, शरत्प्रभृतिभ्यः, (टच्) ॥

वृत्ति ॥ शर्रावृत्येवमाविभ्यः पानिपविकेभ्यष्टच् प्रस्थयो भवत्यच्ययीओव ॥

107. The affix tach comes after the words sarat &c, when forming an Avyayîbhâva compound.

Thus श्रात् समीपम् च उपश्रातम्, प्रतिश्रात्म, उपविषाश्चम्, प्रतिविषाश्चमः ॥

Why do we say when forming an Avyaylbhava compound? Observe क्रमारत्॥ Those words of भ्राराहि class which end in a हाच consonant add invariably (नित्य) the affix tach in spite of V. 4. 111. The anuvritti of avayaylbhava extends upto V. 4. 113.

1 शरद. 2 विपाश, 3 अनस, 4 मनस, 5 उपानह, 6 अनडुह, 7 दिव, 8 हिमवत्, 9 हिरूक्*, 10 विद्*, 11 सद्*, 12 दिश, 13 हश, 14 विश्, 15 चतुर, 16 स्वद्*, 17 तद, 18 बद, 19 कियत्*, 20 असवा अस्स् च (as उपअस्सम्), 21 प्रतिपरसमनुभ्यो ऽक्षणः (as प्रत्यक्षं, पराक्षः, समक्षम्, and अन्त्र-क्षम्, The second is Tatpursha) 22 पियन्, 23 सहश् ॥

अनश्च ॥ १०८'॥ पद्दानि ॥ अनः, च ॥ वितः ॥ अन्नन्तारुव्ययीभावाहुच् प्रत्ययो भवात समासान्तः ॥

108. The affix tach comes after an Avayayibhâva compound ending in अन्, as the final of the compound.

Thus रपराजम्, अध्यासम्, प्रत्यासम् ॥ The final अम् is elided by VI. 4. 144. नपुंसकादस्याम् ॥ १०९ ॥ पदानि ॥ नपुंसकात्, अन्यतरस्याम्, (टच्) ॥ वृत्तः ॥ अन रखेव । नपुंसकपरुणपुत्तरपर्वावशेषणम् । अञ्चन यत्रपुंसकं तरुनाव्य्ययीभावादन्यतरस्यां स्य प्रत्ययो भवति समासान्तः ॥

109. The affix tach comes optionally after an Avayayibhâva compound, ending with a neuter word, whose final syllable is अन्।

The word अन् is understood here also. The word 'Neuter' qualifies, the second i. e. last term of the compound. This allows option, where as the previous sûtra had made it compulsory. Thus प्रांतचर्मम्, or प्रांतचर्म. उपचर्मम् or उपचर्म।

नदीपौर्णमास्याम्रहायणीभ्यः ॥ ११० ॥ पदानि ॥ नदी, पांणमासी, आम्रहाणी-भ्यः, (टच्) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ नदी पैर्णमासी आधहायाँगी इयेवमन्तावृध्ययीभावावन्यनरस्यां टच्य प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

110. The affix tach comes optionally after an Avayavîbhâva ending in nadî, paurņamâsî, and âgrahâvani.

Thus नद्याः समीपम् ≔ वयनहम् or वयनाईः वयपालमासम् or वयपीर्णमासः वयामहायणम or वयामहायणि ॥

सयः ॥ १११ ॥ पदानि ॥ सयः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सव इति प्रत्याहारमहणम् । स्रवन्ताहरमबीभावादन्यतरस्यां रच प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

111. The affix tach comes optionally after an Avyayibhava compound ending in a letter of jhay class (a mute letter).

The सब् here means the pratyahara हाक् i. e. all the Mute consonants. Thus उपसीमधन, or उपस्थान, उपस्थान or उपस्थान ॥

गिरेश्च सेनकस्य ॥ ११२ ॥ पदानि ॥ गिरेः, च, सेनाकस्य, (टच्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ गिरिशब्शन्ताद्व्ययीभावादृच् प्रत्ययो भवात सेनकस्याचार्यस्य मतेन ॥

112. The affix tach comes after an Avyayîbhâva compound ending in 'giri', according to the opinion of the Grammarian Senaka.

Thus अन्तर्गितम or अन्तर्गिति उपगिरम् or उपगिरि ॥ The name of Senaka is mentioned for the sake of respect (pujartha), for the anuvritti of the word अन्यतस्याम् "optionally" was understood here already.

बहुवीही सक्थ्यक्ष्णोः स्वाङ्गात्पच् ॥ ११३ ॥ पदानि ॥ बहुर्वाही, सिक्थ, अक्ष्णोः, स्वाङ्गात, पच् ॥

वृत्ति ॥ स्वाङ्गवाची यः सक्थिशब्दो ऽक्षिशब्दम्भ तदन्ताइतुत्रीहे पच प्रत्ययो भवति समासान्तः ॥

113. The affix shach comes after the words sakthi and akshi, final in a Bahuvrîhi compound and denoting a portion of one's body.

Thus हीर्घ सक्षि यस्य - दीर्घसक्यः, so also कल्याणाक्षः, लोहिताक्षः विश्वालाक्षः॥ The word सकष्टवक्षणाः is genitive dual, while it ought to be ablative. Why do we say "in a Bahuvrihi compound"? Observe गरमसक्ष्यः, गरमाक्षः॥ Why do we say "after sakthi and akshi?" Observe दीर्घजानुः, मुबाहुः॥ Why do we say "when denoting a part of the body?" Observe दीर्घसकाय शकर, स्पृलाक्षिरसुः॥

The new affix ष is employed instead of द for the sake of the accent. Thus चक्रसकर्यी ह्यी, र्रायसकर्या ह्या ॥ By sûtra IV. 1. 41 the feminine of words ending in an affix having an indicatory ष is formed by इरिष् and not हीष्॥ Had the affix here been द , then the feminine would have been formed by इरिष् (IV. 1. 15), which is anudatta (III. 1. 4). Now by rule VI. 2. 198 the second term 'saktha' has optionally udatta accent, on this final in a Bahuvrihi. When therefore, it is not oxytone, then by adding इरिष् the final of दीपंसकर्यी would have been anudatta, so that the feminine in one case would be oxytone, in the other not, which would be anomalous. But when इरिष् is added, it is always udatta, which is desired: and removes the anomaly. The anuvritti of Bahuvrihi extends up to the end of the chapter.

अङ्गुलेद्दार्फाणि ॥ १२४ ॥ पदानि ॥ अङ्गुलेः, दारुणि, (पच्) ॥ वृत्ति ॥ अर्गुलकाकान्नाद्वहुत्रीहः पष्पस्ययो भवति समासान्ना वार्ज्ज समासार्थे ।

114. The affix shach comes after a Bahuvrîhi compound ending in the word anguli, when the compound means "a piece of wood".

Thus ह्यंगुलंतार, त्र्यंगुलंतार, so also पंचांगुलं ॥ This is the name of a wooden spoon or fork of the figure of a finger by which barley &c are scattered.

Why do we say "in a Bahuvrihi"? Observe ह्राग्रुलायष्टिः = हे अग्रुली मनाज-मस्त्रा॥ It is a Tatpurusha compound formed by V. 4. 86, by adding अन् as samasanta affix, the anguli meaning here size and not figure. Why do we say "when meaning a wood"? Observe पंचाग्रुलिईस्तः॥

द्वित्रिश्यां ष मुर्ज्यः ॥ ११५ ॥ पदानि ॥ द्वि, त्रिश्याम, षः, मुर्ज्यः ॥ वृत्ति ॥ वित्रिश्यां परो या मुर्ज्यन्त्राव्यक्षत्रहान्त्रात्वे पः प्रत्यया भवति समासान्तः ।

115. The affix sha comes after a Bahuvrîhi compound ending in mûrdhan, and preceded by dvi and tri.

Thus द्विमूर्यः, त्रिमूर्यः ॥ The feminine is formed by झीब् and the accent

is regulated by VI. 2. 197.

Why do we say "preceded by dvi and tri?" Observe उर्चर्म्था ॥

अच्चूरणीप्रमाण्योः ॥ ११६ ॥ पदानि ॥ अप् पूरणी, प्रमाण्योः ॥
वृत्ति ॥ पृण्णपत्ययान्ताः स्त्रीलिङ्गाः शस्त्रः पृर्णायहणेन गृह्यन्ते ॥ प्रमाणीतिन्वरूपप्रहणम् । पृ्ण्यन्ताः स्वमाण्यन्ताच बहुत्रीहेरप्पत्ययो भवति समासान्तः ॥

वार्त्तिकम् ॥ अपि प्रधानपूरणीयहणं कर्त्तव्यम् ॥ । वा० ॥ नेतृनेक्षत्रैउपसंख्यानम् ॥ बा० ॥ छन्दसि च नेतृरुपसख्यानम् ॥ । वा० ॥ मासाङ्कीप्रत्यवर्षुवं हार्ट्टिनिये ॥

116. The affix ap comes after a Bahuvrîhi compound ending in a feminine ordinal Numeral or in the word pramânî.

The word पूरणी means words in the feminine gender ending in an ordinal affix (V. 2. 48 &c). प्रमाणा means 'a witness, a principal'. Thus कल्याणी पंचनी आसां रात्रीणां = कल्याणीपंचना रात्रयः "the nights, the fifth of which is auspicious". कल्याणीदशमा रात्रयः । So also स्त्री प्रमाणां एषां = स्त्रीप्रमाणाः कुरुन्धिनः meaning मार्याप्रधानाः "having a woman for authority".

Vart:—The affix अप् applies when the Ordinal Numeral is the principal (pradhâna) member in a compound. When the Ordinal enters fully into another object, and is not merely wrapped up as it were in another object in a secondary way, there the Ordinal is the principal. The prohibition of punvad-bhâva—the change of feminine into masculine ordained by VI. 3. 24—applies also to the Ordinal when it is pradhâna. Therefore, the affix is not added here. करवाणपंचित्रकः पक्षः - करवाणपंचित्रकः - करवाणप

Vart:—The affix अप comes after नम् when preceded by a word denoting asterism. As मृगनेत्रा रात्रयः = मृगा नेता आसां रात्रीणां "the night whose leader is the asterism mriga" so also पुष्यनेत्राः ॥ Why do we say "an asterism"? Observe देवदस्तनेत्रकाः ॥

Vart::—The affix अप् comes after नेमृ in the Chhandas. As, ब्हस्पित नेवा देवाः, सामनेवाः ॥

Vârt:—The affix हम् comes after the word मास when preceded by an ordinal having an affix denoting wages of service. Thus पंचको मासोऽस्य = पंचक

मासिकः कर्मकरः so also इशक्रमासिकः कर्मकरः॥ Sûtra V. I. 56 gives the rule for forming words denoting 'wages' by adding कन् (V. I. 22). Therefore इशक्रमासिकः means 'an artist whose monthly wages are ten coins'.

अन्तर्वहिभ्यी च लोम्नः ॥११७॥ पदानि ॥ अन्तर्, बहि भ्याम, च लोम्न,(अप्)
वृत्तिः ॥ भन्तर् बहिस इत्थेताभ्यां परो या लोमन्शब्दस्तदन्ताद्वहुत्रीहरप्यस्ययां भवति ॥

117. The affix ap comes after a Bahuvrihi ending in loman and preceded by antar and bahis.

Thus अन्तर्गनानि लोगान्यस्य – अन्तर्लोमः प्राथारः 'a cloak having the hairy surface inside'. Similarly बांहर्लोमः पटः ॥

अञ्नासिकायाः संज्ञायां नसं चास्थूलात् ॥ ११८॥ पदानि ॥ अच्, नासिकाः याः, संज्ञायाम्, नसम्, च, अस्थूलात् ॥

ं वृक्तिः ॥ नासिकान्ताद्वतुत्रीहरस्प्रयत्ययो भवति नासिकाग्रब्दश्च नसमादेशमापद्यते ॥ वाक्तिकम् ॥ खुरखुराभ्यां नस् वक्तव्यः ॥

118. The affix ach is added to the word nasika final in a Bahuvrîhi, when it expresses a Name, whereby nas is substituted for nasika, but not so when the word sthûla precedes the word nasika.

Thus हुरिव नासिकाऽस्य : हुणसः, वाद्धीणसः ॥ The न is changed to ण by VIII. 4. 3 so also गानसः ॥ Why do we say "when it is a Name"? Observe तुंगनासिकः ॥ Why do we say "not after स्थून्त?" Observe स्थूननासिको वराह ॥

Vart:—After the words खुर and खर, for नासिका is substituted नम् but no affix is added: as, खुरणा, खरणाः ॥ In the alternative, the affix अच् is added, as खुरणसः, खरणसः ॥

Ishti:—The forms शितिनाः, अर्चनाः and अहिनाः are valid in the Revelation (the Vedas).

उपसर्गाश्च ॥ ११९ ॥ पदानि ॥ उपसर्गात्, च, (अच) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उपसर्गात्परा या नासिकाशब्दस्तदन्ताङ्गहुश्रीहरस्य प्रत्ययो भवति नासिकाशब्दश्च नसमापग्रते ॥ यात्तिकम् ॥ वर्षो वन्तव्यः ॥

े 119. The affix ach comes after the word nasika final in a Bahuvrihi, when an upsarga precedes it, and नस्र is substituted for नासिका॥

This rule applies where the word is not a sanjña, as it was in the last. Thus उन्नता नारिकाऽस्य = उन्नसः, प्रणसः ॥ The न is changed into ण by VIII. 4.28.

Vart:—The म is substituted for नासिका when वि precedes it. As, विग-तानासिकाऽस्य = विम , so also विख्यः in the same sense.

सुप्रातसुश्वसुद्विवशारिकुक्षचतुरश्रेणीपदाजपदप्रोष्ठपदाः ॥ १२० ॥ पदानि ॥ सु प्रात, सुश्व,सुदिव, शारिकुक्ष, चतुरश्च, पणीपद, अजपद, प्रोष्ठपदाः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सुप्राताइयो बहुत्रीहिसमासा अच्प्रत्ययान्ता निपात्यन्ते । अन्यदिप च टिलोपादिकं निपातनदिव संद्रम् ॥

120. The following Bahuvrîhis are irregularly formed by adding ach:—su-prâta, su-sva, su-diva, sârikuksha, chaturasra, eṇi-pada, aja-pada, and proshṭha-pada.

नञ्जुःसुभ्यो हलिसक्थ्योरन्यतरस्याम् ॥ १२१ ॥ पदानि ॥ नञ्, दुः, सुभ्यः, क्विल, सक्थ्योः, अन्यतरस्याम्, (अच्) ॥

र्वृत्तः ॥ नम् दुस् सु इत्येतेभ्यः पर्रा यो हॉलसक्थिशाब्दा तदन्ताद्वहुत्रीहेरन्यतरस्यामच् प्रत्ययो भवति समा-ग्रन्तः ॥

121. The affix ach comes optionally after the words hali and sakthi, final in a Bahuvrihi, when preceded by a Negative particle or by the words dus and su.

Thus अविद्यमाना इलिस्च = अहरः or अहलिः, दुईलः or दुईलिः, मुहरः or मुहिलः॥ 30 also असक्थः, असक्थः, दुःसकथः or द सकथिः, गुसकथ or मुसक्थिः॥

Some read the text as दृष्टिशस्यो ॥ According to this reading we have मशक्तिः or अशक्तः दुःशक्तिः or दुःशक्तः विरूपा शक्तिस्य), मुशक्तिः or मुशक्त ॥

नित्यमसिच् प्रजामेधयोः ॥१२२॥ पदानि ॥ नित्यम्, असिच् , प्रजा, मेधयोः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ नभदुस्तुश्य इत्येव । नभ् दुस् सु इत्येतेश्यः परी या प्रजामधाराद्या तदन्ताद्बहुत्रीहिनित्यर्भसच् । त्ययो भवति समासान्तः ।

122. The affix asich (अस) comes invariably after praja and medha, final in a Bahuvrîhi, when the above particles नञ्, सु and दुस precede them.

Thus अविद्यानाता मजाऽस्य = अभजार nom s. अभजा, so also दुव्यजा, सुमजा, अमेधा, द्विंधा, सुमेधा ॥ The word "invariably" (निस्य shows that the anuvritti of the word "optionally" of the last sutra does not run here. The word nitya also adicates that the affix ach comes after praja and medha even when preceded by other words. As:

भोत्रियस्येव ते राजन्मन्त्रकस्याल्पमेथस अनुवाकहता बुद्धिनैषा तत्त्वार्थस्वानी॥

बहुप्रजाइछन्द्सि ॥ १२३ ॥ पदानि ॥ बहुप्रजाः, छन्द्सि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ बहुप्रजा इति छन्दसि निपास्यते ॥

धर्मादिनिच् केवलात् ॥ १२४ ॥ पदानि ॥ धर्मात्, अनिच् , केवलात् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ केवलात् यो धर्मशब्दस्तरुत्ताद्बहुद्रीहेरनिच्यत्ययो भवति समासान्तः ॥

124. The affix anich (अन्) comes after the word dharma, when it is the last member of a Bahuvrîhi compound, and is itself the only word without any other word joined with it or when the first member is a single word.

Thus कल्याणो धर्मोऽस्य = कल्याणधर्मन् nom. sin. कल्याणधर्मा so also प्रियधर्मा ॥ Why do we say केवलात् "when it alone is the last member"? Observe परमः स्वो धर्मोऽस्य = परमस्वधर्मः ॥ The word कवलात् according to Kasika qualifies the word पृवंपर understood. That is, the first member must be even word though a compound word, according to Kaumudi, and it explains such forms as सन्दिग्धराध्यथर्मा, अनु-च्छित्तिधर्मा (e. g. आवनाश्ची वा अरेऽयमास्माऽन्दिछित्तिधर्मा) ॥ According to Prasadakara केवलात् qualifies both the words धर्मात् and पूर्वपश्चत् ॥

जम्भा सुहरिततृणसोमेश्यः ॥१२५॥ पदानि ॥ जम्भा, सु, हरित, तृण, सोमेश्यः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ बहुत्रीहा समास स्वादिश्य परं जम्भति कृतसमासान्तपुत्तरपत्रं निपायने ॥

125. The word jambhan stands at the ending of a Bahuvrîhi, when preceded by su, harita, trina, and soma.

The जम्भन् is a word that has already taken the sama-anta affix भन् irregularly, and means' food' or' tooth'. Thus सुजम्भन, as (श्रोमनी जम्भेडम्य). मुजम्भ देवइनः so also हरिन जम्मा, तृणजम्भा (तृणं भक्ष्यं यस्य) सोमजम्भा ॥ When it means 'tooth', the compound should be analysed as, तृणांभव or सोमिंगव जम्भोडम्य ॥ If su &c do not precede it, we have पतिनजम्भः ॥

दक्षिणेमी लुब्धयोगे ॥ १२६ ॥ पदानि ॥ दक्षिणेमी, लुब्धयोगे ॥ बन्तिः ॥ दक्षिणेमीत क्रतसमासान्ती निपायने बहुबीही समासे लुक्धयोगे ॥

126. The form dakshinerman is an irregularly formed Bahuvrîhi, when used in conjunction with a hunter.

The word लुड्य means व्याप or a fowler, a hunter. Thus दक्षिणमीमस्य विश्विणमी मुगः 'a stag wounded by the hunter on the right flank'. But in the following verse:—दात्री हमाडजनात्री गुर्णानिधिरपुणानिर्मिनी दक्षिणमी, it denotes merely hunting. The word द्विम means 'a wound'. Why do we say 'in reference to a hunter's Observe दक्षिणमीम शकटम् ॥

इच् कर्मव्यतिहारे ॥ १२७ ॥ पदानि ॥ इच्. कर्मव्यतिहारे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कर्मव्यतिहारे यो बहुब्रीहिस्तसारिच् प्रत्ययो भवति ।तत्र तेनेदर्गात सरूपदृष्ययं बहुब्रीहिर्गृष्ठते॥

127. The affix ich comes after a Bahuvrihi when the compound denotes the reciprocity of an action.

The compound denoting reciprocity of action is formed by H. 2. %. Thus केशाकाश - केशायु केशायु केशायु गृहीस्था इतं युद्धं प्रश्न ॥ So also कचाकचि, मुसलामुसर्जि, व्या বিষয়। The affix रूच forms also avyayibhâva compounds, as it occurs in the list of तिष्ठद्र words II. 1. 17.

द्विद्ण्ड्यादिभ्यश्च ॥ १२८ ॥ पदानि ॥ द्विद्ण्ड्यादिभ्यः, च ॥ वृत्तः ॥ द्विद्ण्ड्यादिभ्यः इति तादथ्यं एषा चतुर्यी, व प्रक्रमी ॥

128. The words dvidandi &c are valid forms in ich.

The word दिश्ण्डािरिश्वः is in the dative case, and not the Ablative case. The dative here has the force of "for the purpose of that" (II. 1. 36). This word is therefore equal to दिश्ण्डा्यंगिष्य प्रथ्यो भवति "the affix इच् comes for the sake of the words dvidanḍi &c", i. e. it comes in such a way as to form the words dvidanḍi &c. These words are used in fixed senses. Thus द्वित्ण्ड प्रस्ति, दिसुसाल प्रस्ति, but not here, द्वित्ण्डा शाला ॥ Though the context is that of Bahuvrihi, yet some of these words are Tatpurusha: as निकुच्य कर्णाभावति = निकुच्यकाण धावति ॥ पोस्पाति इस्तिनं वास्यति = पोस्पाति इस्तिनं वास्यति ॥ The compounding takes place by II. 1. 72.

1 द्विविष्ठ, 2 द्विषुसलि, 3 उभाञ्जलि, 4 उभयाञ्जलि, 5 उभावन्ति, 6 उभयावन्ति, 7 उभाहित, 8 उभयाहित, 9 उभाकिंण, 10 उभयाकिंण, 11 उभापाणि, 12 उभयापणि, 13 उभावाहु, 14 उभयाबाहु, 15 एकपि, 16 प्राह्मपि, 17 आञ्चपि, (आच्यपि), 18 सपि, 19 निकुच्यक्णि, 20 सहतपुच्छि, 21 अन्तवासि ॥

प्रसम्भ्यां जानुनोर्क्कः ॥ १२९ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्र, सम् भ्याम्, जानुनोः, ह्यः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ प्र सम् इत्येनाभ्यामुत्तरस्य जानुकाद्यस्य ज्ञानुकाद्यस्य ज्ञानिका

129. After the words pra and sam, there is the substitution of jñu for jânu, when forming the Bahuvrîhi compound.

Thus प्रकृष्टे जातुनी भस्य = प्रज्ञ . So also संज्ञुः ॥ ऊर्ध्वोद्धिभाषा ॥ १३० ॥ पदानि ॥ ऊर्ध्वात, विभाषा (ज्ञः) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ अर्थ्वशब्दादुत्तरस्य जानुशब्दस्य विभाषा ज्ञरित्ययमादेशो भवाति ॥

130. The substitution of jau for janu is optional, when the word ardhva precedes it.

Thus कार्ने जानुनी अस्य = कार्यनार्नु or कार्यतः ॥

ऊधसो ऽनङ् ॥ १३१ ॥ पदानि ॥ ऊधसः, अनङ् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ऊधः शव्यानाः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अधः शव्यानाः स्थानाः ॥

131. The syllable anan is the substitute of the final of ऊधस in a Bahûvrîhi.

As कुण्डमित क्रपोऽस्याः = कुण्डोधी, घराधी ॥ The feminine is formed by adding डीच् (IV. I. 25); and these words are always used in this form for the feminine only; no substitution takes place in the masculine, as महोधाः पर्जन्यः;

घटोधो धेनुकम् ॥ कथस + भन् = कथन् (VI. 4. 148). कथन् + डीष् = कथन् + ई (भ being elider by VI. 4. 134)= जन्ता ॥

धनुषश्च ॥ १३२ ॥ पदानि ॥ धनुषः, च ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ धनुःशब्शन्तस्य बहुत्रीहरनङादेशी भवति ॥

The anan is the substitute of the final of 132. dhanus in a Bahuvrîhi.

As शार्क धनुरस्य = शार्क्रधन्यम् nom. s. शार्क्रधन्या ॥ So also शाण्डावधन्याः पुष्पधन्या भधिज्यधन्ता ॥

वा संज्ञायाम् ॥ १३३ ॥ पदानि ॥ वा, संज्ञायाम्, (अनङ्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ धनु शब्दान्ताद्वहत्रीहरनङाइया वा भवति सज्ञायां विषय । पूर्रेण निरयः प्राप्ता विकल्प्यंत ॥

133. The substitution of अनङ does not optionally take place when the Bahuvrihi is a Name.

This declares an option, where the last sutra had made the substitution compulsory. As शतथतुः or शतथन्ता, हडधतुः or हडधन्ता ॥

जायाया निङ् ॥ १३४ ॥ - पदानि ॥ जायायाः, निङ् ॥ बृत्तिः ॥ जायाशस्मान्तस्य बहुत्राहेर्निङाहेशो भयाते ॥

134. For the final of जाया is substituted निङ in a Bahuvrîhi.

Thus युवतिजीया यस्य - युवजानिः (जाया : निङ्ग- जाय + निङ्ग = जा + नि, the य being elided by VI. 1.66°. So also वृद्धजानिः ॥ There is punyad-bhava also,

गन्धस्येदुत्पृतिसुसुर्गभभ्यः ॥ १३५ ॥ पदानि ॥ गन्धस्य, इत्, उत्, पृति सु, सुरभिभ्यः॥

वृत्ति ॥ उत् पृति सु सुर्राभ इत्येतेभ्य परस्य गत्थशच्यम्य इकामवेशो भवति सामासान्तो बहुबीही समासे।

135. For the final of गन्ध is substituted इ when preceded by उत्त, पृति, सु and सुर्गम in a Bahuvrîhi.

Thus the इर of गन्य is replaced by इ. as उदगीन्यः, प्रिनगिन्यः, सुगन्यः, सुर्गन-गन्धिः॥ Why after the e only? Sec नीत्रगन्धा वातः॥

Vart :--- The word गन्ध is a material noun as गन्धान् पिनष्टि, and an adjective as चन्द्रनगन्भः 'having the scent of sandal'. The rule of substitution applies when it is used as an attribute. Therefore, not here, श्रोभना गन्धा अस्य = सुगन्ध आपणिकः "a shop-keeper having many sweet perfumes for sale".

अल्पाख्यायाम् ॥ १३६ ॥ पदानि ॥ अल्पाख्यायाम्. (इत्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भल्पाख्यायां या गन्धराध्यस्तस्यकागवेशो भवति समासान्तो बहुव्रीही समासे ॥

136. The द is substituted for the final आ of गन्ध at the end of a Bahuvrîhi compound, when गन्ध means 'a little'.

Thus सुपाडस्पाडस्मिन् च सुपर्गान्ध भोजनम "food with a little broth". So वृत गन्यि " food with a little—a mere scent-of ghee'. So शीरगन्धि॥ Here गन्ध is a synonym of भ्रस्प ॥

उपमानाश्च ॥ १३७ ॥ पदानि ॥ उपमानात्, च, (इत्) ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ उपमानात्परं। यो गन्धशस्तस्यकारादेशो भवति समासान्तो बहुत्रीही समासे ॥

137. The r is substituted for the final st of new at the end of Bahuvrihi, when preceded by a word denoting a thing with which it is compared.

 Λs पद्मस्यतः गम्भाऽस्य = पद्मगन्धिः, उत्पलर्गान्धः करीषगन्धिः ॥

पादस्य लोपो ऽहस्त्यादिभ्यः ॥ १३८ ॥ पदानि ॥ पादस्य, लोपः, अहस्त्या-द्वभ्यः ॥ वृत्तः ॥ उपमानादित्येव । उपमानाद्धस्त्यादिवर्जितात्परम्य पादशब्दस्य लोपो भवति समासान्तो बहुब्रीहो वर्गात ॥

138. The final आ of पाद is elided when it is at the end of a Bahuvrihi compound, preceded by a word denoting thing with which it is compared, but not so when such word is हस्ति &c.

The word उपमानात् is understood here. The होप substitution is a amásanta affix in a way. Thus ब्याग्रस्थेव पातावस्य च्व्याग्रपात् सिंहपान् ॥ But हस्ति-ादः, कटोलपादः ॥

1 हस्तिन्, 2 कुद्दाल*, 3 अभ्योः, 4 किदाकाः, 5 कुरुतः, 6 कटालः, 7 कटालकः, 8 गण्डालः, 9 एडालकः, 10 कण्डोल*, 11 कण्डालक*, 12 अज्ञ*, 13 कपातः, 14, जाल*, 15 गण्ड*, 16 महेला, मिलला), 17 दासीः, 18 गाणिकाः, 19 कुसलः, 11

कुम्भपदीषु च ॥ १३९ ॥ पदानि ॥ कुम्भपदीषु, च, (त्टोपः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कुम्भपदीप्रधनय कृतपाउलापाः पत्र्यन्त समुराया एव । तत्रैवसूत्र सियम् । पाइस्य तापा भवति स्मपद्मार्तिवषये । यथा कुम्भपद्मादय सिध्यन्ति ॥

139. The words kumbhapadi &c, have been formed by the similar clision of the अ of पाद ॥

The forms कुंभपरी &c, are formed by eliding the final भ of पान, and hen substituting पन् for पान् before the feminine affix ई by IV. 4. 130. This ubstitution takes place only before the feminine affix इरिष्, and no where else, इ कुम्भपरी, शतपरी ॥— Those words in the list, the first members of which denote n object of comparison or a numeral, would have elided भ by V. 4. 138 or V. 140. In their case, this sûtra teaches the invariable affixing of इरिष to such ords; so that the optional rule IV. 1. 8 does not apply to them.

े कुम्भवदी, 2 एकपदी, 3 जालपदी, 4 शूलपदी, * त सुनिपदि, 6 गुणपदी, * 7 शतपदी, 8 सूत्रपदी, गांधापदी, 10 कलशीपदी, 11 विपदी, * 12 तृणपदी, * 13 दिपदी, 14 त्रिपदी, * 15 षट्पदी, * 16 दासीपदी 7 शित्रपदी, 18 विष्युपदी, 19 सुपदी, 20 निष्पदी, 21 आर्द्रपदी, 22 कुणिपदी, (कुणपदी), 23 कुष्ण- $\frac{41}{31}$, 25 ब्रॉलपदी, (ब्रोणिपदी), 26 ब्रुपदी, 27 सूकरपदी, 28 शकुत्पदी, 29 अष्टापदी, 30 गूणापदी, (स्थुलपदी), 31 अपदी, 32 सून्यिपदी, 33 मालापदी, 34 गोपदी, 35 घूनपदी, 36 सूपपदी, 37 स्थपदी, 38 अर्थपदी, 39 स्तनपदी, 40 कलश्रसपदी, 41 विषपदी ॥

संख्यासुपूर्वस्य ॥ १४० ॥ पदानि ॥ संख्या, सुपूर्वस्य, (लोपः) ॥ कृति. ॥ संख्यापूर्वस्य सुपूर्वस्य च बहुवीहेः पादशस्त्रात्तस्य लोपो भवति समासान्तः ॥

140. The final st of uta is elided also when a Numeral or the word st precedes it, in a Bahuvrihi.

Thus द्वी पादावस्य = द्विपात्, त्रिपात्, so also श्वीभनी पादावस्य = सुपात् ॥ वयस्ति दन्तस्य दत् ॥ १३१ ॥ पदानि ॥ वयस्ति, दन्तस्य, दत् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ संख्यापूर्वस्य सुपूर्वस्य च बहुत्रीहेर्यो इन्तशब्दस्तस्य इह इत्ययमादशो भवति सामासान्तो वर्यार गम्यमाने ।

141. For दन्त is substituted दत in a Bahuvrîhi, when a Numeral or सु precedes it, and the whole word expresses a stage of life i. e. an age.

The ऋ of इत् is indicatory, making Rule VII. 1. 70 applicable, by which a nasal is added before त in declining these words in sarvanamasthana cases: and rule IV. 1. 6 also applies to them. All rules relating to उर्गत apply to these. Thus हाँ बन्तावस्य = हिड्न "a child of the age in which two teeth have appeared". So also विवन, चतुर्वन् ॥ चौभनावन्ताअस्य समस्ता जानाः = सुदन् छुमारः "a boy of the age in which all his teeth have appeared beautifully". Why do we say denoting 'age'? Observe हिद्दसः कुत्राः॥

छन्दसि च ॥ १४२ ॥ पदानि ॥ छन्दसि, च, (दन्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ छन्दसि च दन्तराहरम्य वनु दृत्ययमादेशो भवति समासान्तो बहुआंही समास ॥

142. For danta is substituted dat in the Vedas, when final in a Bahuvrihi.

Thus पश्चन्तमालनेतः उभयत्रत आलभेत् ॥

स्त्रियां संज्ञायाम् ॥ १४३ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्त्रियाम्, संज्ञायाम्, (दत् ॥ ॥ वृत्ति ॥ स्त्रियामन्यपदार्थे सज्ञायां विषय इन्तराक्ष्य दृत् इत्ययमादेशी भवति ॥

143. For danta is substituted dat when in the feminine gender denoting a name.

Thus भयोदनी, फाल्यनी ॥ Why do we say when denoting a Name? Observe समयन्ती, क्रिस्थली ॥

िविभाषा इयावारोकाभ्याम् ॥१४४॥ । पदानि ॥विभाषा,श्याव,आरोकाक्ष्याम् (दत्)॥ वृत्तिः । दयाव अगेक इत्येनाभ्यां परस्य इन्तराब्दस्य इन इत्ययमांदृद्दी भवति ॥

144. Optionally dat is substituted for danta, in a Bahuvrihi compound, when it is preceded by the words syava and aroka.

Thus श्याववन्तः or श्याववन्, अरोक्तवन्तः or अरोक्कवन् ॥ अरोक means 'dark' 'non-luminous'. The word संज्ञात्राम् of the last sutra governs this also, so that

when the compound is not a Name, the substitution does not take place; as इयावरन्तः, भरोकरन्तः ॥

अत्रान्तशुद्धशुम्रवृषवराहेभ्यश्च ॥ १४५ ॥ पदानि ॥ अत्रान्त, शुद्ध, शुम्र, वृष, वराहेभ्यः, च, (इतृ)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ विभाषिरयेव । भ्रमान्ताच्छब्दात् शुद्ध शुभ्र वृष वराह इत्येतेभ्यभ्र परस्य दन्तशब्दस्य विभाषा दत्तृ त्ययमांदशो भवति समासान्तो बहुव्रीही समासे ॥

145. The substitution of dat for danta is optional in a Bahuvrihi, when it is preceded by a word ending in सम or by गुद्ध, गुम्न, रूप and वराह ॥

The word "optionally" is understood here also. Thus कुड्मलामदन्, or कुड्मलामदन्तः, so also शुक्रदन्तः or शुक्रदन्, शुभ्रदन्तः or शुक्रदन्, व्यवदन्तः or व्यदन्, वराहदन्तः or वराहदन्तः

The च of the sutra indicates that the substitution optionally takes place in other cases not enumerated: as आंहरन्नः or आंहरन्, मूपिकदन् or मूपिकदन्तः, गर्धमदन्तः or गर्भमदन्, शिखररन्नः or शिखरदन् ॥

ककुद्स्यावस्थायां लोपः ॥ १४६ ॥ पदानि ॥ ककुद्स्य, अवस्थयां, लोपः ॥
वृक्तिः । ककुद्शब्गन्तस्य बहुब्रीहेलीपा भवित समासान्ता ऽवस्थायां गम्यमानायाम् । कालाविकृता वस्तुवर्मा वयःप्रधृतयो ऽवस्था इत्युच्यते ॥

146. The final letter of kakuda is dropped in a Bahuvrîhi, when it denotes age or condition of animals.

The word अवस्था means the changes which things undergo by lapse of time, such as age &c. Thus असंजानं ककुरमस्य = असंजानककुन् = बानः "the young of an animal". पूर्णककुन् = मध्यमवया "middle—aged animal": उन्नतककुन् = नृद्धवया 'old". स्थलककुन् = बनवान् 'strong', यष्टिककुन् = नानिस्थलो नानिक्यः ॥

Why do we say when denoting a condition? Observe धतककः ॥

त्रिककुत्पर्यते ॥ १४७ ॥ पदानि ॥ त्रिककुत्, पर्वते ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ त्रिककुरि बहुर्वाही ककुरुषहरस्य लेपः समासान्तो निपास्यते पर्वते ऽभिधेये ।

147. The Bahuvrîhi word Trikakud, formed by the clision of the final of kakuda, is the name of a mountain.

भीणिकसुदान्यस्य = विकसुत् "a three-peaked hill, the peaks having the shape of a hump". All three-peaked hills are not so called it is the name of a particular hill. When not denoting a hill we have विकसुदः ॥

उद्धिभ्यां काकुदस्य ॥ १४८॥ पदानि ॥ उद्, विभ्याम्, काकुद्रस्य, (लोपः)

148. After ut and vi, the final of kâkuda is elidet in a Bahuvrihi compound.

Thus उम्रतंकाकुदमस्य = उस्काकुन्, so also विकाकुन्॥ The word काकुर means

'palate'.

् पूर्णाद्विभाषा ॥ १४९ ॥ पदानि ॥ पूर्णात्, विभाषा, (लोपः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पूर्णात्परस्य काकुरदाब्दस्य विभाषा लोपा भर्वत बहुझीही समासे ॥

149. After pûrna, the final of kâkuda is optionally elided in a Bahuvrihi compound.

Thus पूर्णम् काकुदमस्य = पूर्णकाकुन् or पूर्णकाकुदः॥

सुद्धद्देदी मित्रामित्रयोः ॥ १५०॥ पदानि ॥ सुद्धद् , बुईदी, मित्र, अमित्रयोः॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सुद्धत् दुईत् इति निपाय्यते यथासंख्य मित्रामित्रयोर्शनप्रययोः । सुराष्ट्रात्परस्य दृश्यशब्दस्य हृज्ञां निपात्यते बहुत्रीहो, तथा दु शब्दात्परस्य ।

150. The words subjit and durhjit are irregularly formed Bahuvrihi compounds, denoting "a friend" and "a foe" respectively.

The word मुहत् is derived from मु + हत्य. the अय of हत्य being elided in the Bahuvrihi. It means one whose heart is favourably disposed towards another. So also दृहत् is derived from दुर् + हत्य, he whose heart is evil.

Why do we say "when meaning a friend and a foe respectively"? Observe सुहर्यः कारुणिकः 'the kind-hearted, merciful', दुहर्यभारः "the evil hearted thief".

उरःप्रभृतिभ्यः कष् ॥ १५२ ॥ । पदानि ॥ उरः प्रभृतिभ्यः, कष् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उर प्रथयन्तादबहुत्रीहेः कष् प्रत्यया भवति ।

151. The affix कप् comes after uras &c final in a Bahuvrihi compound.

Thus ब्युबारस्कः = ब्युबमुराडस्य ॥ So also प्रियसिर्पस्क , भवमुक्तापानस्कः ॥

The words पुसान, अनुद्वान, पय, नाः and लक्ष्मीः are exhibited in the list of urasádi words as nominative singular, and not in their crude-forms as is the case with other words. The reason of this is, that the singular number of these words take the affix ऋष, and not their dual and plural numbers. With regard to the dual and plural of these, the affix ऋष् is optionally added by force of sûtra V. 4. 154. Thus हिषुमान or हिष्टेम्कः, बहुपुमान or बहुपुंस्कः।

1 तस्स, 2 सर्पिस, 3 उपानह, 4 पुमान, 5 अनङ्कान, 6 पश्स, 7 नीः, 8 तक्ष्मीः, 9 स्थि 10 मधु, 11 शानि, 12 अर्थात्रज्ञः π (The affix क्रप् is added to अर्थ when preceded by the Negative particle नज्ञ, as अनथेकः)

इनः स्त्रियाम् ॥ १५२ ॥ पदादि ॥ इनः, स्त्रियामः, (कप्)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ इत्रन्तार्यमुत्रीहेः कप् प्रत्ययो भवति ख्रियां विषये ॥

152. The affix **sq** is added to a Bahuvrihi the last member of which ends in **tq**, when a feminine word is denoted.

Thus बहवो दण्डिनोऽस्यां शालायां =बहुदण्डिका शाला ॥ So also बहुछात्रिका; बहुस्यामिका मगरी, बहुदाग्मिका सभा ॥ Why do we say when denoting a feminine? Observe बहुदण्डी राजा or बहुदण्डिकः ॥ The latter form is derived by adding क्रप optionally under V. 4. 154.

नद्यृतश्च ॥ १५३ ॥ पदानि ॥ नदी, ऋतः, च, (कप्)॥ वृक्तिः ॥ नयन्ताद्वहत्रीहर्ककारान्ताच कप्पत्यया भवति ॥

153. The affix कप् is added to a Bahuvrîhi the last member of which is a feminine word ending in long ई or ऊ defined as nadî words, or which ends in a short ऋ॥

The word नहीं is defined in I. 4. 3. Thus बहुकुमारीको देशः (बहुन्यः कुमयोंऽ .सन्देशे), बहुब्रह्मबन्ध्रकः ॥ बहुकर्तृक ॥ The न in ऋत् is for the sake of euphony.

शेषाद्विभाषा ॥ १५४ ॥ पदानि ॥ शेषात, विभाषा, (कष्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ यसाद्वबृत्त्रीहेः समासान्तो नविहितः स शेषस्तम्माद्विभाषा कष्प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

154. After all other Bahuvrîhi compounds not covered by the foregoing rules, may optionally be added the affix कर।

Thus बहुख् का or बहुखद्वाक or बहुखद्वाक or बहुसालक or बहुमालक or a special or a speci

Why do we say "after the rest"? Observe प्रियपथः, प्रियपुरः ॥

न संक्षायाम् ॥ १'५५ ॥ पदानि ॥ न संज्ञायाम्, (कप्)॥ कृषिः॥ संज्ञायां विषये बहुब्रीही समासे कप् प्रत्ययो न भवति । पूर्वेण प्राप्त प्रतिसिद्धते ॥

155. The affix **&u** does not come after a Bahu-

This debars कप् ordained by the last. Thus विश्वेरेवा अस्य विश्वेरेवः, विश्वेरेवाः ॥

ईयसश्च ॥ १५६ ॥ पदानि ॥ ईयसः, च ॥ वृक्ति ॥ ईयसन्तादबहुत्रीहः कप् प्रत्ययो न भवति । सर्वा प्राप्तिः प्रतिषिध्यते ।

156. The affix कप् does not come after a Bahuvrîhi the last member of which ends in the affix **ईयस्**॥

This debars all the previous rules. Thus बहुन: श्रेयांसीऽस्य = बहुश्रेयान्, here rule V. 4. 154 is debarred. बहुन्यः श्रेयस्योऽस्य = बहुश्रेयसी, here rule V. 4. 153 is prohibited. By rule I. 2. 48 the long final ई ought to have been shortened, but this is not done by considering it as a masculine "ईयसो बहुन्नीही पुंदन्" See Vårtika under I. 2. 48.

वन्दिते भ्रातुः ॥ १५७ ॥ पदानि ॥ वन्दिते, भ्रातुः (न कप्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वन्दितेऽर्थे यो भ्रातृशको वर्त्तते तदन्तादबहुत्रीहः अप्राययो न भवति ॥

157. The affix **क**q does not come after a Bahu-vrîhi ending in the word bhrâtri, when it means 'praised'.

The word विन्त्रतः means 'praised,', 'respected' &c. Thus सोमना भागा Sस्य - सुभाना 'one having a good brother'. Why do we say when it means "praised"? Observe मूर्यभानृकः, दृष्टभानृकः ॥

ऋतरछन्दासि ॥ १५८ ॥ पदानि ॥ ऋतः, छन्दस्ति, (न कप्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ऋवर्णन्ताद बहुत्रीहेश्छन्त्रासं विषये कप् प्रत्ययो न भवति ॥

158. The affix कप् does not come after a Bahuvrihi ending in short ऋ in the Veda.

Thus हता मानाऽस्य = हतमानाः हतपिता, हतस्वसाः सुहोता ॥

नाडीतन्त्रचोः स्वाङ्गे ॥ १५९ ॥ पदानि ॥ नाडी, तन्त्र्योः, स्वाङ्गे (कप्, न) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ स्वाङ्गे यो नाडीतन्त्रीशस्त्री तरुनादवहुत्रीहे कप प्रत्ययो न भवति ॥

159. The affix **sq** does not come after the words nâdî, and tantrî final in a Bahuvrîhi, when they mean organs of body.

Thus बहुगे नाइघोऽम्य च बहुनाडिः कायः बहुनन्त्रीमीता। The word तन्त्री means 'artery'. Why do we say meaning "parts of body"? Observe, बहुनाडीकः स्तम्भः, बहुन-त्रीका वीणा। The word नाडी is a feminine word formed by डीप that comes after jati; नन्त्री is formed by the unadi affix ई (un III, 158). In बहुनाडि the long ई is shortened as being an upasarjana (I. 2, 48); but the ई of तन्त्री is not shortened, as ई here is not a feminine affix, but a krit affix (कृत् ख्रिया प्रीति-च्याः, See I. 2, 48 also).

निष्प्रवाणिश्च ॥ १६० ॥ पदानि ॥ निष्प्रवाणिः, च ॥ वृत्तः ॥ निषप्रवाणिरिति नदीलक्षणस्य कपः प्रतिषेधा निपान्यते ।

160. The word निष्यवाणि is irregularly formed, without adding the affix कप्, though the last word is a Nadî word.

The word प्रवाणा means either प्रीयनेऽस्यां or प्रवयन्ति तथा। Here ह्युट् is added to the root वि 'to weave': and denotes the instrument of weaving i. e. a shuttle'. निर्गता प्रवाणी अस्य ⇒ निष्प्रवाणिः पटः, निष्प्रवाणिः कम्बलः = अपनीतदालाकः "a new inbleached cloth or blanket", from which the shuttle has not yet been extracted, fresh from the loom. The न is changed to m by VIII. 4. 29.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Indian Union, (Allahabad), 26th November, 1891.—* * * The original Text and Commentaries, carefully edited with English notes and explanations, bespeak of much diligence, care and ability; and those of the English-reading public who have a taste for Sanskrit cannot be too thankful to Babu Sris Chandra for offering them so easy an access to the intricate regions reigned over by that Master Grammarian. * * * We recommend this book to all English-knowing lovers of the Sanskrit Language.

The Tribune, (Lahore), 9th December, 1891.—* * The translator has spared no pains in preparing a translation which may place Pauini's celebrated work within the comprehension of people not deeply read in Sanskit. The paper, printing and the general get-up of the book before us are admirable, and considering the size of the book it is estimated to extend 2000 pages, the price appears to be extremely moderate.

The Amrita Bayar Patrika, (Calcutta), 18th December, 1897. -* * * Judging from the first part before us, we must say that Babu Sris Chandra has succeeded well in the difficult work of translation, which seems to us to be at once head, full and exact. It is no exaggeration to say that Babu Sris Chandra's translation, when completed, will claim a prominent place among similar works by Puropean Sauslant Scholaes.

The Hope, CCa'e atter, with December, 18.7.-* * The get-up of the publication is of a superior order, and the contents display considerable painstaking on the part of the translator.

The Arra Padolla, Chahoren, 22nd Pecember, 18 it = * * * The talented Babu has removed bagic it service to the cause of Sanskirt his latine by profucing the fort of translation has engaged upon. * * * His chort is most laudable and deserves every on our a carent

Kannatok Patra, (Dhartean), 7th Lebruary, 1802—7 * * Mr. Vasu gives ample proof of his competency to undertake the work which is not an easy task even to learned Sanskritists.

The Punjab Times, (Ratealpinde), 17th February, 1892 -- * * Babu Siis Chandra is well-known for his scholuly attainments. He has done the translation in a lucid and clear English. We can strongly recognized it to those who wish to study Sanskrit Grammar through the medium of English.

The Mandalay Herald, 31st Pecember, 1811—* * Students and readers of classic language of India are much indebted to the learned Pandit for his translation of this scientific work on the grammar and philology of the Sanskrit language.

The Arya Darpan, (Shahjahanpur,) February, 1892.—* * Such a work has been a desideratum. It is well got up, and praiseworthy. We wish it every success.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS (continued).

The Allahabad Review, January, 1892.—* * The translator has done his work conscientiously and faithfully. The translation of such a work into English, therefore, cannot but be a great boon to all students of the science of language and of Sanskrit literature in special. The translator deserves the help of the Government and the Chiefs of India.

The Maharatta (Poona), 4th July, 1893.—* * If we may judge from the first part which lies before us, it will prove a very valuable help to the student of Panini. * * So far as it goes it is creditably performed, and therefore deserves patronage from all students of Sanskrit and the Education Department.

Indian Mirror (Calcutta), 17th March, 1894.—* * The manner in which the publication is being pushed through, speaks volumes in favour of the learning and patriotism of its editor, Babu Sris Chandra Vasu. The whole work when completed will be an invaluable guide to the study of Sanskrit literature and especially to the English speaking students of the Sanskrit language,

Lucifer (London), March 1896.—* * We are pleased to find that the translation is clear and easy and the extracts from the Kåshika are not only very numerous but also valuable. The large number of references to the preceding sûtras for the formation of 'padas' will save much time and trouble, and obviate a difficulty which discourages many from the study of Pånini. Indeed the English translation of the grammar could rightly be called "Pānim Made Easy." * * It can be recommended as of great importance, not only to all who wish to have a general knowledge of Panini but also to the few who desire to master the great grammar thoroughly and enjoy all its benefits.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Payable in advance, for the complete work, including postage.

Indian Rs. 20 0 0 Foreign \pounds 2 0 0

Payable by instalments, per volume, excluding postage.

Indian Rs. 3 0 0 Foreign £ 0 6 0

Payable at the end of publication, for the complete work, excluding postage.

Indian Rs. 30 0 0 Foreign £ 3 0 0

All communications to be addressed to

SINDHU CHARAN BASU,

PUBLISHER OF PANINI,

Benares Cantonment,

N.-W. P., India.

The Tara Printing Works, Benares.

THE ASHTÁDHYÁYÍ OF PÁNINI.

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH

BY

SRISA CHANDRA VASU, B. A.,

Provincial Civil Service, N. W. P.

Benares:

Published by Sindhu Charan Bose,

at the Panini Office,

1897.



TO

Yon'ble Sir John Gdge, Rt. Q. Q.,

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

THIS WORK

IS,

WITH HIS LORDSHIP'S PERMISSION,

AND IN RESPECTFUL APPRECIATION OF HIS LORDSHIP'S

SERVICES TO THE CAUSE OF ADMINISTRATION OF

JUSTICE AND OF EDUCATION

IN

THESE PROVINCES.

Pedicated

BY HIS LORDSHIP'S HUMBLE SERVANT

THE TRANSLATOR.



आं३म् ।

अथ षष्ठाध्यायस्य प्रथमः पादः ।

BOOK SIXTH.

 \sim

CHAPTER FIRST.

पकाचो द्वे प्रथमस्य ॥ १॥ पदानि ॥ एक, अचः, द्वे, प्रथमस्य, ॥

्रशृत्तिः ॥ आभिकारो ऽयम् । एकाच इति च हे इति च प्रथमस्येति च वित्तयमिष्ठित्तं वेदितव्य**म् । इत्** उत्तर यहश्यामः प्राकसप्रसारणविभानात् तत्रेकाचः प्रथमस्य हे भवत इत्येवं तहेदितव्यम् । वश्येति निर्दि धातारनभ्यासस्येति । तत्र धातोरवयवस्यानभ्यासस्य प्रथमस्येकाच्ये हे भवतः ॥

1. In the room of the first portion, containing a single vowel, there are two.

Upto Sûtra VI. 1. 12 inclusive it is to be understood that for the first syllable two are to be made, i. e, the first syllable is to be reduplicated. This is an adhikâra sûtra: all the three words viz एकाच, and ह and प्रथमस्य are to be read in the subsequent sûtras upto VI. 1. 12, before the rule of Samprasâraṇa begins. Thus Sûtra VI. 1. 8 says "when िल्ट् follows, of an unreduplicated verbal root". The sense of this sûtra is incomplete, unless we supply the three words of this sûtra, when it will read thus: "when िल्ट् follows, there are two in the room of the first portion, containing a single vowel of an unreduplicated verbal root". Thus from जाग —जजागर (जागू + जल् IV. 3. 82 = जा + जागू + अच्च में जागू + अप्रा. 4. 59 = जजागर "he awoke"). So also पपाच, इयाय, आर from the roots पच, इ and कर । The reduplication takes place through the force of the affix that follows. Thus the affixes of the Perfect Tense (िल्ट्), the Desiderative (सन्), the Intensive (सन्), the x-लु vikaraṇa, the Aorist in चन्न; all cause reduplication.

The word एकाच means that which consists of one vowel (अच्)॥ When a stem or root consists of more than one vowel (is a dissyllabic or polysyllabic root), then the एकाच प्रथम: will be the first syllable: as in जागृ the portion जा is the प्रथम एकाच् 'the first portion consisting of one vowel'. When a root consists of a single vowel, as द 'to go', then strictly speaking there cannot be any portion which may be called first (प्रथम) or ekâch consisting of a single

37

voweD. Here, however, will this rule be applied and q will be reduplicated, according to the maxim "व्यवदेशिवदेकस्मिन्"—"An operation which affects something on account of some special designation which for certain reasons attaches to the latter, affects likewise that which stands alone and to which therefore, just because the reasons for it do not exist, that special designation does not attach". So also in पूच there is no first syllable strictly speaking, but still the rule will apply under the above maxim. In making Reduplications the Rule I. 1. 59 should always be borne in mind. Thus पूच् + म (जानू of जिंदू) च्याच पाच + म = प्राच पाच + म (VII. 4. 59 and 60) = प्राच पाच ।

The word for in the sutra indicates that the very word-form is to be doubled or pronounced-twice, and not that another word of similar meaning is substituted. In fact this is not a rule ordaining substitution of two, in the room of one; but of the rectition of the one. Compare VIII. 1. 1.

अजार्देर्द्धतीयस्य ॥ २ ॥ - पदानि ॥ अच्. आदेः, द्वितीयस्य ॥ - वृत्तिः ॥ प्रथमद्विवंचनापवाटा ऽयमः । अजादेर्द्वतीयस्यकाची द्विवंचनमीथाकेयते । अच् भादिर्यस्य धाती-स्तदवयवस्य द्वितीयस्यैकाची द्वे भवतः ॥

2. Of that whose first syllable begins with a vowel, there are two in the room of the second portion containing a single vowel.

This debars the reduplication of the first syllable. In a verbal root beginning with a vowel, and consisting of more than one syllable, the second syllable is to be reduplicated and not the first. Thus the सन्त root आहेप. (भद + सन् = भर + इर् + सन् VII. 2-35 - आदिप), reduplicates the second-syllable दिष् and the 3rd per, sing is आंद्र दियांन, the प being elided by VII. 4, 60: and स changed to **प** by VIII. 3, 59. So also आंद्यांत्रपान, आंग्रंपपान ॥ The last form is thus evolved, ऋ ! सन् ज्ञः ! इर् ! सन् (VII. 2. 7.4) अस । इ.। स. VII. 3. 84, and VI. 1. 51). Here now we have to make reduplication, and if I. 1. 59 be applied, then since a vowel affix & follows, the reduplication of are should take place i. e. the the sthan should be reduplicated. But we have explained the sûtra द्वियंगेर्डाच L. L. 59, by the place द्वियंग्नीर्नाक्तर्यम्, i. e. the vowel-affix causing reduplication. Here the vowel-affic, \$7 does not cause reduplication, but the consonant-affix मन that does so. Therefore rule L. 1, 59 does not apply, for इट् itself is a कार्या, and the maxim applies कार्यमनभवन्त्र कार्या निमत्तवया नाश्रीयने "surely that which undergoes an operation can, so for as it undergoes that operation, not be made the cause of the application of a grammatical rule". Thus from the root चीं s is formed ग्रायना ; here the root भी is gunated before the augment इइ. Rule I. 1. 5 declaring the prohibition of gunation with regard to किन् or दिन words does not apply here. For though चींद has an indicatory s, yet a it undergoes an operation itself, it cannot be the cause of the application of another rule.

ſ

Some persons explain the word अजाँदः as the Ablative singular (and not Genitive Singular) of अजाँदः and they consider the word as a Karma-* dhâraya compound and not a Bahuvrihi compound. According to them the word means:—"The syllable following the initial vowel is reduplicated". (अजाराजादिश्वयआदिः, अजार्द् सार्यएकाची ह अवतः)॥ According to this interpretation, the word दितीयस्य is merely explanatory.

न न्द्राः संयोगादयः ॥ ३॥ पदानि ॥ न, न्द्राः, संयोगादयः ॥

्वृत्तिः ॥ द्वितीयस्थिति वर्गाते । द्वितीयस्थैकाचौ ऽवयवभृतानां न्द्राणां तदन्तर्भावात् प्राप्ने द्विर्वचनं प्रतिषिध्य-ते । नकारक्काररेका द्वितीयकाचौ ऽवयवभूताः संयोगादयो न द्विरुच्यन्ते ॥

वात्तिकम् ॥ बकारस्याप्ययं प्रतिषेधौ वक्तव्यः ॥

बा० ॥ क्कारेषप्रेषपंदेशे तु न वक्तव्यः ॥ वा० ॥ यकारपरम्य रेफस्य प्रतिपेशे न भवतीति वक्तव्ययः ॥ बा० ॥ ईर्ष्यतेस्तृतीय द्वे भवत इति वक्तव्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ कण्ड्राशीनो तृतीयस्यकाचो द्वे भवते इति वक्तव्यम् ॥ बा० ॥ नामधातृनो तृतीयस्यकाचो द्वे भवत इति वक्तव्यमः ॥ वा० ॥ यथष्टं नामधातुष्विति वक्तव्यम् ॥

3. The letters \(\pi\), \(\xi\) and \(\xi\) being the first letter of a compound consonant and being part of the second syllable, are not reduplicated.

The word dvitiyasya "of the second syllable", is understood here. This sutra debats the doubling of the consonants n, d, and r when forming parts of the second syllable, provided these letters occur in the beginning of a conjunct (sanyoga' letter. Thus the Desiderative root of उन्ह is उन्दिष, formed by adding सन् and इट्। The second syllable here is निरुष्ट which is to be reduplicated by the last rule. But in doing so, न will not be doubled. Thus we get the form उन्हिंदियित। so also from अन्त्र and अन् we have आंड्रिडियित, and अर्थियित।

Why do we say "when न. द and ए are the letters"? Observe इंजिक्षियंत from इंश् in which क is the initial letter and has been reduplicated in to घू ॥ Why do we say "being the first letter in a conjunct consonant"? Observe प्राणिणयांत from the root अन् "to breathe", the न being changed into फ by VIII, 4. 19 and 21. The phrase अजाउँ of the last sutra is understood in this sutra also. Thus इरिहासर्ति ॥ Some explain the word अजाउँ understood in this sutra in the same way as in the last, namely as a karmadhâray a compound in the Ablative singular. They do so, in order to explain the form इन्हिंग्यियांत, which is thus evolved इन्हिंग च्छानि = इन्हें। क्रयच III. 1. 8 - इन्ह्रीय ॥ Then इन्ह्रीं येपानि, which is thus evolved इन्हिंग च्छानि = इन्हें। क्रयच III. 1. 8 - इन्ह्रीय ॥ Then इन्ह्रीं येपानि, which is rejected in reduplication and not इ and ए also, as इ and ए are not immediately after the initial vowel (अजाउं) इ in this case.

Vart:—This prohibition should be stated with regard to the letter इ also. As उर्ज उर्जाजियाँन ॥ This prohibition applies when the word is taught primarily as having a penultimate इ॥ But when it is taught as primarily

having a penultmate \overline{q} , then the rule does not apply: the \overline{q} should then be ordained as a substitute of \overline{q} ii. See Fudadi root 20.

Vart:—There is no prohibition of the ₹ when it is followed by य ।
Thus अरायंत । This is the Intensive form of the verb ऋ, and is thus evolved: ऋ +
यङ् (III, 1, 22, Vart)=अर्+ य (VII, 4, 30)=अर्थ, then follows reduplication by
the rules of this sûtra. The second syllable य has an initial ₹ which is not
however rejected in reduplication.

Vart:—In the case of the verb इंड्यंनि the third should be reduplicated. "Third of what"? Some say the third of the consonants, and according to them the form is इंड्यियिति ॥ Some say the third syllable, therefore of the root इंडियय (इंग्यं +इर्+सन्), the third syllable ष is reduplicated: Thus इंडिययिय इंडिययिय (VII. 4. 79) the अ of ष is changed into short इ by VII. 4. 79. च इंडिययियांन ॥

Vart:—The third syllable of the verbs कण्ड्य &c. is to be reduplicated. Thus कण्ड्य + इट् + सन् = कण्ड्यिय = कण्ड्याय = कण्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्याय = कण्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्ड्याय = कण्याय = कण्य

Vart:—The third syllable of verbs derived from nouns is optionally reduplicated. Thus अश्वीधियांन or आंश्वशीधियांन ॥

Vârt:—Others say, any syllable of a नामधान् (verbs derived from nouns) may be reduplicated. Thus from the noun पुत्र is derived the root पुत्रीय, the desiderative root of which is पुत्रीर्थिय, which requires reduplication. Here any syllable may be reduplicated as. 1, पुप्त्रीर्थियांन. 2, पुन्तिश्रीर्थियांन, 3 पुत्रीर्थियांन () Or there may be double and treble reduplication simultar cously as. पुप्तिश्रीर्थियांन ()

पूर्वोऽयासः ॥ ४ ॥ पदानि ॥ पूर्वः, अभ्यासः ॥ वृत्तः ॥ द्वे इति प्रथमान्त यरतुरक्ति तदर्थादिर पष्ट्यन्ते जायते । तत्र प्रयासक्तर्सम्मकरणे ये द्वे विस्ति क्यार्यः पृत्रो ऽवयवः सा ऽभ्याससत्तो भवति ॥

4. The first of the two is called the Abhyâsa or the Reduplicate.

The word in the nominative case is understood here, but for the purposes of this sutra it is taken in the Genitive case i. e. Tairis gar "the first of the two" ordained above. The word Abhyasa occurs in sutras III. 1.6, VI. 1.7 &c.

उभे अभ्यस्तम् ॥ ५॥ पदानि ॥ उभे, अभ्यस्तम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वृद्धि वर्त्तमाने उभेमहणं समुझयसज्ञाप्रातपत्त्वर्थम् । ये वृद्धितं ते उभे अपि समुदित अभ्यला संज्ञे भवतः ॥

5. The both are collectively called Abhyasta.

Though the word was understood in the sûtra, the use of the word with 'both' indicates that the word Abhyasta applies to the two taken together and not to any one of them separately. The word abhyasta occurs in sûtra III. 4. 109, VI. 1. 32 &c. Thus sûtra VI. 1. 189 declares "the first vowel of

an Abhyasta gets the udâtta accent". The Abhyasta being the collective name of the both, the accent will fall on the first and not on the second, as in हैंबित dådati, the accent is on the first आ। So also by VII. 1. 4 अन् takes the place of झ after an Abhyasta, therefore, इव + झि = दव + अति = दवति॥ So also दवत् (VI. 4. 112).

जक्षित्याद्यः पट् ॥ ६ ॥ पदानि ॥ जक्ष, इत्याद्यः, पद् ॥ वृक्तः ॥ अभ्यस्तामितं वर्त्तनं । जक्ष इत्ययं धानुरित्यादयश्चान्य षट् धानवा ऽभ्यस्तसंज्ञा भवन्ति । सेयं सप्तानां धानृनामभ्यस्तसंज्ञाविधीयते ॥ जक्षभक्षहसनयारित्यतः प्रभृति वेवीङ् वेतिना तुल्यइति यावत् ॥

6. So also the six roots beginning with jakshi are called abhyasta. $\dot{\cdot}$

The word abhyasta is understood here. The verb jakshi and the six verbs that follow it in the Dhâtupâtha, in all seven verbs, get this designation. These are जक्ष, जागू, संरहा, चकास, सास, हंथी, and वर्ता ॥ Pânini has overlooked वर्ता and mentions only the first six. By getting the designation of Abhyasta these verbs get acute accent on the first syllable when followed by a sârvadhâtuka Tense-affix not having the intermediate हह and beginning with a vowel. Thus जॉम्बन já-grati, जैक्षांन jákshati, वैरिह्ना dáridrati, चकासान chákâsati, सौर्यान didhyate, and विच्यान vevyate. The present participle हीध्यान is irregularly formed by adding the affix सान् अन्) and when so formed it does not take the augment नुम् by VII. 1, 78.

तुजादीनां दीघों ऽभ्यासस्य ॥ ७ ॥ पदानि ॥तुज, आदीनाम्, दीर्घः, अभ्यासस्य ॥ र्षात्त ॥ तुजादीनामितिप्रकारेआार्दशब्द । कश्च प्रकार । तुजेरीर्घोन्यासस्य न विहितः दृदयते चः ये तथा-भृतास्ते तुजादयस्तेषामभ्यासस्य दीर्घ सार्धुभवति ॥

7. In the room of a short vowel of the Reduplicate of the roots বুরু &e, a long is substituted.

There is no list of तुजार्त verbs given any where. The word आदि in तुजार्दि therefore should be construed as "verbs like tuj". So that wherever we may find a word having a long vowel in the Reduplicate, we should consider it a valid form. Thus तृतुजानः (तुज् + कामच् 111. 2. 106 = तृतुजानः Rig. I. 3. 6). मामहान, अनङ्कान् दाधार. स्वधां मीमाय. स तृताव ॥ This lengthening only takes place in the Vedas before some special affixes, and not every where or in secular literature. As तृताज शबलान् हरीन् ॥

लिटि धातोरनभ्यासस्य ॥ ८ ॥ पदानि ॥ लिटि, धातोः, अनभ्यासस्य ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ लिटि परतो ऽनभ्यासस्य धानोरवयवस्य प्रयमस्येकाचोः वितीयस्य वा यथायोगं हे भवत ॥ वर्गाचकम् ॥ व्रिवचनप्रकरणे छन्त्रसि वर्गत वक्तव्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ लिटिव्वचने जागतेवीत वक्तव्यम् ॥

8. When the tense-affixes of the Perfect follow, there is reduplication of the root, which is not already reduplicated.

The reduplication is either of the first syllable or of the second syllable according as the root begins with a consonant or a vowel. Thus प्य मण्ड व्याप प्य प्य मण्ड व्याप प्राप्त कि उत्र कि उत्र प्राप्त कि उत्र प्राप्त

Why do we say when ालद follows? Observe कर्ता, इसाँ ॥ Why do we say "of a Dhâtu"? Observe समुत्रांसा विशृण्यिंस सामिनद्रायस्वित्त ॥ The question arises from the fact that the root (dhâtu) always directly precedes the affixes of the Perfect, no vikarana intervenes as in the case of other tenses. So there was no necessity of using the word dhâtu in the sûtra. To this it is replied that by III. 4. 117, sometimes लिंद्र is treated as sârt adhâtuka, and then it takes vikarana. As भू taking the vikaran (इन् becomes भूगु. (III. 1. 74) this whole base is not a dhâtu, therefore when the affixes of Perfect are added there is no reduplication, and we have श्रांन्ये ॥ See III. 4. 117.

Why do we say 'of a non-reduplicate'? Observe क्रुडणा नानाव वृषभा वशि-इम्। नोनुयनेनीनाव, i. e. it is the Perfect Tense of the Intensive verb नानुय, and is not reduplicated again, यङ्ग having already caused reduplication. So also संमान्या महतः समिनिक्षः ending in the उस of the Perfect.

Vart:—In the Chhandas there is optionally reduplication of the root in the Perfect and other tenses. As आहिन्यान् याचियामंह or वियाचियामंह; देवनाना हार्निप्रयाणि or देवानि प्रियाणि ॥ नववा दानु or दशनु नम्नुतो वीस्दर् धानु or दशनु ॥

Vart:—The root जाग is optionally reduplicated in the Perfect. As, बी जागार (or जजागार) तपुनः कामयन्त ॥

सन्यङोः ॥ ९॥ पदानि ॥ सन् यङोः, ॥

्वृत्तिः ॥ धानोरतभ्यासर्ध्यातं वत्तेने । सन्यङोार्रातं च पष्य्यन्तमेतत् । सत्रन्तस्यः यङन्तस्यः चानभ्यासस्य धानोरत्वयतस्य प्रथमस्यकाची द्वितीयस्य वा यथायोगं द्वे भवतः ॥

9. Of a non-reduplicate root ending in सन् (Desiderative) or यङ (Intensive) affixes, there is reduplication.

The word सन् यङ्ग. should be construed as genitive dual and not as Locative dual. In the latter case, the meaning would be "when the affixes सन् and यङ follow, a non-reduplicate root is reduplicated". The difficulty would be that while the root alone would be reduplicated, the augment इद would not, as in आर्टाटपांन, अशिक्षिपांन ॥

The phrase धानारनभ्यासम्य is understood here also. The reduplication is of the first or second syllable, according as the root has an initial consonant or vowel. Thus पम् सन् (III. 1. 7) पस, reduplicate पिपसनि (VII. ‡ 79). So पर

विपतिपति म्ह — असिर्धात, उन्ह - उन्हितिषाति ॥ So also of यङ्क्त:—as, पापच्यंत (VII. 4. 83), अदान्यते, यायच्यते, असर्थते, पेणिणान्यते ॥ If a root is already a reduplicated one, there is no reduplication: as जुगुप्सपते, लोल्लियपते being the Desiderative forms of जुगुप्स (already formed by svårthika सन् III. 1. 5), and of लोलूय (the Intensive form of लु) ॥ See III. 1. 22.

इली ॥ १० ॥ पदानि ॥ इली ॥

र्वात्तः ॥ श्ली परती ऽनश्यासस्य धानोरवयवस्य प्रथमस्यैकाची द्विनीयस्य वा यथायामं द्व भवतः ॥

10. Of a non-reduplicate root there is reduplication when the vikaraṇa ślu (इन्ह) follows.

The श्रेलु is the characteristic sign of the roots of the third class, and causes the clision of the vikarana इत्या . The reduplication is of the first or second syllable, according as the root has an initial consonant or a vowel. Thus जुहोति (from हु), विभेति, जिहिति ॥

चक्कि ॥ ११ ॥ - पदानि ॥ चक्कि ॥ बक्तिः ॥ चक्कि परतो प्रतथ्यासस्य धार्तारवयस्य प्रथमस्येकाचो दितीयस्य वा यथायोगं हे भवतः ॥

11. Of a non-reduplicate root there is reduplication when the affix चङ् of the Aorist follows.

The reduplication is of the first or second syllable according as the root begins with a consonant or a vovel. Thus अवीपचन्, अपीपडन्. (VII. 4-93 and 94). So also आस्टिन्, आश्चित्, आर्दिन्॥ These are acrists of the causative roots पाचि &c.

When the Reduplicated Aorist of the Causative (ण्यन) verbs पच &c is to be formed, as here, we should first elide the causative sign गि, then shorten the penultimate vowel, and then reduplicate. Then by VII. 4. 93 the effect would be like as if सन had followed, and this would not be prohibited by the short vowel being considered sthanivat. For rule VII.4.93 says "Let the effect be as if सन् had followed, on the reduplicate, if followed by a light vowel, of an inflective base to which जि followed by भर is affixed; provided there is not the elision of any letter in the pratyahara अक occasioned by the affixing of जि ॥" One of the conditions for the application of this rule is that the reduplicate must be followed by a light vowel. We have said above that the long penultimate is to be shortened before चर्॥ Now arises the difficulty. Should this light vowel coming in the room of a heavy vowel be considered like the heavy vowel by the rule of sthanivat adesa (I. 1. 56), or not? It should not be considered so, for the reasons given in I. 1. 57. For it was established there that the sthanivadbhava will arise then only when some operation is to be done to a thing anterior to the non-substituted i. e. original vowel. Here no operation is to be applied to something anterior to such original (अनादिष्ट) vowel, but to

a form consisting of such substituted (आहिए) vowel. Therefore, the light vowel is not considered non-existent for the purposes of सन्दर्भ । If this order of operation is not followed, there would arise incongruities. The order must be this: 1st the elision of जि (VI. 4. 51) 2nd the shortening of the penultimate (VII 4. 4) 3rd the reduplication. If the reduplication take place first and the vowel be shortened, then the reduplication having taken place before the substitution of the vowel had taken place, such substitute will now be considered as sthanivad: the light vowel being considered as still heavy, will prevent the application of सन्दर्भ ॥ The difficulty will be in the form of आशीशमन, where the short is ordained after the जि ॥ If this be the order of operations, there will not be the reduplication of the second syllable \hat{z} in the word आहरन ? This is, hower, done by I. 1. 59, which sec.

12. The participles dâśvân, sâhvân and midhvân are irregularly formed without reduplication.

The word बाधान is from the root बाध 'to give' with the affix क्रम (III. 2. 107), here the reduplication and the augment इर are prohibited inegularly. As बाधांना बाग्र सुनम् (Rig I. 3. 7). The word साह्यान् is derived from the root सह 'to endure', by adding the affix क्रम III 2. 107', the irregularity being in lengthening the penultimate, not allowing the augment इर and the reduplication. Thus साह्यान् बनाहकः ॥ So also मीहवान् comes from मिह 'to sprinkle' with the affix क्रम III. 2. 107') the irregularity consisting in non-reduplication, non-application of इर. the lenthening of the penultimate vowel, and the change of into र ॥ As मीहवस्ताकाय ननयाय भूड्य ॥ It is not necessary that these words should be in the singular always, in their plural forms also they do not reduplicate.

Vârt:—Reduplication takes place when कृत्र &c, are followed by the affix का। Thus क्रियन अंतन एक का ज्वासन क्रिया का The affix क comes after कृत्र and क्रिया with the force of the affix घन्न।

Viot.—The roots चर् चन्न, पन्, and यह take reduplication when followed by the affix अज III. 1.134 and the reduplicate (abby asa, takes the augment आक ॥ The final consonants of the Abby asa (reduplicate) are not claded in these verbs, in order to give scope to the augment, for if the final consonants be elided by VII. 4.60, then the addition of the augment becomes unnecessary; as there is no difference between the augment and the addesa (shortening of the vowel) taught in VII. 4.59. Thus चराचर, चलाचन

, Vart:—The above vartika is optional, so we have the forms चरः पुरुषः, विह्ना एथः, वही गतुष्यः &c.

Vart:—The root एन् is reduplicated before the affix अच्, and the augment आक् comes after the Abhyâsa, and **ष** is the substitute of **ए** of the Abhyâsa. Thus **ए**न् भ्भान् = पन् भाक् + **ए**न् भाक् = पनापनः (The second **ए** is changed into **प** by VII. 3. 55), as in the phrase पनापनः क्षाभनश्रदंगीनाम् ॥

Vârt:—The causative root पारि is reduplicated before the affix अच्, there is elision of णि (sign of the causative), and उक् is the augment of the Abhyåsa, and it is lengthened. Thus पारि ⊹ अच्⊸पार्षट ॥

ष्यङः संप्रसारणं पुत्रपत्योस्तन्पुरुषे ॥ १३॥ पदानि ॥ प्यङः, संप्रसारणम्, पुत्र, पत्योः, तन्पुरुषे ॥

र्यातः ॥ पुरत्रे पति इत्येतयोरूत्तरपत्रयोस्तत्पुरूपे समासे ष्यङः संप्रसारणं भवति ॥ बात्तिक्रम ॥ ष्यङः सम्प्रसारण गोकाक्षाया पतिषेध ॥

13. There is vocalisation of the semivowel य of the affix ष्यञ् (IV. 1.78) when followed in a Tatpurusha compound, by the words पुत्र and पति॥

When the words पुत्र and प्रति are the second members, forming a Tatpurusha compound, there is samprasarana (vocalising the semi-vowels) of the affix इयह of the preceding. That is य is changed into इ ॥ Thus करीपस्थर गन्थोइन्य = करीपगिन्धा (a Bahuvuhi compound taking the samasanta affix or rather substitute इ by V. 4. 137 करीपगिन्धपत्थम — करीपगिन्धा मिश्रण IV 1. 92\=करिपगिन्धा ॥
The feminine of this will be formed by adding ष्यङ् IV. 1. 78). Thus we have करिपगन्ध्या (see IV 1. 78). Now in forming the Tatpurusha compound of this word with पुत्र or प्रति, the final य will be changed into इ and we have करिपगन्थीपुत्रः, करिपगन्धीपतिः ॥ The भए of या becomes merged into इ (VI. 1. 108), and the short इ is lengthened VI. 3. 130. So also कीमुदगन्थीपतिः ॥

Why do we say "of the affix ध्यङ् "? Observe इभ्यापुत्रः, क्षात्रवापुत्रः ॥

Why do we say "when followed by पुत्र or पति"? Observe काराघगन्ध्या-कुलम्॰ कामुद्दगन्ध्याकुलम् ॥

Why do we say "when forming a Tatpurusha compound"? Observe कारीयगरूयाप्तिस्य मामस्य : कारीयगरूयाप्तिस्य मामः ॥ It is a Bahuvrihi compound.

The affix खंड is here the feminine affix **य** followed by चार् (आ) (see IV. 1, 77 and 74).

A general maxim relating to all affixes is "an affix denotes whenever it is employed in Grammar, a word-form which begins with that to which that affix has been added, and ends with the affix itself: प्रस्थमहण यस्मान् स विहितस्तर्गस्य प्रहणम्"॥ This maxim, however, does not apply in case of feminine affixes, where we have this rule "a feminine affix denotes whenever

197

it is employed in a rule, a word-form which ends with that affix, but which need not necessarily begin with that to which the affix has been added, but where the word form is subordinate: श्वीप्रत्यंय श्वानुपराजनं न"॥ Thus we have परमकारीयगर-आयाः पुत्रः - परमकारीयगर-भापुत्रः and so also परमकारीयगर-भीपतिः ॥ Not so when the word is an upasarjana or subordinate in a compound. As अनिकास्त कारीयगन्ध्याम् = अतिकारीषगन्ध्याः नस्यपुत्रः = अतिकारीषगन्ध्यापुत्रः, अतिकारीषगन्ध्यापतिः ॥

This vocalisation takes place when पुत्र and पार्त alone, not compounded with any other word, stand at the end: not so when a word beginning or ending with these words follows. Thus कारीयगन्थ्यापुत्रकुलं, कारीयगन्थ्यापुत्रकुलं, कारीयगन्थ्यापुत्रकुलं,

Though a word ending in sus may have may semi-vowels, yet the vocalisation takes place of the affix य ध्यङ) only, according to the maxim निर्वित्रयमानस्यादेशा भवन्ति "substitutes take the place of that which is actually enunciated".

The word संप्रसारण has regulating influence upto VI. 1. 44 inclusive. The rules of vocalisation (change of semi-vowels into vowels) is contained in these sûtras.

l'art:-Prohibition must be stated when पनि and पुत्र follow the word गीकाक्ष्य ॥ As गांकाक्ष्यापुत्र , गांकाक्ष्यायानः instead of गांकाक्षापुत्रः &c.

बन्धुनि बहुबीही ॥ १४ ॥ पदानि ॥ बन्धुनि, बहुबीही ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ब्यङः संप्रसारणांभन्यनुवर्णते । बन्धुशब्दवत्तरपदे बहुश्रीही समास ब्यङः सप्रसारण भवति ॥ वा॰ ॥ मातच्मातृकमातृपु ॥

There is vocalisation of the affix चड when the 14. word वन्ध्र follows in a Bahuvrihi compound.

Thus कारीयगरूयाबन्धुरस्य - कारीयगरुधीबन्धुः ॥ So also कीमुक्गन्धीबन्धुः ॥

Why do we say "when the compound is a Bahuvrihi"? Observe कारी-पगन्थ्याया बन्धुः = क्रांगपगल्याबन्धुः, which is a Tatpurusha compound. Like the last sûtra, we have here also परमकारीयगन्धिवन्यु , but भानिकारीयगन्धावन्यु , कारीयगन्धावन्यु-धनः, कारीषगन्ध्यापरमदन्धुः ॥

Though the word बन्यान is exhibited in the sutra in the neuter gender, it is in fact a masculine word.

Vårt:—There is vocalisation of আৰু in a Bahuvrihi compound with मातच मातृक and सातृ optionally: as कारीपगरुरीमार्तः or कारीपगरुयामार्तः, कारीपगरुपीमातृक or कारीपगन्थामाटकः, कार्गपगन्थिमाना, कार्गपगन्थामाना ॥ The indicatory च of मात्र् makes the word take the udatta on the last syllable (VI. 1. 163), thus debaring the especial accent of the Bahuvrihi (VI. 2, 1). All Bahuvrihi compounds ending in क take the samasanta affix कर, so मातृ would have become मातृक by force of V. 4. 153, so the separate enumeration of मान् and मान्क here shows that as is also optional.

धिस्विषयजादीनां किति ॥ १५ ॥ पदानि ॥ विचि, स्विष, यजादीनाम्, किति ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सप्रसारणमिति वर्त्तते । ब्यङ इति निवृत्तम् । विच । वच परिभावणे । खुदो विचिरित च । स्विष ॥ निव्यत् इति । वच परिभावणे । खुदो विचिरित च । स्विष ॥ निव्यत् इति । वच देवपृजासंगतिकरणवाने ब्यित्यतः प्रभति आ गणान्तात् । वेषां वाचस्वपियज्ञाने वित्रते प्रस्थये परतः सप्रसारणं भवति ॥

15. The semivowels of the roots वृज्, स्वण् and यजादि verbs are vocalised when followed by an affix having an indicatory क ॥

The anuvritti of ध्यक् does not run into this sûtra. The root वर्ष includes the वर्ष परिभाषने of the Adâdi class (II. 54) and the वर्ष substitute of ह्र (II. 4. 53) स्वप् is the root किंव्यप् श्यं of the Adâdi class (II 59). The यजााव verbs are the last nine roots of the Bhvâdi class viz. यज्ञ, वप्, वस्, वस्, वस्, वेस्, वेस्, ह्रेस्, ह्र्स, वद् and श्वि ॥ The semivowels of these eleven verbs are changed into the corresponding vowel, when an affix having an indicatory क्र is added to them. Thus with the Past Participle affixes क्र and क्तवतु we have the following forms:—
1. वच—उक्तः, उक्तगन्. (VIII. 2. 30). 2 स्वप्—सुप्तः सुप्तवान् 3 यज्ञ -इष्ट. इष्टवान. (VIII. 2. 36) 4 वप्—उपाः, उप्तवान्. 5 वह—ऊढः, ऊढवान (VIII. 2. 31, 40, VIII. 3. 13 and VI. 3. 111) 6 वस्—ऊपिनः ऊपिनवान्. (VIII. 2. 56 VIII. 3. 60) 7 विस्त—उतः, उत्ववान्. 8 व्यस् —सेवीतः, संवीतवान्. 9 ह्रस्—हृतः, हृतवान्. 10 वर्ष—उिनः, उदिनवान्. 11 दुआधि—हुनः, सूनवान्॥

धातो स्वरूपहणे तन्प्रस्थये कार्य विद्वायते: --When in a Grammatical rule, an operation (dependant on an affix) is taught with regard to a root (dhâtu by mentioning particular verbs (dhâtu) specifically, and not by using the word "dhâtu", generally, then the operation takes place only when the root is followed by such an affix as can be added to roots by emunciating the word धानाः॥ The existence of this maxim is inferred in the formation of the word श्रेष्णहल्यम् in VI. 4. 174, which see. Therefore, there is no vocalisation of वच् in the following वाच्यति. वाच्यति । वाच्यां कि कियां । Here वाच्यति is formed by adding क्यच् to वाच्य वाच्यां मच्छति ॥ वाच्य is formed by क्रिय् added to वच्, the vowel being lengthened and samprasarana being expressly prevented by Uṇâdi II. 57. Now, it is a general rule that a root taking the affix क्रिय्, विद्, or विच् does not lose its character of a dhâtu. Therefore वाच्य is a root (धातु), and it ought to take vocalisation before the affix क्रियच् ॥ But व्यच् is not enunciated to come after a dhâtu, but after a मुक्क (मुक्कान्त-क्रियच् III. 1. 8) in the rule ordaining its affixing. So also वाच्यक: formed by adding क्र to वाच् (See Vârt. V. 3. 83).

प्रहिज्यावियव्यधिविधिविचिति इक्षितिपृच्छितिमृज्जतीनां ङिति च ॥१६॥ पदानि ॥ प्रहि, ज्या, विय, व्यधि, विष्ठि, विचिति, वृक्षति, पृच्छिति, भृज्जतीनामः ङिति, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पह उपसने प्रेया वयोहानी, वेमो वियः, व्यथ ताउन. वस कान्ती, व्यच व्याजीकरण, भोजदचू-छेदने, प्रच्छ सीप्सायां, भस्त्र पाँक, इर्थितेषां धातूनां ङिति प्रत्यये प्रतश्वकारात्किति च संप्रसारणं भवति । परिभाषा ॥ निष्ठादेशः प्रस्वस्यस्यस्यविधिद्विधिषु सिद्धावक्तव्यः ॥

Ġ

16. There is vocalisation of the semi-vowels of the following verbs, when an affix having an indicatory फ or ङ् follows:— ग्रह 'to take', ज्या 'to become old', वेज् 'to weave', ज्या 'to strike', वश 'to shine', व्यच 'to deceive', वश 'to cut', प्रच्छ 'to ask', and ग्रह्म 'to cook, to fry'.

By force of the word 'च' 'and', the anuvritti of किति is read into this sûtra. Thus I. गह - गृहीत , गहीतवान् (by क्क and कवतु : गृहणार्ग (l. 2.4), जरीगुहाने (by यह of the Intensive). 2. ज्या- जीतः, जीनवान् (VIII. 2. 44 स changed to न). जिनाति (I. 2. 4), the short इ is lengthened by VI 4. 2 and is shortened again by VII. 3. 80. भेजीयते (दङ्, 3. विय-The root विम is replaced by वय when लिंद follows (II. 4 41). This विध can have no हिन् affix after it, it takes only निद terminations, which as we know are नित् (I. 2. 5). The examples, therefore given will be of किन् affixes only. Thus ऊचनुः, ऊनुः ॥ Now arises this question 'why do you enumerate विद्य, for is not विभ (for which विद्य is substituted) already included in बजादि class of verbs given in the last sútra, and by force of that sûtra, विव will get samprasarana before किन् affixes", The reply is "बाँच is numerated here in order to show that the prohibition of samprasarana with regard to an as taught in VI. 1. 40, does not apply to its substitute बांब in the Perfect Tense" Thus while the Perfect of विम । ववे। ववन्, वनः, the Perfect of its substitute वार्थ is कवाय. कवतुः and कयुः ॥ More over VI । । इ teaches that the य of वय is not vocalised ा लिट aft ses, which th refor , ong is (jñāpaka) that the other semiyowel i. e व of वय xi be vocal and a स्वाप विद. विद्धवान, and with दिन्तु affices विश्वान विविध्यान ॥ १ वश अधिन अधिनवान विश्वी with क्ति affixes उटः, उशाल्त ॥ (६ व्यच) विचित्र विचित्रवान् विचित्रवान् विवित्रवाः ॥ By a Vartika under I. 2. 1, the wood व्यवसार considered to belong to द्वाराति class and therefore all affixes after it, other than those having an indicatory ण, भ्रा or the affix अस्, are considered as दिन् and then bee, there will be samprasarana before these affixes : as, जाद्वाचना अद्वर्ग चनुमः अद्विग्धनन्यमः॥ - ७- वृश्व - एकणः, वृक्षणवानः॥ How is the final चू of त्रश्च char, limb क for by VIII 2 36 च ought to have been changed into q before the झनाइ atrix क ? To this we reply the affix क is replaced by न (VII. 2. 42) and as this न is not a झर्यांड affix, Rule VIII. 2. 36 does not apply. This is done on the following maxim: "The substitute of the Nishtha should be considered to be siddha or effective when applying the rules relating to the change of a letter into q, to accent, to affix, and to the addition of the augment इद ". But when च is to be changed into क, the substitute is considered asiddha (not to have taken place). Thus we have the forms वृकणः &c. Before द्वित् affixes we have वृध्यांत, वरीवृद्यव्यते ॥ 8. प्रवेठ- पृष्ट (VIII. 2. 36), पृष्टवान, किन्-पृच्छान, परीपृच्छचन ॥ The forms प्रमुक्क and ब्रुड्स would have been evolved by the simple rules of Reduplication even, without the

application of this rule. But प्रच्छ + नङ (III. 3. 90) - प्रइतः ॥ Here there is no vocalisation, because Pânini himself uses the word प्रइतः in sûtra III. 2. 117 showing that this is the proper form though irregular. 9. अस्ज — भृष्टः (VIII. 2. 36), भृष्टवान्, जित् — भृष्ट्यांत, वरी भृष्टच्यां ॥ The स of असज is changed first into इ by मलां जश झास (VIII. 4. 53), and then इ is changed into ज by स्ताः बचुना इचुः (VIII. 4. 40).

लिट्यभ्यासस्योभयेपाम् ॥ १७॥ पदानि ॥ लिटि, अभ्यासस्य, उभयेपाम्, (संप्रसारणम्)॥

. बृत्तिः ॥ द्वभयेषां वाच्यादीनां महादीनां च ििट परतो ऽभ्यासस्य संप्रसारणं भवाति ॥

17. There takes place vocalisation of the semi-vowel of the reduplicate (abhyâsa) of both vachyâdi (VI. 1. 15) and grahâdi (VI. 1. 16) words, when the affixes of æx follow.

Thus बच- दवाच, तवाचिथ, स्वप्- सुव्वाप, सुर्व्वापथ, यज-इयाज, इयजिथ, टवप-बनाप, चर्नाप्य ॥ As regards महादि verbs; मह-- जमाह, जमहिय (there is no speciality in case of this verb, as these forms would have been evolved without even this rule). क्या - जिल्ह्यो, जिल्ह्यिय, वीय - उवाय, and उविषय : व्यथ-विव्याध, विव्यधिय, वहा-बताता. उर्वाज्ञियः, ध्वयः विच्याचः विच्यांचयः स्रश्च - वत्रश्च and वर्त्राश्चयः॥ Some say that with regard to AN, it is equal whether there existed this present rule or not. For they argue thus, ब्राम + जलु न ब्रह्म + ब्रह्म + अ = व + ब्रश्म + अ - हलाहि होषः VII. 4. 60)= बन्नभा To this we reply, this form would be evolved no doubt had this rule not existed. But when this rule is applied, and you make reduplication without first vocalising the t, then you will have to vocalise thy force of this rule. Hence the necessity of this rule with regard to an also, for having changed र into मह, we have बुक्रभ्य and then change मह into भ by VII. 4. 66. Then this sq substitute becomes sthanivat to at 1. 1. 50, and therefore there is no vocalisasion of this a, for rule VI. 1, 37, prevents the vocalisation of a letter standing before one which has already been vocalised. There is no speciality with regards to प्रच्छ and अस्ज verbs.

This vocalisation of the reduplicate is taught with regard to those affixes which are not किन्। With regard to किन् affixes, the Rule VI. 1.15 will apply. And as the rule of vocalisation is subsequent to that of reduplication in order, therefore by the maxim of प्रस्व I. 4.2, vocalisation will take place first and then reduplication, according to the maxim पुन प्रसङ्ग विज्ञानास्तिद्धम् "occasionally the formation of a particular form is accounted for by the fact that a preceding rule is allowed to apply again, after it had previously been superseded by a subsequent rule". Thus प्रम् भातुः (which is किन् I. 2.5) च उप् भावः च उप्त क्या किन् कर्म अन् अन्य कर्म अन्य अन्य अन्य अन्य ।

Though the phrase उभयेवाम could have been supplied into this sûtra by the context and the governing scope of the preceding sûtras, its express mention in this sûtra is for the sake of indicating, that the rule of vocalisation supersedes even the rule of इलाहिः शेषः VII. 4. 60, the vocalisation must take place at all events. Thus इयभ मण्ड च्यम च्यम म ॥ Here by VII. 4. 60, the second consonant य of इय ought to have been elided, and the equation would have stood य + इयम म भ, and there would have been vocalisation of य by this rule. But that is not intended; there is vocalisation of य and we have विख्याप ॥ In fact, the universal maxim of vocalisation is:—"The samprasâraṇa and the operations dependent on it possess greater force than other operations which are simultaneously applicable". संप्रसारणं तस्थयं य कार्यम बलवन् ॥

स्वापेश्वाङ ॥ १८ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्वापः, चङि, (सम्प्रसारणम्) ॥ वृत्तः ॥ स्वापेरित स्वपेण्यन्तस्य घहणं तस्य चङि परतः संप्रसारण भवति ॥

18. Of the causative verb स्वापि "to cause one to sleep", there is vocalisation of the semivowel, when the affix चड़ of the Reduplicated Aorist follows.

Thus the Norist of स्वाप is असूपुरत्, असूपुरताम्, असूपुरत्॥ The vocalisation takes place before redupacation, then there is guia of the penultimate short vowel, then this is again shortened by VII. 4-1, then there is reduplication, and then lengthening of the vowel of the reduplicate by VII. 4-94. Thus स्वाप + चङ् सुष् + पड् पुष् - VI. 4-51. + घङ (VII. 3.80) - साष् + घङ् सुष् + घङ् (VII. 4.1) - सु + सुष् + घङ् - VI. 1.11, - सुपुरत् , VII. 4.94, which with the augment अ becomes असुपुरत्॥

Why do we say 'when चड़ follows'? Observe स्वाप्येत स्वापित ॥ The anuvritti of किति has ceased, that of दिनि however is here.

स्विपस्यामञ्येत्रां यिकि ॥१९॥ पदानि ॥ स्विप, स्याम, व्येत्राम, योकि,(संप्रसारणम्)॥ वृत्ति ॥ प्रिष्वप शये स्यपु स्वन ध्वन शक्ते, व्येत्र सवरणे, इत्येत्रयां धानुनां यांक परन सप्रसारण भवति ॥

19. There is vocalisation of the semivowel of the verbs स्वप 'to sleep', स्यम 'to shout', and द्ये 'to cover', when followed by the affix यङ of the Intensive.

Thus सामुखन, सार्सम्यत, देवीयत VII. 4. 25 the short ह is lengthened). Why do we say 'when यह toliows? Observe स्वप्तक formed by नांबह III. 2. 172.

न बद्दाः ॥ २० ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ बद्धीति वर्षाने । वरोद्धीनोर्योङ परनः सप्रसारणं न भवति ॥

20. There is not vocalisation of the semi-vowel of बरा, when the affix यह follows.

The word यांक is understood here. As बावदयंत, वावदयंते. वावदयंते। Why do we say "when यङ follows"? Observe उष्टः, उद्यन्ति ॥ See VI. 1. 16 to which this rule is an exception.

चायः की ॥ २१ ॥ पदानि ॥ चायः, की ॥

वित्तः ॥ यङ्गीति वर्त्तते । चात्र पृजातिशामनयोग्त्येतस्य धानोर्योङ परनः कीत्ययमोदशो भवति ॥ The verb की is substituted for the verb चाय 'to

worship, to observe', when the Intensive affix यङ् follows.

The phrase यांड is understood here. Thus चेकीयने चेकीयने, चेकीयने ॥ The exhibition of की in the sutra with a long ई indicates that there is long vowel even in tenses where यह is clided, as चेकीनः ॥ For if the sûtra had enunciated कि with a short इ as the substitute of चाय, the forms चंकीयंत &c would have ... been still valid. Thus कि + यङ् - चि + कि + य = चे + कि + य = चे + की + य (VII. 4. 25 rausing the lengthening of the short . But then the Nishtha would have been चंकितः which is wrong.

स्कायः स्की निष्ठायाम् ॥ २२ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्कायः, स्कीः निष्ठायाम् ॥ बृत्तिः ॥ स्फायी ओप्यायी वृद्धायित्यम्य धानोर्निष्टायो परनः स्कीत्ययमोदेशो भवति ॥

The स्की is the substitute of स्काय 'to swell', when the Nishthâ affixes follow.

Thus स्कीनः, स्कीनवान ॥ Why do we say "when the Nishtha affixes follow"?Observe स्कानिः formed by किन ॥ In the phrase स्कानी भवनि, the word स्कानी is the feminine of the word स्प्रांत formed by क्तिन ॥ The phrase निष्टायाम् "when the Nishtha follows" governs all the subsequent sûtras up to VI. 1. 29.

स्त्यः प्रपूर्वस्य ॥ २३ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्त्यः, प्र, पूर्वस्य, (सम्प्रसारणम्) ॥ वितः ॥ निष्ठायामित वर्त्तने सप्रसारणीमित च । स्का इत्यनन्न स्वर्यने । स्त्यं ब्ल्यं शब्दसघानयोर्द्वयारम्येन-या द्वीत्वीः स्रयाक्रपमापन्नयोः राामान्यन प्रहणम् । स्रया इत्यतस्य प्रपूर्वस्य धानानिष्ठायां परतः संप्रसारणं-भवति ॥

The verb स्त्या (स्त्ये and प्रद्धे) when preceded by 23. ম changes its semivowel to a vowel, when a Nishthâ affix follows.

The phrases "when the nishtha follows", and "there is vocalisation" are understood here. The anuvitti of स्की does not run beie. The roots स्वी and ष्टेंब both assume the form स्त्या and are included here. Thus प्रानं स्त्या + का = प्रानं स्त नंत (VI. 1, 108 = प्रस्तीतः (VI. 4, 2), and प्रस्तीतवान् ॥ The न of nishtha affix would have been changed into न by VIII 2 43 m as nauch as the root स्वा has a semivowel and ends in long sar ii But by the vecalisation of a, the condition of यणवन् for the application of VIII. 2. 43, no longer existing, the affix न is not changed to न ॥ But त is optionally changed to न by VIII. 2. 54 as प्रस्तीम: and मस्तीमवान ॥

Why do we say "when preceded by प्र?" Observe संख्यानः (VIII. 2 43), संस्थानवान् ॥ If it was intended that vocalisation should take place when प्र 18 1

singly stood before, then the sûtra could well have run thus मस्त्यः ॥ The use of the word पूर्वस्य implies that the rule applies when ज stands first, though other upasargas may intervene between it and the root. Thus मसंस्तीतः, मसंस्तीतवान् ॥ The compound मपूर्वस्य should be explained as a Bahuvrihi = मः पूर्वे यस्य भात्पसर्गः समुदायस्य स मपूर्वे (that which consisting of root and upasarga is preceded by म is called मपूर्व). Therefore the rule is made applicable to मसंस्तीतः &c.

द्भवमूर्त्तिस्पर्शयोः स्यः ॥ २४ ॥ पदानि ॥ द्भवमूर्त्तिः स्पर्शयोः, स्यः ॥ वक्तिः ॥ द्वयम्त्तीं द्ववतादिन्ते स्पर्ते वर्त्तमानस्य श्येष्ट् गतावित्यस्य धातानिष्ठायां परतः सपसारणं भगति॥

24. There is vocalisation of the semivowel of the root इया (इये) 'to go' when the nishthâ affixes follow, when the sense is "coagulation" or "cold to touch".

The word हुवमूर्ति means hardening of a fluid, by coagulation &c. Thus शीनं पूर्व. शीना वसा. शीन मेहः "a coagulated butter, grease &c". The म of nishthâ is changed to न by VIII. 2. 47. But when the sense is that of 'cold', the न is not changed, as शीन वर्त्तन, शीनो वायुः, शीनमुक्तम ॥— The word शीन is here used both as a noun meaning 'cold yeather &c', and an adjective denoting 'cold', as सक्याना वृद्धिकः 'the rolled up scorpion'. The short इ is lengthened in शीन &c, by VI. 4. 2.

प्रतेश्च ॥ २५ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रतेः, च. (संप्रसारणम्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इय इति वर्त्तने । प्रतरुत्तरस्य दयायत्रीर्नष्टायां परनः सप्रसारणं भवति ॥

25. There is vocalisation of इया preceded by the upasarga प्रति, when the nishtha affixes follow.

Thus प्रतिश्रीन प्रतिश्रीनवान् ॥ This sutreapplies to cases where the words need not have the meaning of "coagulation" or "cold".

विभाषा ऽभ्यवपूर्वस्य ॥२६॥ पदानि॥ विभाषाः आभि, अव, पूर्वस्यः (संप्रसारणम्॥ वृत्तिः ॥ त्य इति वर्तते । जॉन अव इत्यापुर्तस्य त्र्यायनेतिष्टायां विभाषा सप्रसारणं नर्याते ॥

26. There is optionally the vocalisation of इया followed by the Nisht! â affixes, when the upasargas आंभ and अब precede it.

Thus अनिश्चीनम or अनिद्यानम पूर्व, अवशीनम or अवद्यानम वृश्चिकः ॥ This option applies even when the word means "coagulation" and "cold" As अवदीनि or अवद्यानं पूर्व, भेदः ॥ अवदीनि or अवद्यानं वायुः, &c. अवदीन or अवद्यानमुख्ये॥

The पूर्व in this sutra serves, the same purpose as in VI. 1. 23. Thus अभिमंद्रानि or अनिमद्र्यान, अवसद्भान, अवसद्भान ॥ According to the author of Suddhanta Kaumadi, the word पूर्व shows that it is a vyavasthita vibhāshā, hence there is no option allowed when आँग and अब are in the middle, as, सम्बिश्यान, समवद्याने ॥ Here we cannot have the alternative forms सम्बिद्धानि &c.

श्रतं पाके ॥ २७ ॥ पदानि ॥ श्रतम, पाके, ॥

वितः ॥ विभाषेश्यतुवर्त्ततं । भा पाके इत्यंतस्य धातोण्यंन्तस्याण्यन्तस्य च पाके ऽभिधेये क्तप्रत्यये परतः भावी निपास्यते विभाषा ॥

Optionally rat is formed in the sense of 27. cooked', by the vocalisation of the semivowel of an before the nishtha affix un u

The word विभाषा is understood here. The roots के 'to cook' of the Bhyadi class, and आ 'to cook' of the Adadi class, and आ 'to cook' of the 3hvâdi sub-class Ghațâdi, are meant here. In all these, भू replaces भा, whether ausative or not. Thus अनं क्षीरं, शृनं हाविः ॥ This is a vyavasthita vivhasha; o that आ is invariably changed to श when referring to शीर and स्थि, but not inywhere else. Thus भाणा यवागृः, भाषिता यवागृः (VII. 3. 36 and VI. 4. 92). This vord does not take double causative though the sense may require it. As अपितं क्षीरं देवदत्तेन यज्ञदत्तेन "Devadatta through Yajinadatta has caused the milk o be cooked". The way is intransitive. When the sense is that of Reflexive, or Causative, there the form शृत is to be used. As शृतं क्षीरं स्वयमव, शृतं क्षीरं देवदनीन ॥

प्यायः पी ॥ २८॥ पदानि ॥ प्यायः, पी ॥ वृत्ति ॥ विभाषेत्वेव । भोष्यायी वृद्धावित्यस्य धातोर्निष्टायां विभाषा पीत्ययमारेशो भवति ॥

28. पी is optionally the substitute of the root प्याय 'to increase' before the Nishthâ affixes.

The root ओप्यायी बुद्धी belongs to Bhvadi class. The indicatory आ shows hat the affixes त and तयत are changed into न and नवन् (VIII, 2, 45). Thus ीनं प्रसम्, पीनौ बाह्, पीनपुरः ॥ The option here is also a regulated option (vyavasthita-vibhasha). The substitution takes place invariably when the root is without upasarga, and never when it is preceded by an upasarga. Thus quant-माप्यानभन्द्रमाः ॥ The substitution, however, must take place when the preposition माङ् precedes the root, and the words भाग्या and ऊपस् are in composition: as भाषीनोन्धुः, आषीनमुधः ॥

लिङ्यङोश्च ॥ २९ ॥ पदानि ॥ लिह्, यङोः, च, (र्पा) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ विभाषेति निवृत्तम् । प्वायः पीत्येतचन्नाकोनानुकृष्यते । तिर्टि यक्तिं च परतः प्यायः पीत्ययमादेनो भवति ॥

29. There is substitution of पी for प्याय when the affixes of the Perfect (ভিৰ্) and the Intensive (यङ्) follow.

The anuvritti of the word विभाषा ceases. The phrase व्यायः पी of the last sûtra is drawn into this by force of the word च 'and'; thus भाषिके, आ-पिष्याते, भाषिष्यिरे ॥ The substitution of पी a subsequent rule, would have debarred reduplication which precedes it in order. The reduplication, however, takes place after the substitution, by force of the maxim of पुनः प्रसङ्ग &c men351

tioned in VI. 1. 17. Thus पी + लिट् च पि + पी + त = पि + प्य + ए (VI. 4. 82 the ए being substituted) = भाषिप्य with the affix भा. So also in the Intensive, as भाषपीयते. भाषपीयते. भाषेपीयन्ते ॥

विभाषा इवेः॥ ३०॥ पदानि॥ विभाषा, श्वेः॥

वृत्तिः ॥ लिङ्घङोारीते वर्त्तते संप्रसारणांमति च । लिटि यङि च दवयतर्थानार्विभाषा सप्रसारणं भवि ।

There is optionally the vocalisation of the semivowel of Pa before the affixes of the Perfect and the Intensive.

The phrases तिंड यहा: and सम्प्रसारणं are to be read into this sûtra. Thus द्यशांवे or शिश्वाय. द्यगुवतु or शिश्वयतुः ॥ So also in the Intensive as शीग्रयन or शश्वी-यत ॥ The root हिन would not have taken vocalisation before यह by any previous rule, this sutra teaches optional vocalisation. The root would have taken vocalisation before लिंड, which is a तित् affix, invariably by VI. 1. 15, this sûtra modifies that by making the substitution optional. In the alternative, when the root does become vocalised, the reduplicate is also not vocalised in spite of VI. 1, 17. This explains the form श्विश्वाय, which by VI. 1, 17 would have been ग्रम्बाय II विव + णल् = (श उद्द + णल VI. 1. 30) = ग्र + णल (VI. 1. 108) = ग्र + शु + भ (VI. ा. 8) = शुशाव ॥

णी च संश्रङोः ॥ ३१ ॥ पदानि ॥ णी, च, सन्, चङोः, (संप्रमारणम्,) ॥ बुत्तिः ॥ विभाषा इवेगिनि वर्त्तन । सन्गरे चङ् परे घ णी पग्नः श्वयेनद्वीतोर्विभाषा संप्रसारण भवति ॥

31. There is optionally the vocalisation of the semivowel, in the causative of Da. when followed by the Desiderative सन् and the Aorist चङ् affix.

The phrase विभाषा भेः is understood here. In forming the Desiderative and the Reduplicated Aorist forms of the Causative of fer, there is optional vocalisation. Thus गुनार्वायपात or निध्यार्यायपात ॥ So also in the Reduplicated Aorist चहु, as अगुरावन् or आंश्रश्यन् ॥ By the maxim सप्रसारण सप्रसारणाश्रयं च बतीयां भवति (see sutra VI. 1. 17), the antaranga substitution of Vriddhi &c is superseded by the samprasarana and the subsidiary operations relating to it here. The vriddhi and the substitution of आन take place after the samprasarana has taken place. The sutra VII 4 80 teaching the substitution of for the Tof the reduplicate, when सन् follows, shows by implication that the substitution caused by for is sthanivat though it itself does not cause reduplication (I. 1.59). Thus श्वि+णि=श्वे+इ⇒श्वाय्+इ⇒श्वाय ॥ In reduplicating श्वाय we cannot form শ্বাদ্ধায়, but must consider the substitute equal to the original ϵ of পি and must reduplicate it. We thus get शिशायविष्यांत ॥ In the case of vocalisation, the rules of Vriddhi &c are postponed. Thus चि + जि + सन् (VI. I. 108) = श + जि + सन् = शी + इ + सन् ः शाय + इ + इट् + सन् ः शाये + इट् + सन् ः शायि + सन् ॥ Here we requCar Anadelia

ह्वः संप्रसारणम् ॥ ३२ ॥ पदानि ॥ ह्वः, सप्रसारणाम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ णी च संभङोति वर्त्तते । सन्परे चर्डे परे च णी परती ह संप्रसारणं भवति ॥

32. There is the vocalisation of the semivowel of the causative of hre (a) before the Desiderative and the Reduplicated Aorist affixes.

The whole of the last sûtra is to be read into this sûtra. Thus जुहाय-वियति and जुहावयिष्यनः, जुहावयिष्यिनः, अजूहवन्, अजूहवनाम् and अजूहवन् ॥ The root ह्वा does not take the augment य required by VII. 3. 37 before the affix जि, because the Samprasârana rule is stronger. The repetition of the word सबसारण in this sûtra, though its anuvritti was present, indicates that the force of the word विभाषा has ceased. Though this and the next sûtra could well have been made one, their separation shows that the samprasârana does not take place when another affix, not causing reduplication, intervenes. As ह्वायकांग्विच्छान च ह्वायकीयानि; the Desiderative of this verb is जिह्नायकीयिष्यनि॥

अक्ष्यस्तस्य च ॥ ३३ ॥ पदानि ॥ अक्ष्यस्तस्य, च, (संप्रसारणम्) ॥

मृत्तिः ॥ ह्र इति वत्ततेः तदभ्यस्तस्य चेत्येनेन व्यधिकरणम्, अभ्यन्तस्य यो ह्रयतिः कश्चाभ्यस्तस्य ह्रयतिः,
कारणं, तेनाभ्यस्तकारणस्य ह्रयतेः प्रागेव द्विवचनात्सप्रसारणं भवति ॥

33. There is vocalisation of the semivowel of $\xi \eta$ in the reduplicated form, in both the syllables.

The abhyasta means the reduplicate and the reduplicated,both the syllables. The vocalisation takes place before reduplication. Thus जुहाव, जोह्यते, and जुहुपति ॥ This and the last sûtra are one, in the original of Pânini, they have been divided into two by the authority of a Vârtika.

बहुर्ल छन्द्रसि ॥ ३४ ॥ पदानि ॥ बहुलम, छन्द्रसि, (संप्रसारणम्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ह्व इति वर्त्तते । छन्त्रसि विषये ह्वयतंर्द्वानो बंहुत्र संवसारणं भवति ॥

34. In the Chhandas, the semivowel of this root is diversely vocalised.

Thus हुने or ह्रयामि, as इन्द्राग्नी हुने 'Invoke Indra and Agni'. देनी सरस्वती हुने ॥ The form हुने is Atmanepada, Present tense, 1st Pers. sing. the vikarana श्राप् is elided, then there is vocalisation and substitution of उनङ् ॥ So also ह्रयामि मस्तः शिवान्, ह्रयामि विद्यान् देवान् ॥ So also ह्रयः as भुधीहनम् (Rig I. 2. 1.) 'hear the invocation'.

1

चायः की ॥ ३५ ॥ पदानि ॥ चायः, की ॥ कृतिः ॥ बहुलं छन्दसीति वर्त्तते । चायतर्द्वाती श्छन्तसिं विषये बहुलं की स्ययमोदेशो भवति ॥

35. For चाय is diversely substituted की in the Chhandas.

Thus विधुना निचिक्युः, नान्यं चिक्युर्न निचिक्युरन्यम् ॥ These are forms ending in the affix उस् of the Perfect. Sometimes there is no substitution. As आहि-क्योंतिर्निचाय्यः ॥

अपस्पृधेथामानृचुरानृहुश्चिच्युपेतित्याजश्चाताः श्चितमाशीराशीर्ताः ॥ ३६ ॥ पदाित ॥ अपस्पृधेथाम्, आनृचुः, आनृहुः, चिच्युपे, तित्याज, श्चाताः, श्चितम्, आशीः, श्चारीर्ताः, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ अपस्पृथेयाम् आनृत्तुः भानृहुः चिच्युपे तित्याज, माताः, भितम्, भाषीः, भाषीतः, एतेनिपात्यन्ते छन्दत्ति विषये ॥

36. In the Chhandas, the following irregular forms are met with:—अपस्पृथंथाम, आनुद्धः, आनृहुः, चिच्युपं, तित्याज, धातः, धितम, आशीः and आशीर्तः॥

The word छन्द्रसि is understood here. From the root स्पर्न 'to challenge', is formed अपस्थियाम् being the Imperfect (लङ्), 2nd Pers. Dual, Atmanepada: there is reduplication of the root, vocalisation of ξ , and the elision of क irregularly. As, इन्द्रभ विक्णा यदपस्प्रेयाम् ॥ In secular language the form is भस्पर्धेयाम्॥ Some say, it is derived from स्पर्छ with the preposition अप, the vocalisation of र, the elision of भर, and the non-prefixing of the augment भर in the Imperfect (VI. 4. 75). The counter-example of this will be अवास्त्रहे-याम ॥ From अर्च and अर्ह 'to respect, to worship', are derived आनुन: and जा-नहः in the Perfect before the 3rd per. pl. उस, there being vocalisation of t and the elision of st irregularly. Then there is reduplication, then st changed to ब्र, then the lengthening of this ब्र, then the addition of the augment न, as: कार्स + उस् = का्च + उस् = का + का्च + उस् = अ + का्च + उस् (VII. 4. 66) ≈ आ + काच् + उस् (VII. 4. 70)= आ + न्+ऋत्र + उस (VII. 4. 71) = आनृतु ॥ The irregularity consists in the samprasarna with the clision of अ ॥ Thus यवमा अर्कमानृष्यः, न वसुन्यानृहः॥ The secular forms will be आनचुं: आनर्हु: ॥ The form चिच्य्ये is the Perfect 2nd per sing of the root egg to go': there is vocalisation of the reduplicate, and the non-addition of the augment इट् before the affix से। This is the irregularity. The regular form is चुरुयुविषे ॥ The form नित्याज is the Perfect of स्बज्ञ, the vocalisation of the reduplicate is the irregularity. The regular form is तत्याज ॥ From the root श्रीञ 'to cook', is derived श्राता before the Nishthâ affix, श्री changed to श्रा irregularly. As श्रातास्त इन्द्रसोमाः ॥ The form श्रितं is also derived from the same root by shortening the vowel with the same affix. As सोमा गाँरी अधिश्रितः, श्रिमा नो गृहाः ॥ Some say the आ substitution of श्री takes place when the word refers to the, in the plural, and fig when it refers to other

han साम ॥ Sometimes the word भातः is seen in the singular, referring to objects other than सोम । Thus यदि भातो जुहोतन ॥ In fact, the exhibition of the word भाताः n the plural in the sûtra is not absolutely necessary. The words माशीर् and माशीर्तः are from the same root भीं, with the prefix आङ् and taking the affixes कियू and का respectively. Before these भी is replaced by शीर्, and the non-addition of न in the Nishtha is irregular. As, तामाशीरा दुहन्ति भाशीर्न कडमेंप, शीर्रिभेयत आशीर्नः ॥

न संप्रसारणे संप्रसारणम् ॥ ३७ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, संप्रसारणे, सम्प्रसारणम् ॥ वृत्ति ॥ संप्रसारणे परतः पूर्वस्य यणः संप्रसारणं न भवाति । वार्णात्तिकम् ॥ ऋत्वि वेहत्तरपदादिलोपङ्कन्दस्स ॥ वार्णा स्वर्मतौ बहुलम् ॥

37. When a semivowel hase been once vocalised, there is no vocalisation of the other semivowel that may precede it in the same word.

Thus च्युष्; has two semi-vowels य and य; when य is once vocalised into the preceding a will not be vocalised into उ। Thus we have विद: । From च्यु विचित्रः, व्यञ्ज संवीतः । Though the rule of vocalisation does not specify what particular semivowel is to be vocalised, yet according to the maxim that the operation is to be performed on the letter nearest to the operator, the second semivowel in the above cases is vocalised and the first is not, by force of this rule. Had the first semi-vowel been vocalised, then there would be no scope for this sûtra, because then no semi-vowel will be found preceding a vocalised letter. This sûtra is a jñapaka that the vocalisation commences with the second of the conjunct semi-vowels.

Though the anuvritti of संप्रसारण was understood here, the repetition of this word shows that the prohibition of double vocalisation in the same word applies even when the semivowels are not contiguous. Thus by VI. 1.133 there is vocalisation of the word युवन, the च being changed to च, the च is not changed as चूना ॥ It might be objected that when the च of च, and च the samprasâraṇa of च coalesce into one by sandhi rules, then there being the substitution of one long च for the two च's and this is sthânivat to the original, the च and च of चुवन should be considered in fact as contiguous and not separated by an intervening letter, and therefore, the explanation given above does not hold good, we reply. The substitution of one long vowel for two vowels, is not considered sthânivat (See I. 1.58). Even though it be considered as sthânivat, it is still a separating letter.

Vart:—There is vocalisation of the semivowel of श्व when followed by ऋच्, and there is elision of the ऋ of ऋच्, when it refers to Metres. As तिस्न ऋचों बॉस्मम् = तृषं सुन्तं ॥ तृषं साम ॥ The word तृच् takes the samásánta affix भ by V. 4. 74. Why do we say when referring to a metre? Observe स्थ्यं कर्म ॥

* *

Vârt:—In the Chhandas there is diversely vocalisation of the semi-vowel of राँब followed by the affix मतुष as राँग मत् चर्ड + मत् चर् + इ + मत् चर् + इ - । वन् (VIII. 2. 15) = रंबत्: as, आ रंबानेतु ना विद्या । Sometimes it does not take place, as रायमान् पृष्टिवद्धनः ॥ The म here is not changed to व as required by VIII. 2. 15.

Vârt:—There is vocalisation of कश्या before मन् when a Name is meant: as कश्रीयन्तं य भौशिजः ॥ This Vârtika is unnecessary. See VIII. 2. 12 where the form कश्रीयन् is given.

लिटि वयो यः ॥ ३८ ॥ पदानि ॥ लिटि, वयः, यः (संप्रसारणम् न) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ न संप्रसारणम्ल्यतुवर्त्तते । लिटि परतो वयो यकारस्य संप्रसारणं न भवति ॥

38. In the substituted root वय (II. 4. 41), the य in the Perfect is not vocalised.

The phrase न समसारणं is understood here. Thus उनाय, ऊयतुः, ऊयुः ॥ The word लिंद is employed in this aphorism for the sake of subsequent sutras, this one could have done well without it even.

वश्चास्यान्यतरस्यां किति ॥३९॥ पदानि ॥ वः, च, अस्य, अन्यतरस्याम्, किति॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अस्य वयां यकारस्य किति लिटि पस्ते। वकारादेशो भवस्यन्यनरस्याम् ॥

39. Before the tense-affixes of the Perfect that have an indicatory क (I. 2. 5), for the य् of वय् may optionally be substituted a य ॥

Thus कयनुः or करनुः, कर् or कर् ॥ According to Pâtanjali, the phrase वश्वास्य of this sûtra could have been dispensed with; this much would have been enough:— अन्यमस्या । Thus व + अनुम् च वा + या + अनुम् च वसनु and वसु (the vocalisation being prohibited). In the alternative:—वा + अनुम् च उ + अनुम च - अनुम च - अनुम च उ + अनुम च उ + अनुम च - अनुम च च + अनुम च अनुम च - अनुम च -

वेजः ॥ ४० ॥ पदानि ॥ वेजः,(संप्रमारणम्, न) ॥ वन्ति ॥ तिरीयनवर्त्तने । वेज्ञ नन्तुसनानदृत्यस्य धानोतिर्द परतः संप्रसारणं न भवित ॥

40. The semivowel of $\hat{\mathbf{a}}$ 'to weave' is not vocalised in the Perfect.

Thus वर्षा, वदनु:, वदु: ॥ This root belongs to बजादि class and would have been vocalised before किन् affixes by VI. 1. 15; and before non किन् affixes the Reduplicate syllable of the Perfect would have been vocalised by VI. 1. 17. Both vocalisations are prohibited here.

त्यपि च ॥ ४१ ॥ पदानि ॥ त्यपि, च,(संप्रसारणम्, न)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वेम इयनवर्त्तने । त्यपि च परता व्येमः सप्रसारणं न भवति ॥

41. The semivowel of व is not vocalised when the Participial affix त्यप् follows.

Thus प्रवाय, उपवाय ॥ The separation of this sûtra from the last, is for the sake of the subsequent sutras, into which the anuvritti of ran only runs.

ज्यश्च ॥ ४२ ॥ पदानि ॥ ज्यः, च, (संप्रसारणम् न) ॥ वर्त्तः ॥ स्थपीत्येव । ज्या वयाहानाविन्यस्य धानोर्ल्याप परतः सप्रसारणं न भवति ॥

The semivowel of ज्या 'to grow old' is not vocalised when the affix ल्यप् follows.

Thus प्रज्याय, उपज्याय ॥

ब्यश्च ॥ ४३ ॥ पदानि ॥ व्यः, च, (संग्रसारणम्, न) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ स्यपीत्येव । व्येम् संवरणइत्येतस्य धानात्याप परन संप्रसारणं न भवति ॥

The semivowel of ब्या (ब्य) 'to cover' is not vocalised when the affix ल्यप् follows.

As प्रव्याय, उपव्याय ॥ The separation of this sûtra from the last, is for the sake of the subsequent sûtra, in which the anuvritti of sa runs.

विभाषा परे: ॥ ४४ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, परेः, (सम्प्रसारणम्, न) ॥ वित्तः ॥ स्यपि च ब्यंश्रेश्यनुवर्त्तने । परिरुत्तरस्य व्येत्रित्येतस्य धातोर्त्यपि परने। विभाषा संप्रसारणं न भवति ॥

44. The vocalisation may optionally take place when इसे preceded by परि takes the affix इसप्॥

Thus परिवीय यूपम् or परिच्याय ॥ The augment तुक presented by VI. 1. 71 is debarred by VI. 4. 2. which causes the lengthening of the vowel: since VI. 4. 2 is subsequent to VI. 1. 71.

आदेच उपदेशे ऽशिति ॥ ४५ ॥ पदानि ॥ आत्, एचः, उपदेशे, अशिति ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ धातो रिति वर्त्तते । एजन्तो यो धानुरुपदेशे तस्याकारादेशो भवति शिति त प्रत्यये न भवति ॥

45. In a root, which in the system of grammatical instruction (i. e. in the Dhâtupâțha), ends with a diphthong (ए, ऐ, ओ and औ), there is the substitution of आ for the diphthong, provided that no affix with an indicatory a follows it.

The word धातो: is to be read into this sútra from VI. 1. 8. Thus की-ग्लाता, ग्लात्म, ग्लात्ब्यम्, श्री---निश्चाता, निशातुम्, निशात्ब्यम् ॥ Why do we say ending with an एच् (diphthong)? Observe कर्ना from क्र, and हर्ना from ह । Why do we say in upadesa or Dhâtupâtha? Observe चेता. स्ताता where चे and स्ता are not the forms taught in the first enunciation of the root in the Dhâtupātha, but are secondary forms. Why do we say, before non গ্লেব্ affixes? Observe के-!- श्रप् ⁺तिप् च्यायति, म्लायति ॥ Exception is, however, made in the case of the affix एक् of the Perfect: as जन्त, मन्त ॥ This is explained by interpreting the word चित् as चित्रांत, that is the affixes having an indicatory ज in the beginning: एज् has श् at the end. This is done on the maxim र्यास्मन् विधिस्तदातायन् पहण "when a term which denotes a letter is exhibited in a rule in the form of the Locative case, and qualifies some thing else which likewise stands in the Locative case, that which is qualified by it must be regarded as beginning with the letter which is denoted by the term in question and not as ending whith it".

The word अश्विति is an example of प्रसञ्च्यतिषेधः. a simple prohibition of a contingent case. Therefore, the substitution of आ for एच् vowels, is not caused by the affixes that follow, but must take place prior to the occasion for the application of the affixes arises. Thus III. 1. 136 ordains क after roots ending in आ; so that के and के are presupposed to end in आ when applying this affix: thus सुक्त, सुक्त ॥ Similarly by III. 3. 128 we apply अप to के and के by presupposing it as आकृत roots: as सुक्तान: ॥

The word आ is understood in all the subsequent sûtras upto VI. 1. 57 न ब्यो लिटि ॥ ४६ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, ब्यः, लिटि, (आत्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ब्येञ् इत्येतस्य धानार्लिट परन भाकारांक्षां न भवति ॥

46. There is not the substitution of आ for the Diphthong of the root ब्ये when the affixes of the Perfect follow.

Thus संविच्याय, संविच्यायथ ॥ The reduplicate of the Perfect is vocalised here by VI. 1. 17. The Vriddhi in संविच्याय takes place by VII. 2. 115 before the जिन्न affix जन् ॥

स्फुरतिस्फुलत्योर्घात्रि ॥ ४७ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्फुरति, स्फुलत्योः, घन्नि, (आत्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ आदेच इति वर्त्तने । रफुर स्फुल चलनदृत्येतयोर्छास्योरेचः स्थाने पन्नि परत भाकारादेशो भवति ॥

47. In the roots स्प्रुत् and स्प्रुत् 'to move', there is the substitution of the आ for the diphthoug when the affix an follows.

Thus विस्कार: instead of विस्कोर:, and विस्काल: instead of विस्कोल: ॥ By VIII. 3. 76, the स is optionally changed to प after वि, as विष्कार:, and विष्काल: ॥

क्रीङ्जीनां णों ॥ ४८ ॥ पदानि ॥ क्री, इङ्, जीनाम, णी, (आत्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ हुक्रीम् द्वव्यविनिभये, इङ् अभ्ययेन, जि जये, इत्येतेषां धातूनाभेषः स्थाने णी परत आकारादेशो भवति ॥

48. The substution of आ for the diphthong takes place in the causatives of the roots की 'to by', इ 'to study' and 'ज 'to conquer.'

Thus ऋापयति, भध्यापयति and जापयति ॥ The augment ए is added by VII.

3. 36, since these roots end in long ut 11

सिध्यतेरपारलीकिके ॥ ४९ ॥ पद्मानि ॥ सिध्यतेः, अपारलीकिके ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ णार्वितवर्त्तते । षिधु हिंसासंराद्धणे रिखस्य धार्तारपारलीकिकेर्ये वर्त्तनानस्यैचः स्यानि जी परत भाकारादेशों भवति ॥

The substitution of sur takes place for the diphthong in the causative of सिध्, when it does not refer to the next life.

The word पारलौकिक is derived form परलोक 'the next world' by adding the affix हम with the force of 'for the sake of '(V. 1. 109). The double Vriddhi takes place by VII. 3. 20. The sense of the word सिध must refer to अज्ञान or non-intelligent things for the purposes of this substitution. Thus अन्न साथबात. मानं साथयति ॥ Why do we say when not referring to the next world? See तपस्तापसं सेथयति, स्वान्यवनं कर्माणि सेथयन्ति ॥ The force of सिध is here that of knowledge, नापसः सिद्धान - ज्ञानावरायमासाव्याने ॥ The ascetic acquires certain knowledge through austerities, the knowledge so acquired produces its result in the next world (परलोका i. e. the next life, therefore, the साधन of the ascetic is for the sake of the next life, and so there is no substitution of six for v ii Why the substitution does not take place here: अत्रं साधर्यात, ब्राह्मणेश्यादास्यामि 'he causes food to be prepared for the purpose of giving to the Brahmanas'. Here though the gift of the food produces effect in the next world, yet as that is the effect of ज्ञान and not of the verb तिथा, the substitution does take place. When the verb fay directly and not through the mediation of another action, produces paraloukika effect, then the substitution does not take place. The verb सिम् here belongs to the Divadi class and not to the Bhvadi, as the form सिध्यति in the sûtra shows it,

मीनातिमिनोतिर्दाङां ल्यपि च ॥ ५० ॥ पदानि ॥ मीनाति, मिनोति, दीङाम. रुयपि. च ॥

वृत्ति ॥ आंद्रच उपदेशहति वर्त्तते । मीम हिसायाम् दुमिम् प्रक्षेपणे, हीङ्क्षयः इत्येतेषां धातुनां स्यपि विषये चकारादेचश्च विषये उपदेशएव प्राक्त प्रस्थयोत्पनरलान्यस्य स्थान आकारादेशो भवति ॥

And there is substitution of sur for the finals of मी 'to hurt', मि 'to scatter', and दी 'to decay' when the affix इयप् follows, as well as before those affixes which demand this substitution for the diphthong.

By force of the word \(\forall \) 'and' in the sûtra, the substitution takes place of the diphthongs also of these verbs before all affixes other than । श्वत्, and this substitution takes place, before the occasion for the applying of the athxes arises (उपनेशानस्थायाम् भारत भनति, ॥ So that these verbs should be understood as if they were enunciated with an sur, so that all rules of affixes relating to आ will apply to them. Thus प्रमाता, प्रमातव्यम्, प्रमातुम्, प्रमायः निमाताः निमातुम्, निमातब्यम्, निमाय, उपदाताः उपदातब्यम्, उपदातुम्, उपदाय ॥ The substitution of भा being understood to have taken place in the very वपदेश (in the dhatupatha) of *

these roots, the affixes relating to roots ending in \mathbf{r} or \mathbf{r} do not apply to these at all. Thus उपनाया वर्त्तते. र्वदुपनानं, formed by प्रम् and गुज् by taking $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{r}$ and adding these affixes (III. 3. 128 and III. 3. 18) and not the affixes अज् (III. 3. 56) and खल् (III. 3. 126).

विभाषा लीयतेः ॥ ५१ 🥞 पदानि ॥ विभाषा, लीयतेः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ स्यपीति वर्त्तते, आरेच उपरेशहति च । लीङ श्लेषणहति दिवादिः ली श्लेषणहति क्रधादिस्तयोहः भयोरापं यका निर्देशः स्मर्यते । लीयनद्धांतोर्ल्याप च एचश्च विषये उपरेशएवालान्यस्य स्थाने विभाषा आका-रादेशी भवति ॥

वात्तिकम् ॥ निमीमिलियां खलचोः प्रतिषेधो वक्तव्यः ॥

51. There is optionally the substitution of **आ** for the final of $\hat{\mathfrak{S}}$ 'to adhere', in the very dhâtupâțha, when the affix $\hat{\mathfrak{E}}$ follows or such an affix as would demand this substitution of the diphthong.

Vart:—The आ substitution does not take place when the affix अछ (III. 3. 56, III. 1. 134) and खल (III. 3. 126) come after नि,मि, मी and ही: as, ईपन्निमयः, निमयो वर्त्तने। ईपन्नमयः, प्रमयो वर्त्तने। ईपन्नमयः, निमयो वर्त्तने।

The लो invariably takes आ substitution when the sense is that of 'showing respect,''deceiving' or 'insulting'. As कस्त्वामुद्धापयने, देवने वर्षेत्रकामुद्धापयने । The option allowed by this aphorism is a restricted option (vyavasthita-vibhashà) The substitution of आ for the final of है is optional when the sense of the root is not that of 'showing respect', 'subduing' or 'deceiving'. But when it has any one of these three senses, the substitution is compulsory. See I. I. 70.

स्विदेदछन्दसि ॥ ५२ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्विदेः, छन्दसि ॥

वृत्तिः॥विभाषात वर्त्तते। खिव दैन्यदृत्यस्य धातारंचः स्थाने छन्त्रसि विषय विभाषा आकार आवेशी भवति॥

52. There is optionally the substitution of आ in the room of the diphthong of the verb खिद् ' to suffer pain', in the Chhandas.

The word विभाषा is understood here. Thus चित्तं चिखाद or चिखेद ॥ In secular literature we have चित्तं खेदगति ॥

अपगुरो णमुलि ॥ ५३॥ पदानि ॥ अप, गुरः, णमुलि, (आत्) ॥ बतिः॥ गुरी उद्यमनदरवस्य भागोरपपूर्वस्य णमुलि परन एचः स्थान विभाषा आकार आवेशो भवनि ।

53. There is optionally the substitution of आ in the room of the diphthong of the root गुर 'to exert' when preceded by the preposition अप and taking the affix णमुल्।

The affix जमुन forming the Absolutive Participle is added by III. 4. 22, and the word formed by it is repeated. Thus अपगारमपगारम् or अपगारमपगीरम् ॥ So also this affix is added by III. 4. 53: as, अस्यपगारं युःयन्ते or अस्यपगीरं युःयन्ते "they are fighting with raised swords."

चिस्फुरोर्णो ॥ ५४ ॥ पदानि ॥ चि, स्फुराः, णाँ ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ चित्र स्फर इत्यनयंद्धान्वाया परत एचः स्थान विभाग आकारावेशो भवति ॥

54. There is optionally the substitution of an in the room of the diphthong of the roots and ext when in the Causative.

Thus चापयित, चाययित (VII. 3. 36 for the addition of ${f q}$) so also स्कोरर्यात or स्कारर्याते ॥

प्रज्ञने वीयतेः ॥ ५५ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रज्ञने, वीयतेः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ णातित्र वर्त्तते । वी गतित्रज्ञनकान्त्यसनखाइने रृहत्यम्य धातोः प्रज्ञने वर्त्तनानम्य णी परनो वि-भाषा आकाराहेशो भवति ।

55. There is optionally the substitution of आ in the room of the diphthong of the root ची in the causative, when meaning 'to conceive an embryo'.

The root बी Adadi 39 means 'to go, to conceive, to shine, to eat, and to desire'. The substitution takes place when it means 'to impregnate or conceive'. Thus पुरो बातो गाः प्रवापयित or प्रवाययित = गर्भ पाइयित ॥ The word प्रजन means the receiving of the embryo which in course of time will lead to the birth of a child.

विभेतहें तुभये ॥ ५६ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभेतः, हेत् भये ॥

्वृत्तिः ॥ णात्रिति वर्त्ते ने विभाषिति च । हेतुरिह पारिभाषिकः स्वतन्त्रस्य प्रयोजकस्ततो यङ्ग्यम् . सः यस्य भवस्य साक्षाद्धेतुः, तङ्ग्यं हेतुभयम् । तत्र वर्त्तनातस्य जिभी भयद्रस्यस्य भानोणां परतो विभाषा आकारादेशो भवति ॥

56. There is optionally the substitution of an for the diphthong of the root and 'to fear', in the Causative, when the fear is produced directly through the agent of the causative.

The words जो and विभाषा are understood here. The word हेतु in the sutra is the technical हेतु meaning स्वतन्त्रस्य प्रयोजिक (I. 4. 54 and 55). When the

Hetu Agent himself is directly the cause of the fear, that fear is called the हेतुभय "the fear caused by the Hetu". Thus मुण्डा भाषयते (VII. 3. 36) or भीषयते (VII. 3. 40). So also जॉटलो भाषयते or भीषयते ॥ This root takes the affixes of the Atmanepada, by I. 3. 68, and the augment \mathbf{q} is added by VII. 3. 40, which does not come when there is $\mathbf{e}\mathbf{q}$ substitution, for the भी in VII. 3. 40 is equal to भी+ \mathbf{q} i. e. भी ending in \mathbf{g} , and means भी ending in \mathbf{g} takes the augment \mathbf{q} !!

Why do we say 'when the agent of the causative is the producer of the fear'? Observe कुञ्चिकयेनं भाययित देवदत्तः ॥ Here the fear is produced from the कुञ्चिका and not from Devadatta the Agent.

नित्यं रमयतेः ॥ ५७ ॥ पदानि ॥ नित्यं, रमयतेः ॥ वृत्ति ॥ णाविति वर्ततेः हेतुभयद्गति च । नित्यमहणार्द्वभाषाति निवृत्तम् । स्मिङ् ईषद्धसनद्दयस्य धानोहेतुः भयेथें गौ परतो नित्यमाकरादेशो भवति ॥

57. There is invariably the substitution of sπ for the diphthong of the root fξπ 'to smile' in the Causative, when the astonishment is produced directly through the Agent of the Causative.

The words जा and हेतुभय are both understood here. The word निय shows that the anuvitti of नियापा ceases. Thus मुण्डो जारिलों वा विस्मापयन ॥ Otherwise we have कुञ्चिकयेनं विस्मायस्ति ॥ The word भय here is taken to mean समयि i. e. 'wondering, feeling astonished'. See I. 3. 68 where also this meaning has been extended to भय by its connection with भीरिम together; the proper word ought to have been हेतुस्मये in connection with सिम, and हेतुभये in connection with भी।

सृजिदशोईल्यमिकाति ॥ ५८॥ पदानि ॥ सृजि. दशाः, झिल, अम, अिकति ॥ वृत्ति ॥ सृज विसम, दिशर प्रक्षण, इयतयोद्धांत्वाईलाहावाकात प्रत्यय परतो ऽमागमा भवात ॥

58. The augment अंग (अ) comes after the ऋ of सूज् 'to create', and इक् 'to see', when an affix beginning with a झल् letter (the Mute and the Sibilant) follows: provided that it has no indicatry क्।।

Thus सृज् + हन् = सृ + अ । जू ! नृ - स्नष्ट् nom sing. स्नष्टा, so also स्रष्ट्रम्, स्रष्ट्यम्, द्वरा, द्वर्ष्ट्रम्, प्रष्ट्यम् ॥ This अस् augment prevents the quna substitute ordained by VII. 3. 86. But in असाक्षीन् and अद्राक्षीन् the Vriddhi takes place in the Aonst, after the augment अस् had taken effect.

Why do we say when beginning with a Mute or a Sibilant? Observe सज्जनम, रशनम् with या Why do we say not having an indicatory क? Observe सृद्धः, रृष्टः before the affix का The forms of roots being exhibited in the sûtra, the rule applies when affixes relating to verbs come after these, and not when other affixes relating to noun follow. Thus रुजुगुरूक्श्याम, देवहर्ग्याम । Here the words are used as nouns rather than verbs. For the maxim पाता स्वह्यमहंग सुप्तस्थये कार्य applies here,

अनुदात्तस्य चर्दुपधस्यान्यतरस्याम् ॥ ५९ ॥ पदानि ॥ अनुदात्तस्य, च, ऋत्, उ पधस्य, अन्यतरस्याम् ॥

वृत्तः॥ उपदेशइति वर्त्तते, झल्यमिततिति च । उपदेशे ऽतुशक्तस्य धानोर्ऋकारोपधस्य झलाशयिकति प्रत्यये

ारता Sन्यतरस्याममागमी भवति ॥

59. The augment अम comes optionally after the soft those roots which are exhibited in the Dhâtupâtha as anudâtta, when such roots end in a consonant having a spas penultimate, and are followed by an affix beginning with a mute or sibilant and not having an indicatory as II

The word उपदश्च is understood here, so also झल्यमिकिति ॥ Thus बमा or सिंपता or तर्मा, इमा, संपंता or दमा ॥ The roots तृष 'to satisfy', and दृष् 'to be happy to release', belong to Divâdi class, sub-class Radhâdi, and they take the augment दृद् optionally (VII, 2. 45), so we have the three forms given above: for these roots are also anudâtta in their first enunciation.

Why do we say "which are anudâtta in the Upadesá or the system of grammatical instruction"? Observe वर्डा, वर्डम्, वर्डध्यम्, from वह उद्यमने which is exhibited as उदास्त, and because it has an indicatory द्धार takes ह्र optionally. Why do we say 'having a penultimate द्धा letter'? Observe भत्ता, छत्ता॥ Why do we say 'before an affix beginning with a mute or a sibilant'? Observe वर्षणम्, दर्पणम्॥ Why do we say 'not having an indicatory द्धा? Observe नृपः, हमः॥ Before affixes not beginning with a हाल् consonant this augment will not be inserted, as तर्पणम्, दर्पणम्॥

शीर्षेदछन्दस्सि ॥ ६० ॥ पदानि ॥ शीर्पेन्, छन्दस्ति ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ शीर्षित्रिति शब्दान्तरं शिर शब्देन समानार्थे छन्दसि विषये निपायने ॥

60. The word शापन is found in the Chhandas.

This word is another form of श्वार: and means 'head'. This is not a substitute of श्वार in the Vedas, for both forms are found therein. Thus श्वीरणी शिन सोमं कीनं हरन्ति, यस शीरणी शिभीग्यम्॥ In the secular literature there is only one form श्वार: ॥

ये च तद्धिते ॥ ६१ ॥ पदानि ॥ ये, च, तद्धिते ॥ वृत्ति ॥ शीर्षत्रिति वत्तते । आदेशोयिष्ठियते स कथं तद्धितद्दति हि परं निमित्तसुपादीयते स तदनुरूपां प्रकृति शिरःशब्दमाक्षिपति । यकारादी तद्धितं परत शिरःशब्दस्य शीर्षत्रादेशो भवात ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ वा केशेषु ॥

61. There is the substitution of this stem द्यापंत्र for शिरस् when a Taddhita-affix beginning with य follows.

The word द्यीर्धन is understood here. This rule teaches substitution. The original for which this substitution comes is not given in the sûtra, we must infer it. The appropriate original is द्वारस ॥ Thus द्यार्थण्यो हि मुख्यो भवात,

,1

शीर्षण्यः स्वरः॥ The affix यत् is here added by IV. 3. 55. The word शीर्षण retains its original form before this affix यत्, the final अस् not being replaced by anything else (VI. 4. 168) Wly do we say when 'a Taddhita-affix follows'? Observe शिर इच्छात = शिरस्थांत, here य is not a Taddhita affix, and so there is no substitution.

Vart:—The substitution is optional when meaning 'hair'. As बाई. ज्याः केशाः or शिरस्याः केशाः ॥

आचि शीर्षः ॥ ६२ ॥ पदानि ॥ अचि, शीर्षः ॥ कृतिः ॥ अजारौ ताद्वते शिरसः शीर्षशब्द आरक्षो भवति ॥

62. There is the substitution of शार्प for शिरस् when a Taddhita affix beginning with a vowel follows.

Thus हस्ति रिस्सोऽपन्य = हास्तिकीर्तिः formed by adding the Patronymic affix हम (IV. 1. 96) So also स्थूल शिक्स इटम् - स्थीलहीयम ॥ Had the word been द्वित (instead of शीर्ष as taught herein) then it would have retained its final न before these affixes and would not have given the proper forms (VI. 4, 168). Again in forming the feminine of हास्त्रियोष्ट्रिं by adding छड़ IV. 1-78, arises this difficulty:-- ध्यङ ं य is a Taddinta affix beginning with य, when this is applied to हास्तिशाष्ट्र, we must apply the last rule and change the शीर्ष into शायन (for शायन being the substitute of शास is prima facie a substitute of शांच also for the purposes of that rule VI. 1. 61%. The form which we get will be this, sifer-र्बार्षिः + ब्युङ्ग - हास्तिप्रीर्पण + य (VI. 1. 61) - हास्ति श्रीपण्या (VI. 4-168). But this is a wrong form, the desired form is हार्रिनशीर्था । How do we explain this? This हास्तिशीर्षि + ब्यङ – हास्तिशीर्ष् + य 'the इ is clided by VI 4-148 and in the room of इ अर substitute a zero or हार्यास्य ॥ Non this ádesa becomes sthánivat to द, thus the affix ब not being directly applied to शीर्व, because this zero intervenes, शीर्व is not replaced by शीपंत् as required by VI. 1. 61, for it is not followed by an affix beginning with ब but by a zero sthanivat to इम्र affix.

This sútra is not of Pāṇini, but is really a Vârtika raised to the rank of a sûtra by later authors.

पद्त्रोमास्इन्निश्सन्यूपन्दोपन्यकञ्छकन्तुद्वासञ्छस्प्रभृतिषु ॥६३॥ पदानि॥ पद्, दत्, नस्, मास्, इत्, निश्, असत्र, यूपन्, दोपन्, यकन्, शकन्, उदत्, आसन्, शस्, प्रभृतिषु ॥

्रमृति ॥ पार रन्न नासिका मास हरय निशा अस्ज यूप रोप यक्तन् शक्तन् उरक् आसन इयंतेषां शब्दा^{नी} स्थान शस्प्रशतमन्ययपु परतः पर रत् नस् मास् हत् निश असन् यूपन् शेषन् यकन् शकत् उरन् ^{आसन} इयेते आरेशा यथासंख्ये भवन्ति ॥

वा॰ ॥ पदातिषु मांस्पृत्सृतामुपसंख्यानम् ॥ वा॰ ॥ नस् नासिकाया यन्तस्खुद्वेषु ॥ वा॰ ॥ वति वर्णनगरयोर्नेति वक्तस्यम् ॥ 63. In the weak cases (beginning with the accusative plural) the following stems are substituted:—पद् for पाद, दत्त for दन्त, नस् for नासिका, मास् for मास, हृद् for हृद्य, निश् for निशा, असन् for अस्ज, यूपन् for यूप, दोपन् for दास, यकन् for यहत, शकन् for शक्त, उदन् for उदक and आसन् for आस्य॥

The Kâśikâ gives भारत as the substitute for भारत, the Sidhânta Kaumudi gives the original as आस्य which has been adopted in the above. Some say that these substitutions take place in the Vedic Literature only, others say, they are general. Others read the word 'optionally' into this sûtra from VI. 1. 59 and hold that these substitutes are optional and not compulsory.

Examples:—1. पद — निपदश्चतुरी जिहि. पदावर्तय गोदुहम् ॥ 2 दत्- या दती धावित तस्य श्वावदत् ॥ 3 नस्— सुकरस्वयनत्रसा ॥ 4 मास —मासित्वा पदयामि चशुषा ॥ 5 हदः—हदा पृतेन मनसा जातवदसम् । 6 निज्ञ — अमावास्यायां निश्चि यंजन ॥ 7 असन्— असित्वेत स्नादरोहित ॥ 8 युषन् - या प्रात्राणि युषण आसिचनानि ॥ 9 दापन् - येते दाष्णो दीर्थायम् ॥ 10 यकन्—यक्की वद्यति ॥ 11 शकन् । क्षितं वयात् ॥ 12 उद्दन्— उद्दो दिव्यस्य नाज्ञ ते ॥ 13 आसन्—आसिन कि लेने मधुनि ।

Why do we say when the weak terminations श्रम &c follow? Observe । । As examples of this substitutions in the secular iterature also, the following may be given:—

ब्यायामक्षुण्ण गात्रस्य पद्भशमुद्धतिनस्य च । ष्याथयो नोपसपन्ति वनतयमिवारगाः ॥

These substitutions take place before other affixes also: as, बाला रांपणी, क्किशेषणी याचने महादेव: ॥

Vârt:—The following substitutions also take place: मांस for मांस. पृत् or पतना, and स्तु for सानु: as यत्रीक्षणं मांस्पचन्याः for मांसपचन्याः (Yaj. XXV. 36), पृत्सु अप for पृतनासुमर्त्यम्, न त दिवो न पृथिच्या अधिसनुपु for अधिसानुपु ॥

Vart:—The नस् is substituted for निसंका only when the affixes वन् and ास् and the word शुद्ध follow: as, नस्यम. नस्तः, नस् शुद्ध ॥ The यन् is taught in V. 3. 55 and V. 1. 6; तस् is taught in V. 4. 45.

Vârt:—The substitution of नस् for नासिका before the affix यत् does not ake place when it refers to 'letters', or 'cities' as: नासिक्यो वर्णः 'a nasal letter' । सिक्यं नगरम्॥

भात्वादेः षः सः ॥ ६४ ॥ पदानि ॥ भात्वादेः, षः, मः ॥ ^{वृत्ति ॥ भानोरादे अकारस्य स्थाने सकारादेशो भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ मुख्यातुष्ठिवुष्वष्कतीनां प्रतिषेषी वक्तष्य ॥}

64. There is the substitution of \mathbf{H} in the room of the \mathbf{q} being the initial of a verbal root as enunciated in the Dhâtupâțha.

The roots exhibited in the Dhâtupâtha with an initial प, change it for Thus पर - सहते, पिय-सियति ॥ Why do we use the word 'root'? Observe

घोडरा, षडिकः, षण्डः ॥ - Why do we say 'initial'? Observe—कर्षीत, कृषिति ॥ - Why have then roots been exhibited in the Dhatupatha with an initial q, when for all practical purposes this q is to be replaced by q, would it not have been easier to spell at once these words with a #? This appears cumbersome no doubt, but the spelling of the roots with q is for the sake of brevity. Certain roots change their t into t when preceded by certain letters: those roots which thus change their letter # for # have been at once taught with an initial ष, and thus by VIII. 3. 59 their स is changed to ष । Thus from सिव-instead of ास्तव we have ासपव ॥ Thus root is exhibited in the Dhatupatha with a प् and thus we know that the स must be changed to ष ॥ Otherwise a list of such roots would have to be separately given. One must refer to the Dhâtupatha for a list of such roots. As a general rule, however, all roots beginning with a t and followed by a vowel or a dental letter have been taught in the Dhātupāṭha as beginning with an initial ¶, as well as the following roots [研, स्वद्, स्विद्, ास्यज and स्वप, though followed by मू or मू॥ The following roots though followed by a vowel or a dental are not taught with an initial q viz, सृप्, सृज्, स्न, स्या, सक, and सु ॥

Vart:—Prohibition must be stated of the roots derived from nouns, and of छिन् and बन्दा ॥ Thus षोडीयते. षण्डायत are roots derived from nouns, and though these roots begin with ष are not changed: so छिन् ाष्ट्रवात. ब्नष्ट — ब्रद्धित ॥ The word छन् contains in it two roots छन् and ब्रियम्, one with इ, another with भ, and thus we have two forms in the reduplication:—तेष्ठीव्यते, देष्ठीव्यत ॥ The substitution of स for ष takes place in the case of the root that has भ ॥

णो नः ॥ ६५ ॥ पदानि ॥ णः, नः ॥ वृत्ति ॥ धातारोदेरित्यनुवर्त्तते । धातोरादेर्णकारस्य नकार आदेशो भवति ॥

65. There is the substitution of π for the initial ψ of the root in the Dhâtupâțha.

The phrase धार्त्वांडः is understood here. Thus णीम-नयित, णम-नयित, णम-वित्त, णम-

ले।पोटर्यो र्रे लि ॥ ६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ लोपः, ब्योः, चलि ॥ वृत्ति ॥ धातीरित पकृतं यत् तस्यात्वादिशतं पुनर्द्वातुमहणात्रिवृत्तम् । तेन धानीरधातीश्र वकास्यकार्योः विलिपरतो लोपो भवति ॥

66. There is lopa-substitution (elision) of the and when followed by any consonant except u!

The final ब or ब of any stem, be it a root or not, is elided by an affix &c, beginning with a बल consonant i. e. any consonant except ब ॥ Thus दिव् + बस् | III. 2. 107)= दिव् + दिव् + दर् - चित्र्वस nom. singular दिश्वान, दिश्वांसा, दिश्वांसा ॥ [hus ऊष्ट् + त = ऊतं, 'spun', कृष्ट् + त = झृनं 'made a noise'. So also the affix ढ्क् omes after गोधा in forming patronymic (IV. 1. 129). Of the affix ढ्क्, ढ is eplaced by एष् (VII. 1. 2). Thus गोधा + एष् + र = गोधर (the ब् of the affix being ven elided before र) ॥ So also in पचरन्, यजेरन् the ब of लिङ् (III. 4. 102) is Inded before र (III. 4. 105). So also ब is elided in the following:—from जीव्- भीरवानुः (by Uṇâdi affix जाव रवानुक्) from क्षित्र—असमाणम् formed by the Uṇâdi affix मिनन् with the negative भ ॥ There being diversity in the application of Uṇâdi affixes (III. 3. 1), there is not ऊर् substitution for ब as required by VI. 4. 19.

Why do we say "before any consonant except च?" Observe अय्येत, कृष्यंत when च is not elided. Why the word लांच is placed first? The elision of च and ल should take place prior to the elision of the aprrikta च taught in the text sûtra. Thus कण्ड्य + किन्य = कण्ड्य (VI. 4. 48) = कण्ड्ड । So लोल्य + किन्य = लोल्डा । Why च of लांचा is not elided before ए which is a चल consonant? It is not elided, because it is so taught. Had the elision of च been intended, the root would have been enunciated as एम instead of लांचा If you say the च is taught for the sake of forms like चुन्नात by samprasarana, and चल्ला by reduplication, here also he lopa' would have applied, as being an Antaranga rule, while samprasarana, and the elision of ए by इलाहियोप: are Bahiranga.

वेरपुक्तस्य ॥ ६७ ॥ पदानि ॥ वे:, अपुक्तस्य ॥ वृत्ति ॥ लोप इति वर्त्तते । वेरिति क्विबादयो विशेषानतुबन्धातुत्सृज्यसामान्येन गृद्धन्ते । वेरपुक्तस्य लोपो भवति ॥

67. There is elision of the affix व when reduced to the single letter च् ॥

The affix वि includes विवय, विवय, ण्वि &c. In all these, the real affix is ब्, which being an aprikta (I. 2. 41), is elided. Thus ब्रह्महा, भूणहा (III. 2. 87). Here the affix विवय is elided. So also घृतस्पृक, तैलस्पृक् (III. 2. 58). Here the affix विवत is elided. So also अर्थभाक पादभाक, तुरीयभाक (III. 2. 62). Here the affix ज्वि is elided.

Why do we say "of an aprikta—an affix consisting of a single letter"? Observe दिश् formed by the affix दिन् (वि being the real affix); so also जागृविः formed विवन, see Unadi Sutras IV. 53. 44. No root can become a noun unless some krit affix is added to it (see I. 2. 45 and 46); hence the necessity of these imaginary affixes, in order to raise certain roots bodily, without any change, to the rank of nouns—from Dhâtu to a Prâtipadika the way lies only through an affix. And though these imaginary affixes are after all totally elided, yet by

I. 1. 62, they leave their characteristic mark behind, namely the derivative word becomes a nominal stem &c. Thus words are adverbs (Gati) and Indeclinables.

हुल्ङ्याब्भ्यो दीर्घान्सुतिस्यपृक्तं हुल् ॥ ६८॥ पदानि ॥ हुल्, ङघाप्भ्यः, दीर्घात्, सु, ति, सि, अपृक्तम, हुल् ॥

बृत्तिः ॥ लोप इति वर्त्तते । तिरह लौकिकेनार्येनार्यवत कर्मसाधनं द्रष्टव्यम् । लुप्यतइति लोपः । हलन्तान् डचन्तादाबन्ताच दीर्घात्परं सु ति सि इत्यंतदपृक्तं हल् लुप्यते ॥

K drik d: — संयोगान्तस्य लोपे हि नलोपादिनं सिद्धपति। रा चु तेनैव लोपः स्याद्धलस्तस्माद्विथीयते।।

68. After a consonant there is the elision of the nominative-affix स् and the tense-affix ति and सि (when reduced to the form of त and स्) being consonants; and so also after the long vowels दे and आ of the feminine (affix डी and आए), there is the elision of the nominative affix स्॥

The sûtra translated literally means:—After a word ending in a consonant, or जी, or आप when a long vowel, the affixes मु. ति and सि when reduced to a single consonant affix (अपृक्तं हल्) are clided. But ति and सि are clided only after a consonant and hence we have translated it as above. As examples of the clision of मु after a consonant:—राजन् + स् ः राजान् (VI. 4. 8) + 0 = राजा, तक्षा, उत्थासन्, पर्णथन् ॥ After a जी:—as, कुमारी, गोरी, शार्द्रवी ॥ After आप:—खद्वा, बहुराजा, कारी परान्थ्या ॥ The clision of ति and सि takes place only after consonants:—as, आबिभभवान् (भू + लङ्ग + तिप् च भ + भू + श्व + तृ = भ + भू + भू + नृ (VI. 1. 10) = भ + भू + भू + नृ (VII. 4: 66 and l. 1. 51) = भ + भ + भू + नृ (VII. 4. 60) = भ + ब + भू + नृ (VIII. 4. 54) = भ + ब + भू + नृ (VIII. 4. 76) = भ + ब + भू + नृ (VIII. 4. 54) = भ + ब + भू + नृ (VIII. 4. 76) = भ + ब + भू + नृ (VIII. 4. 54) = भ + ब + भू + नृ (VIII. 4. 76) = भ + ब + भू + नृ (VIII. 4. 54) = भ + ब + भू + नृ (VIII. 4. 76) = भ + ब + भू + नृ (VIII. 4. 54) = भ + ब + भू + नृ (VIII. 4. 76) = भ + ब + भू + नृ (VIII. 3. 84) = भिव भू + नृ = भिव भू । So also भ जागर्भवान्। In both these cases नृ of the Imperfect has been clided. The मृ is clided in the following:—गिनेष्ठ भ मिन्छ निष्ठ निष्ठ

Why do we say "after a consonant, or a feminine affix र्र and भा"? Observe मामणी:, सेनानी: ॥ Why do we say "after a long vowelled feminine affix"? Observe निष्किशाम्बः, अर्तनखट्टः, where the feminine affixes have been shortened. Why do we say "when followed by मु, नि and सि"? Observe अभे-स्तित्॥ The सि being read along with नि, does not include सिष्, but refers to सिष् only. Why do we say 'when reduced to a single letter'? Observe भिनति, छिनित्। Why do we say 'the consonant is elided'? Observe बिभेद, पिष्टुंद ॥ Here the aprikta affix भ of the Perfect is not elided: though it being the substitute of नि is like नि, and ought to have been elided, had the word हन् not been used in the sûtra.

Why has the elision of स (सु), त (तस्) and स् (सिष्) been ordained after consonants, as they would of themselves have been dropped by VIII. 2. 23, heing the finals of a compound consonant? Then the forms राजा, तका could not be evolved. As राजन्+स्=राजान्+स् (VI. 4. 8)=राजान्स् and by eliding स् by Rule VIII. 2. 23, the form would have become राजान, and the final न could not have been elided by VIII. 2. 7; for it is a maxim enunciated in the very opening of the Second chapter of the 8th Book, that in the last three chapters of that Book (2nd, 3rd and 4th Books), a subsequent rule is as if it had not taken effect, so far as any preceding rule is concerned; therefore, the rule VIII. 2. 7 ordaining the elision of 4, does not find scope, since VIII. 2. 23 (ordaining elision of #) is considered as if it had not taken effect. So also in the case of उत्यासन् and पर्णध्यत् ॥ उत्या + सन्त् + क्विय् III. 2. 76 = उत्या + सन् (the nasal being clided by VI. 4. 24); now add मु, we have उखाम्नम् + म् = उखाम्नस्म ; elide the final स् not by this rule, but by VIII. 2. 23, we have उखान्नम्, here we cannot change the स् into द by VIII. 2. 72 for स is not final in a fada, for Rule VIII. 2. 23 is considered as not to have taken effect. So also in the case of अभिनादत ॥ The word आभिनः is 2nd, Pers, sing, of the Imperfect of भिद of Rudhâdi class. Thus भिद् + लङ्ग + सिष् = अ + भिद् + इनम् + स् = अ + भिनद् + स = अभिनर • +स (द changed to र् by VIII. 2. 75)=अभिनर्स ॥ If we elide the final स of the cojunct by VIII. 2. 23, then in आभनर् + अब, the र would not be changed into उ to form अभिनादिक by VI. 1. 113 since the ellision of स is considered as to have not taken effect when applying this rule. So also in भविभर भवान, by Rule VIII. 2. 24, there would be no lopa even, for संयोगान्तनाप rule is restricted by सन्तस्य (VIII. 2. 24), i. e. म् only and no other consonant is elided after र, therefore there will be no elision of त in आवर्भत् by VIII. 2. 23.

एङ्हस्वात्सुंबुद्धेः ॥ ६९ ॥ पदानि ॥ एङ्, हस्वात्, सम्बुद्धेः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तोप इति वर्त्तते, हतिति च । अपृक्तांमति न धिकियते । तथा च पूर्वसूत्रे पुनरपृक्तमहणं कृतम् । एङन्तास्मातिपदिकाद् हस्वान्ताच परो हल्लुप्यतसंचास्तवुंद्धभैवति ॥

69. The consonant of the nominative-affix (सु and its substitute अम्) is elided in the Vocative singular after a nominal-stem eniding in प or ओ or a short vowel.

The word लाप is understood here also; as well as इन ॥ The word भएक however is not to be read here, as its repetition in VI. 1. 68 (though its anuvritti was there from the preceding sûtra) indicates. The affix of Vocative is the same as that of the nominative. By VII. 3. 108, the short vowel of the stem is replaced by a guna vowel when the Vocative Singular affix follows. Thus we have भग्ने and नाया for भग्नि and नाय; and by VII. 3. 107, a short vowel is substituted for the long vowel if and is of the feminine: as निव and नयु for नवी and नयु॥ Now applying the present sûtra, the affix मू is elided after

all the above words. As हे अग्ने !, हे वायो !, हे देवहत्त!, हे नाई !, हे वधु ! The Vocative Singular of gov a Neuter noun is thus formed. By VII. 1. 24, ste replaces & of the nominative, the m of ma and the final m of got coalesce into one m by VI. I. 107, which becomes कुण्डम् ॥ Here by the rule that 'consonant' only is to be elided, we elide q only (and not a which becomes a part of the word by VI. 1. 85, for it is considered both as the final of the word and the initial of the affix). Now म् is not an अपृक्तं हल् for it is part of the affix अम्, and its elision would not have taken place had we read the anuvritti of aprikta into this sûtra. Thus we have ह कुण्ड! ॥ But in हे कतरत्! there is not the elision of the त of the affix अत, the substitute of मु for the affix there is अत्रू (VII. 1. 25), This affix being feet causes the elision of the final of mer (VI. 4. 143), and we have कतर्+अन्, here we have not a prâtipadika which ends in a shert vowel, but in a consonant, hence a is not elided. See also VII. 1, 25. The word ve is used in the sûtra in order to indicate that the guna substitution is stronger than lopa. Therefore in ह अग्नि + सु, the affix is not elided first and then guna substituted for , but first there is guna substitution and then the affix is elided,

रोइछन्दसि बहुलम् ॥ ७० ॥ पदानि ॥ रोः, छन्दसि, बहुलम् ॥ बत्तिः ॥ वि इस्रेतस्य बहुलं छन्दसि विषयं लोपा भवति ॥

70. In the Chhandas, the clision of the ease-ending द (शि) of the nominative and accusative plural neuter, is optional.

Thus या क्षेत्रा or यानि क्षेत्राणि, या वना or यानि वनानि ॥ हस्वस्य पिति कृति तुक् ॥ ७१ ॥ पदानि ॥ हस्वरय, पिति, कृति, तुक् ॥ कृत्तिः ॥ पिति कृति परता इम्बस्य तुगागगा भवति ॥

71. To a root ending in a short vowel is added the augment π (33) when a Krit-affix having an indicatory π follows.

Thus अग्नि + चि + क्विप् = आग्नि चित् , so also होतमनुत् ॥ Similarly प्रकृत and प्रस्तुत्व formed by the affix ल्वप ॥ Why do we say "ending in a short vowel"? Observe आलूब, धामणीः ॥ Why do we say "having an indicatory प"? Observe कृतम्, इतम् ॥ Why do we say "a kṛit affix "? Observe प्रत्तः, प्रतमः, with the Taddhita-affixes तर्ष and तम् ॥ In the compound धामणिकुल्म, though the root is made short, yet there is no augment तुम्म, in as much as the rule by which the root has been shortened is a Bahiranga rule, and the present rule is an Antaranga one. The maxim is असिद्धं बाह्रपद्भगन्तरङ्गे ॥ "That which is Bahiranga is regarded as not having taken effect, or as not existing, when that which is Antaranga is to take effect."

संहितायाम् ॥ ७२ ॥ पदानि ॥ संहितायाम् ॥ वृत्तः ॥ अधिकारा ऽयमनुरात्तं परमेकवकामिति यावत् । प्रागेतस्मारस् त्रादित उत्तर यद्दश्यामः संहितायामित्येवं तर्वदितव्यम् ॥

72. In the following sûtras upto VI. 1. 157 inclusive, the words संहितायाम 'in an unbroken flow of speech', should be supplied.

This is an adhikara or governing sûtra, exerting its influence upto VI. 1. 158. What ever we shall say in the sûtras preceding that, must be understood to apply to words which are in संहिता, that is, which are pronounced together with an uninterrupted voice. Thus दृश्यत्र, मध्यत्र the इ and द are changed to य and द when the two words are pronounced without any hiatus. Otherwise we shall have दिथे अत्र, मध्यत्र ॥

ुछेच॥७३॥ पदानि॥छे,च॥

वृत्तिः ॥ इस्वस्य तुगिति वर्त्तते । छकार परतः संहितायां विषये हस्वस्य तुगागमो भवाते ॥

73. The augment π is added to a preceding short vowel also when σ follows in an uninterrupted speech.

Thus इच्छति, गच्छति ॥ The त is changed to च by VIII 4. 40. The short vowel itself is the भागमी (the thing to which the augment is added), and not the word ending in that short vowel. Therefore in चिच्छिद्दाः, चिच्छिद्दः, the augment is not to be considered as part of the Reduplicate चि, but of the short only; and therefore it is not elided by इस्ति श्रेष (VII. 4. 60) rule applying to reduplicates. This follows on the maxim नावयवावयवः समुद्रायावयवा भवति "the part of a part cannot be considered as a part of the whole". Here त is a part of the abhyâsa syllable चि which is itself a part of the verbal base, therefore त is not considered as an abhyâsa: or because त being an augment of इ is considered as part of इ and not of चि of which इ is the part.

आङमाङोश्च ॥ ७४ ॥ पदानि ॥ आङ् , माङोः, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तुगित्यतुवर्त्तते, छद्दति च । आङो ङित ईषदादिषु चतुर्वर्धेषु वर्त्तमानस्य माङभ मतिषेधवचनस्य छत्तोरे परतस्तुगागमो भवाति ॥

74. The augment π is added to the particle π and the prohibitive particle π , when π follows in a continuous text.

The Particle आ has the four senses of 1. littleness (ईषउर्थः) 2. with verbs, is a prefix (कियायेगः) 3. the limit inceptive (अभिनिध) and 4. the limit exclusive (मयादा). This sûtra ordains तुक necessarily, where by VI. 1. 76, it would have been optional. Thus दं रख्डाया = आच्छाया; 2. With verbs:—as आच्छादयात, 3 and 4. आच्छायायाः, भाच्छायम्॥ So also the negative particle मा, as, माच्छासीत्, माच्छित्त्॥ The ङ् in आङ्

and माङ् shows that भा when used as a Gati and a Karmapravachaniya and माङ् when used as a negative particle are meant. Therefore, the न is not necessary in the following:—भाछावा मानवाते, प्रमाछन्दः॥ The मुक्त may be optionally added in these as भार्ष्कावा and प्रमारखन्दः॥ The भा here has the force of recollection (स्मर्प); भाछावा "Oh the shade". The word प्रमा is formed from the verbal root माङ् by the prefix प्र and the affix अङ् (III. 3. 106) with the feminine affix राष्, and the word ending in राष् has not the indicatory क्ष

दीर्घात् ॥ ७५ ॥ पदानि ॥ दीर्घात्, तुक् ॥ वृत्ति ॥ छे तुर्गात वर्त्तते । क्षेर्यास्परो बदछकारस्तस्मिन्पूर्वस्य तस्यैव क्षेप्रस्य तुगागमो भवति ॥

75. The augment π is added to a long vowel, when followed by π in a continuous text.

Thus **द्वीच्छाते,** म्लेच्छातं, अपचाच्छायते, विचाच्छायते ॥ The augment belongs to the long vowel and not to the whole syllable ending in that long vowel.

पदान्ताद्वा ॥ ७६ ॥ पदानि ॥ पदान्तात्, वा, तुक ॥ वृत्ति ॥ दीर्घाच्छेतुगिति वर्त्तते । पदान्तादीर्घात्परो यश्छकारस्तरिमन्पूर्वस्य तस्यैव दीर्घस्य पूर्वेण नित्यं प्राप्तो बा तुगागमा भवति ॥

वार्त्तिकम् ॥ विश्वजनादीनां छन्दसिवा तुगागमो भवतीति वक्तव्यम् ॥

76. The augment त्, is added optionally to a long vowel final in a full word (Pada) when followed by छ।

This allows option where by the last it would have been compulsory to add it. The augment is of the long vowel, and not of the word ending in long vowel. Thus कूटीच्छाया or कुटीछाया, कृबलीच्छाया or कुटीछाया । The तुक् augment here is added to the end of a pada, and this is therefore a padânta rule and not a pada-vidhi. Therefore the two words need not be in construction for the application of this rule; (समर्थ प्राविध) not applying. Thus तिष्ठत कुमारिच्छवं हर देवदत्तस्य, "let the girl stay. Take the umbrella of Devadatta". Here कुमारी and छवं are not in construction, but तुक is stll added optionally.

Vart:—The augment त is optional in the Chhandas, after the words विद्वजन &c. As, विद्वजनच्छत्रम् ए विद्वजनछत्रम्, नच्छायां क्रवेषराम् ए

इको यणिच ॥ ७७ ॥ पदानि ॥ इकः, यण्, अचि ॥ वृत्ति ॥ अवि परत इको यणारेशो भवति ॥ वात्तिकम् ॥ इकः प्छतपूर्वस्य सवर्णदीर्घवाधनार्थे यणारेशो वक्तव्यः ॥

77. The semivowels य्, य्, र, ल are the substitutes of the corresponding vowels र, उ, ऋ and ल (long and short), when followed by a vowel.

This sûtra is rather too wide. It must be restricted by VI. I. 101, namely the following vowel must not be of the same class as the preceding for

the application of this rule. Thus दक्षि + अत्र = द्ध्यम, मधु + अत्र = मध्यम, कर्त् + अर्थम् = हर्त्वर्थम्, हर्त् + अर्थम् = हर्त्वर्थम्, स् आकृति = लाकृति : ॥

Vart:—This semivowel substitution of vowels takes place, when preceded by a prolated vowel, even to the supersession of VI. 1. 101 requiring lengthening. Thus अग्ना ३ इ इन्द्रं=अग्ना ३ योशा, पटा ३ उ आशा = पटा ३ उ उत्कम् = पटा ३ युक्कम, अग्ना ३ भाशा = भग्ना ३ योशा, पटा ३ उ आशा = पटा ३ वाशा ॥ भो ३ इ इन्द्रम् = भो ३ विन्न्नम् ॥ The parase 'when a vowel follows' exerts its influence upto VI. 1. 108.

एचो ऽयवायावः ॥ ७८ ॥ पदानि ॥ एचः, अय् - अव् - आय्-आवः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ एचः स्थाने ऽचि परतो ऽय् भव् भाय् भाव इत्येते भावता वधासंख्यं भवन्ति ॥

78. For the vowels प, पे, ओ and आ are respectively substituted अय, आय, अव and आव when a vowel follows.

Thus चि + स्युट् = चे + अन = चयनम्, लो + अन = लवनं; चे + अक = चायकः, लो + अक = लावकः ॥ So also कयते, व्ययते, याववरुणद्धि, रू + युच् (III. 2. 148)=रो + अन = रवणः ॥

वान्तो यि प्रत्यये ॥ ७९ ॥ पदानि ॥ वान्तः, यि, प्रत्यये ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ यायमेषः स्थाने वान्तादेश ओकारस्य अव् औकारस्याव् स यकारादौ प्रत्यये परतो भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ गोर्थूतौ छन्दसि ॥ वा०॥ अध्वपरिमाणे च ॥

79. The substitution of state and state for an and and also takes place before an affix beginning with u!

The बान्त are those which end in ब viz. अब and आव। Of the four substitutes taught in the preceding sûtra, those which end in ब (viz. अब and आव) also come when an affix with an initial य follows. It follows that the substituted letters must be ओ and औ। Thus बभु + यम=बाभो + य=बाभव्यः (VI. 4. 146 and IV.1. 105). So also माण्डच्यः, शंकव्यंतारु पिचव्यः कार्पासः, नाच्या(IV.4.91) ह्रदः॥ Why do we say "अब and आव्"? Observe रायिमच्छिति = रैयाते, no change of ए before य॥ Why do we say " before य"? Observe गोभ्याम्, नै।भ्याम्॥ Why do we say " an affix"? Observe गोभ्याम्॥

Vânt:—The word नो is changed before ज्याने in the Vedas. As नो + ज्याने = गच्याने, as आना मित्रा वरुणा पृतैर्गच्यानिष्ठक्षतम् ॥ Why do we say 'in the Vedas'? Observe नोज्यानिः ॥

Vârt:—This substitution takes place when referring to the mea ur of a road:
—as, गन्यूति मात्रमध्वानं गतः ॥ This is in the secular literature, गन्यूति meani । ह क्रोश्युगम्॥
धातोस्तिश्विमित्तस्येव ॥ ८० ॥ पदानि ॥ धातोः, तिश्विमित्तस्य, एत ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ एच इति वर्त्तते । वान्तो वि प्रत्ययद्वति च । धातोर्य एच् तिविमित्तो वक्षापिदेशस्यविगित्तस्तस्य वक्षापिते प्रस्तये वान्तोदेशो भवति ॥

80. For the final diphthongs ओ and औ of a root, are substituted अब् and आव respectively, before an affix beginning with च्. then only when such diphthong has been itself first evolved by that affix.

The words एचः, वान्तायि प्रश्यवे are understood in this sûtra. The word तिनामित्त means 'caused by that' i. e. caused or occasioned by that affix beginning with ब ।। Thus लू forms its Future Passive Participle by बन् (III. 1. 97), this affix causes the guna of s by VII. 3. 84: Thus लू + ब = लो + ब, which according to the present sûtra becomes लड्यम्।। So also पू - पो + य = पच्यम्।। लू + ण्यत्(III.1.125) च ली + च = अवदय लाव्यम् and भवदय पाष्यम् ।। Why do we say of a root? This rule should not apply to a nominal stem. For then, though it may be all right in the case of बसु + य = बाश्रो + य - बाश्रव्य ; it will not apply to cases like मो + य = गब्य, मी + य = माध्य, where sin and sin are not caused by the affix, but are integral parts of the stem before the affixes were added. Why do we say caused by that affix itself? The substitution will not take place, when the change is not caused by that affix. Thus the Passive of a with the upasarga an is an + a + aa + a = Here by Samprasaraṇa(VI.1 15 के becomes उ.as भा+उ+य+ते; now by sandhi भा+उ=ओ VI. 1. 87), we have भा + यन = भीयते ॥ Since भा is not caused by a, there is no अब् substitution. So also भौयत. लायमानिः (IV. 1. 95). The word एव in the aphorism has the force of limitation, with regard to roots. In the case of roots, भो and भो lefore य are changed then only to अब् and आब् when a has caused the production of six and six; in case of nouns there is no such limitation. Here the substitution takes place whether the a has caused the production of air and air or not.

क्ष्यज्ञय्यौ शक्यार्थे ॥ ८१ ॥ पदानि ॥ क्षय्य - जय्यौ , शक्य - अर्थे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ क्षि जि इत्येतयोद्धांत्वांर्यति प्रत्येय परत शक्यार्थे गम्यमाने एकारस्यायादेशो निपासने ॥

81. In श्रय and जय there is substitution of अय for w only then when the sense is that of "to be possible to do".

The roots क्षि and जि before the affix यन् (III. 1.97) assume these forms when meaning to be able to do the action denoted by the verb. As कावयः क्षेत्रं=भाष्यः (जि + य - क्षे + य); so also जय्यः ॥ Why do we say when meaning "to be possible to do"? Observe क्षेत्रं पापं, जेया वृष्यः ॥ Here the meaning i that of 'necessity'.

क्रय्यस्तद्र्थे ॥ ८२ ॥ पदानि ॥ क्रय्यः, तद्र्ये ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ क्रीणातेर्द्वातोस्तव्र्थे कवार्थं यत्तस्मिन्नभिषये यति प्रत्यये परतो ऽयादेशो निपासने ॥

82. In कर्य there is substitution of अय for ^q when the sense is that of 'exposed or put out for sale saleable'.

The word कच्च is derived from की 'to buy', with the affix बत ; th guna ए being changed to व ॥ The word तहर्य means 'for the purpose of that

i.e., for the purpose of being bought. As कच्या गाः, कच्यः कम्बलः ॥ Why do we say 'when the sense is that of saleable'? Observe केयं ना धान्यं न चास्ति कच्यम् "we want to purchase corn, but it is not put out for sale".

भरुयप्रवर्ण्य च छन्दसि ॥ ८३ ॥ पदानि ॥ भरुय - प्रवर्ण्य , च, छन्दसि, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ बिभेतेर्धातोः प्रपूर्वस्य च वी इत्येतस्य यति प्रत्येष परतश्छन्तसि विषये ऽयांदशो निपास्यते ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ इदस्या आप उपसंख्यानम् ॥

83. The forms भय्य and प्रवय्या are found in the Chhandas.

The word भरब is derived from भी + यन्, and प्रवस्या from प + वी + यन्।
The guṇa ए is changed to अस्॥ Thus भरबं किलासीन्॥ वस्सनिरी प्रवस्या॥ The यन्
is added to भी with the force of Ablative by virtue of the diversity allowed by
इसस्दी बहुले (III. 3, 113)॥ Thus विभेति अस्माद्=भय्यम् "frightening or fearable". The word प्रवस्या is always used in the feminine: in other places प्रवेय
is the proper form. Why do we say 'in the Vedas'? Observe भेयम्, प्रवेयम् in
secular literature.

Vart :--The word इंद्य्या should also be enumerated when referring to water. As इदे भया = इद्य्या आप ॥ The affix यन् is added by IV. 4. 110 (हेर्+य = इद्य+य) ॥

एकः पूर्वपरयोः ॥ ८४ ॥ पदानि ॥ एकः, पूर्व - परयोः, ॥ वृक्तः ॥ आधिकारोयमः । खययात्परस्येति प्रागतस्मात्सूत्रादित उत्तरं यद्वश्यामस्तत्र पूर्वस्य परस्य द्वयोरिष स्थान एकादेशो भवतीत्येतदेवितष्यम् ॥

84. From here upto VI. 1. 111 inclusive is always to be supplied the phrase "for the preceding and the following one is substituted".

This is an adhikâra sûtra. In every sûtra upto VI. 1. 112 (excluding the last), whatever we shall teach, there in the room of the two, namely, the preceding and the succeeding, it should be understood, that the substitution is one. These form the well known ru'es of ekâdesa, one letter or form replacing two consecutive letters &c. Thus VI. 1. 87 teaches 'There is guṇa substitution, when भ or भा is followed by a vowel'. We must supply into that sûtra the phrase एक: पूर्वपर्याः i. e. one guṇa is the substitute for the final भ or भा and the initial vowel. Thus खद्दा + मन्द्रः = खद्देन्द्रः ॥ Here ए is the single substitute of the both preceding letter भा and the succeeding letter । The words पूर्व पर show that the substitute operates simultaneously on both. Otherwise the substitute would have come in the place of one only or of each one separately. Thus in भाद गुज: (भिष्) = "after भ or भा, there is guṇa, in a vowel". Here भाद is in the ablative, and by I. 1. 67 the guṇa operation would have taken place on the letter following it: so also भिष्ठ is in the Locative and by I. 1. 66, the

guṇa operation would have taken place on the preceding; so it is not clear of what letter there should be guṇa substitution, of the preceding or the succeeding. But the present rale shows it must operate on both simultaneously. The word एक 'single', shows that a separate or a different substitute does not operate: i. e. the substitute must be one, there should not be two separate substitutes one for each sthâni, such as we find in the sûtra VIII. 2. 42 (एक्क विद्यात निष्ठाता नः, पूर्वस्य च दः, "न is the substitute of the स of nishthâ, after द् and द्, and of the preceding द"). Here न is taught as substitute both of न and द, and as एक is not used in the sûtra, we get two न, as भिद् + त = भिन् + न = भिन्नः ॥ But this is not the case here. According to Mahabhâshya the word एक is redundant.

अन्तादिवश्व ॥ ८५ ॥ पदानि ॥ अन्त - आदि - वत् , च, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ एक इति वर्त्तते पृर्वपरयोगिति च । एकः पूर्वपरयोगिति योयमेकादेशो विधीयते स पूर्वस्यान्तवद्भविते, परस्यादिवद्भवति ॥

85. And this single substitute is considered as the final of the preceding (form), and the initial of the succeeding (form).

The single substitute taught in the last, is considered in the light of the final of the preceding form and the initial of the succeeding. An adesa is like the sthâni, but in an ekâdeśa, the sthânî is indeterminate, or rather the sthani is the collection or the sum of the preceding and the succeeding. Hence the necessity of this sûtra. The sense of this atidesa sûtra is this; as the beginning and the end of a thing are both included in the thing itself, and therefore when the thing is mentioned, the beginning and the end are both taken; so is the case with this single substitute. Thus to the stem begging we add क the feminine affix (IV. 1. 66); and now र + क = क (VI. 1. 101) i. e. ह्यावन्य +क=ब्रह्मबन्ध्र ॥ Here ब्रह्मबन्धु is a Nominal-stem (प्राप्तिपांदक) and the affix क is a non-pratipadika, and the single-substitute s is considered as the final of the pratipadika. So that we can apply to the form क्रमबन्ध् the term prâtipadika and by virtue of this designation we can add the case-endings to it by IV. I. I. But for this rule, we could not have added the case-endings to it, because by virtue of the feminine affix a the word would have rather ceased to be a prati adika (1. 1. 46), because this feminine affix 3 is not included in IV. 1. 1. Similarly for the final non-case-ending of of and the case-ending of, there comes a single substitute wir by VI. 1. 88, this ekâdesa wir is considered both as a non-case affix and a case affix, that is, as the initial of the affix and the final of क्य and thus the word क्यों gets the designation of Pada I. 4. 14 as it ends in the सुप affix भी ॥

This सन्ताविद्याद does not apply in rules relating to letters i. c. to rules depending for their application on letters. Thus खड + आ = खड़ा। Here the

ekadeśa आ is as the final अ of खद्द, but not for the purposes of the application of the rule which says that the भिन्न is changed to ऐन् after a nominal-stem ending in आ, so the Instrumental plural of खट्टा will not end in ए:, but will be खट्टा-জি: ॥ So also in जुहाव ॥ It is the Perfect 3rd per. sing. of हे or हा (VI. 1. 45). By VI. 1. 53, the ब् is changed to इ, and we have जुहदुआ = जुहदुआ which by VI 1. 108 becomes जुड़, the द being the single substitute of द and आ । This singlesubstitute a should not be considered as an for the application of the rule VII. I. 34 by which the Perfect affix जल् (अ) is changed in आ after roots ending in आ ॥ Similarly in अस्व + अध्यः = अस्या अधः (the य being elided by VIII. 3. 19). अस्ये is the Dative singular of इतम् in the Feminine with आ ॥ By VII. 3. 114 स्या is added in the Dative with the shortening of the preceding आ; as अ + स्या + ए= अस्वे॥ Here ऐ is the single substitute for आ and ए॥ Here for the application of VI. 1. 109 the single substitute & should not be considered like v II The sthant of the single-substitute (ekadesa) is the sum of the preceding and the succeeding, both taken collectively is replaced by one, and not any one of them separately. For that which is replaced by another is called s'hànî: as when भ replaces अस् the whole form अस् is called sthani, and not अ or स separately. The parts, may be called sthani only inferentially, because the whole is made up of parts. The parts not being considered as sthani, the rule of sthânîvad bhâva will not apply to an ekâdeśa with regards to the parts, and no operations dependant on such parts will be effected by such ekâdeśa. But it is intended that such operations should take place. Hence this sûtra.

पत्वतुकोरसिद्धः ॥ ८६ ॥ पदानि ॥ पत्व - तुकोः, असिद्धः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पसे तुकि च कर्तन्ये एकादेशो ऽसिद्धो भवति, सिद्धकार्यं न करोतीयर्थः । वार्त्तिकम् ॥ संप्रसारणङीद्दसु पतिषेधो वक्तव्यः ॥

86. The substitution of a single âdesa is to be considered as to have not taken effect, when otherwise स would have to be changed to प, or when the augment त (तुक्) is to be added.

The word असिद्ध means not-accomplished i. e. the operation caused by its having taken effect is not produced. The word asiddha always debars operations dependent upon the adesa, and gives scope to the operations dependent upon the general rule (आसिद्धव चनगारेशन्त गणातेषे गण्या प्रकार माना प्रकार प्रका

sidered to be non-effective for this purpose. Similarly क्रोऽस्य, याऽस्य, क्रोऽस्य, याऽस्य, र्याऽस्य, र्याः र्याः

Vârt:—Prohibition must be stated in the case of samprasârana, the Locative singular case-ending कि (इ), and the 1st per. sing. Atmanepada affix इट् ॥ Of vocalisation we have the following: शकहुप = शकान हवाति. then we add क्विय, before which there is vocalisation of यू, this उ combining with in the following आ becomes उ ekâdeśar as शकहा-1-क्विय = शकहुउआ-1-० (VI. 1. 15) + शकहु (VI. 1. 108). The Locative plural is formed by सु: शकहु-1-सु = शकहुपु, the lengthening taking place by VI. 4. 2). Here स् is changed to प्र the ekâdeśa उ for उ । अ not being considered asiddha. So also परिवीपु 'परि + ध्ये + क्विय = परि + व्युप = परिवे add सु) ॥ Of the affix कि we have: — वृक्ष-1-सू = वृक्ष, add छत्रम, then the single substitute ए being considered not asiddha we have वृक्षच्छाम ॥ Of the affix इट of 1st Pers. Atmanepada we have अपचे-1-छत्रम = अपचेच्छात्रम ॥ Of these cases we optionally add तुक्र by VI. 1. 75-76, by considering the ekâdeśa · VI. 1. 87 as to have taken effect, and making the finals दीचे or long. Here the ekâdeśa is not asiddha and therefore तुक्ष is optinal and not compulsory.

आद्गुणः ॥ ८७ ॥ पदानि ॥ आत्, गुणः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अचीत्यनुवर्तते । अवर्णात्परायो ऽच् अचि च पृत्तो यो ऽवर्णस्तयोः पूर्वपरयोरवर्णाचोः स्थाने एको सण आवेशो भवति ॥

87. The guna is the single substitute of the final अ or आ of a preceding word and the simple vowel of the succeeding (अ or आ-1-a vowel=guna).

The word आर्च is understood here. For the vowel which follows an wror आ, and for the अ or आ which precedes a vowel, in the room of both these preceding and succeeding vowels, there is the single substitute guna. Thus तव + इरम् च तवेदम, (खद्वा + इन्हः = खद्वेन्द्रः, माना + इन्ह्रः च मोतन्ह्रः, तव - इहित = तवेदित. खद्वा + इति = खद्वेहते. तव + बरकम् च तवादकम्, खद्वा + उरकम् च खद्वेविकम्, तव + खर्म च न ववद्यः खद्वा + इति = खद्वेद्वयः, तव + खक्कारः = तविकम्, खद्वा + स्कारः = खद्वनुक्कारः ॥ By analogy of 1. 1. 54, the guna substitute of त्क being आ always followed by न्, as that of द्धां s followed by न्। This universal rule is limited by the following aphorism.

षुद्धिरेचि ॥ ८८ ॥ पदानि ॥ वृद्धिः, पचि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ आतितं वर्ततं । अवर्णात्परो व एच् एचि च पूर्वो वो ऽवर्णस्तवोः पूर्वपरवोरवर्णेचोः स्थाने वृद्धिः कावेग्रो भवति ॥ 88. The Vriddhi is the single substitute of a or an of a preceding word and the initial diphthong of the succeedind (an or an-i-diphthong = vriddhi).

The word आतृ is understood here. For the diphthong which follows an अ or आ, and for the अ or आ which precedes a diphthong, in the room of both these preceding and succeeding अ or आ and diphthong, there is a single substitute viz. the Vriddhi. This debars guna taught in the last sûtra. Thus sat + एडका = क्कीडका, खद्वा + एडका = खद्वेदका, क्का + ऐतिकायनः = क्कीतिकायनः, खद्वा + शिकायनः = खद्वेतिकायनः ॥ क्का + भोरनः = क्कीरकाः, खद्वा + भोरनः = खद्वेतिकायनः ॥ क्का + भोरनः = क्कीरकाः, खद्वा + भेरिकायनः = खद्वेतिकायनः ॥

पत्ये घत्यु दुसु ॥ ८९ ॥ पदानि ॥ पति, पघति, उठसु ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ वृद्धिरंचीति वर्तते, आदिति च । सदेनदे जमहणंमनेरेव विशेषणं न पुनरेधेनरव्यभिचारादृष्टभासंभवात् । इण् गतावित्येतस्मिन्धातावेचि एध वृद्धावित्येर्तास्मन् ऊढि च पृवं यदवर्णं सतश्च परो योच् सयोः पूर्वपग्यारवर्णाचोः स्थानं वृद्धिरेकादेशो भवति ॥
वात्तिकम् ॥ अक्षावृद्धिन्यां वृद्धिर्वक्तव्या ॥ वा० ॥ स्वादीरोरिण्योवृद्धिर्वक्तव्या ॥
वा० ॥ प्रावृद्धोदोद्धभेषेव्येषु वृद्धिर्वक्तव्या ॥ वा० ॥ ऋतं च तृतीयासमासे ऽवर्णाद् वृद्धिर्वक्तव्या ॥

बा॰॥ प्रवस्ततरकम्बलदसनानामृण वृद्धिर्वक्तव्या॥ वा॰॥ ऋणदशाभ्यां वृद्धिर्वक्तव्या॥
89. The Vriddhi is the single substitute for the अ or आ-।-ए of एति (root इ) and एश्वति (root एश्व), and for अ or आ-।-ऊ of ऊठ् (the substitute of वा in वाह् by VI. 4. 132).

The whole of the last sûtra and आत् are understood here. The एच of the last sutra qualifies the root द in एति, i. e. when the root द assumes the form ए by internal changes, then apples this Vriddhi rule. Th : एच् does not qualify the root एम् as that root always has an initial diphthong, nor does एच qualify ऊट for क is not a diphthong. Thus उप + एति = उपैति. उप + एषि = उपैषि, उपैनि: उप-।-एथैत = उप्रथत, प्रथत; प्रष्ठ-1-कहा = प्रष्ठाहा ॥ In the last example, guna was the substitute required by VI. 1. 87, the present sûtra ordains Vriddhi instead. In the case of एति and एथान, the Vriddhi was debarred by VI. 1. 94, this sûtra makes an exception to that rule. The present sûtra is an exception to VI. 1. 94 and not to VI. 1. 95, because the maxim is पुरस्तावपवावा भनन्तरान् विधीन् वाधन्ते नीत्तरान् "Apavadas that precede the rules which teach operations that have to be superseded by the apavada operations, supersede only those rules that stand nearest to them, not the subsequent rules". Therefore the present rule does not apply here,:- उप + भा-।-इत = उप + एत = उपेत: (Here though & is changed to &, the rule does not apply). Therefore the form state is wrong. So also चप-1-इस = चपेस: for here the root द has not assumed the form ए, therefore the rule does not apply, the word एचि qualifies the root र ॥

Vart:—The Vriddhi is the single substitute when अस is followed by ब्राह्मी, as असीहिणी सना ॥

Vart:—The Vriddhi is the single substitute when स्व is followed by द्वर or देशिंग, or देशिंग thus स्वरम, स्वेशिंग। The word देश is formed by the affix पन्न added to देशिंग (Ad. 8) स्वेनाभिपायण देश - स्वेशम the compounding takes place by II. 1. 32. Another form is स्वरा = स्वेनाभिपायण सं गच्छांस with the affix जामें (III. 2. 78).

Vart:—The Vṛiddhi is the single substitute when प्र is followed by ऊह, ऊढ़, उद्देश, एवं. एवं. के प्राहः, पाँढः, पाँठः, प

Vart:—The Vriddhi is the single substitute when a word ending in आ is followed by आत and forms an Instrumental Tatpurusha compound: as सुखेन आतः = सुखातं:, दुःखेन अतः = दुःखातं:, but सुखेन इतः = सुखेतः ॥ Why in Instrumental? Observe परमतः ॥ Why 'Compound'? See सुखेनतं: ॥

Vart:—The Vriddhi is the single substitute when the word इत्ज follows the following:—प्र. वस्सतर, कम्बलः वसन ॥ As प्रार्णम् 'principal debt', वस्सतरार्णम् 'the debt of a steer', कम्बलार्णम् 'debt of a blanket', वसनार्णम् 'debt of a cloth'.

Vârt—So also when the words ऋज and इश्व are followed by ऋज:—as, ऋजार्जम् and इश्वाजम् ॥ The word ऋजार्ज means a debt incurred to pay off a prior debt. The Dasârṇa is the name of a river and of a country.

आटश्च ॥ ९० ॥ पदानि ॥ आटः, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ एचीति निवृत्तम् । अचीत्रतुर्वत्तं । आटः परी यो ऽच् अचि च पूर्वो य भाद् तयोः पूर्वपरयोगः इचोः स्थान वृद्धिरेकारेशो भवति ।

90. The Vriddhi is the single substitute when the augment आद is followed by any vowel.

The anuvritti of पूचि ceases: that of अधि however, is present. The vowel that is subsequent to the augment आह, and the आइ which is precedent to a vowel—in the room of these two i. e. the आइ and the vowel—subsequent and precedent, the Vriddhi is the single substitute. The augment आह is added to the roots beginning with a vowel, in the Imperfect, Aorist and Conditional Tenses (VI. 4.72 &c). Thus ऐश्विट, ऐश्वत, ऐश्विट्यत, औंशीन, औदभीन, आइजीन from roots हेश्ववंन (Blu. 641), उन उस्म पूर्ण (Tud. 32) and उ इस आर्जन (Tud. 20). According to Siddhanta Kaumudi the आह is the augment which जिन् case-affixes take after nadf-words (VII. 3. 112). According to him the following are the examples:—बहुभेवसी-1-आइ-1-के=बहुभेवसी (Dative Singular). The आह is the augment also in the Vedic Tense है ॥

The क् 'and' in the sûtra shows that the प्रक्र rule, taught in VI. 1. 5, 96 when उस्. भो and भाइ follow, is superseded, when the preceding vowel ; भार ॥ Thus भोसीयत् भो कारीयत् ॥ भा । ऊढा = भावा, तामेच्छत् = भौवायत् ॥

उपसर्गाद्यति धातौ ॥ ९१ ॥ पदानि ॥ उपसर्गात् , ऋति, धातौ ॥ विक्तः ॥ भावित्यव । भवर्णान्तादुपसर्गादकारावी धातौ परतः पूर्वपरयोः स्थान वृद्धिरकादेशी भवति ॥

91. The Vriddhi is the single substitute when the stor of a preposition (upasarga) is followed by the short store of a verb.

The word und is understood here also. When a preposition ending n set or set is followed by a root beginning with set, the Vriddhi is the single ubstitute for the precedent भ or भा and the subsequent द्वा। This debars he guna taught in VI. 1. 87. Thus उप + ऋच्छति = उपार्च्छति, प्रार्च्छति, उपाधीति ॥ Why do we say 'after a preposition'? Observe खट्टच्छीत, मालच्छीत, पच्छेकादेश: = माता इट्डिका अस्माद देशान ॥ Here the word प्र is not treated as an upasarga, hence his sûtra does not apply. It is a Gati here. Why do we say 'when we 'ollows'? Observe उप-। इत = उपेतः ॥ Why have we used त after द्ध indicating that short क is to be taken? Observe उप + क्कारी यति = उपकारायात ॥ No option s allowed here by the subsequent sûtra. The 7 is used, in fact, for the sake of the subsequent sûtra in case of Denominative verbs, no ordinary verb can pegin wirh a long 🙀 ॥ Why have we employed the word धात, when the word upasarga' would have caused us to infer its correlative धातु? It is used in order to prevent the application of the rule VI. 1. 129 which causes मक्रातभावः or non-sandhi of will. The repetition of 'Dhâtu' shows that the alternative prakriti bhava taught in VI. 1. 129, would not apply in the case of the w of a Dhâtu.

षा सुप्यापिशलेः ॥ ९२ ॥ पदानि ॥ वा, सुपि, आपिशलेः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भादित्यव । उपसर्गादिति धानाविति च । सुबन्तावयवे धानावृकारात्रौ परतो ऽवर्णान्तादुपसर्गासू-वंपरवारापिश्रोत्रराचार्यस्य मेनेन वा वृद्धिरेकादेशो भवति ॥

92. According to the opinion of Âpisali, the Vriddhi is optionally the single substitute, when the w or wr of a preposition is followed by a Denominative Verb beginning with with

Thus उपार्षभीवात or उपार्षभीवात, उपन्त्रारीयति or उपान्त्रारीयति ॥ The इ and ल are considered as homogenous letters, therefore the word इ in the last sûtra includes स also. The name of the Grammarian Ápisali is mentioned for the sake of respect; the श itself was enough to make it an optional rule.

अतो ऽमशस्तोः ॥ ९३ ॥ पदानि ॥ आ, ओतः, अम् - शसोः ॥ वितः ॥ भोतो अने ग्रसि च परतः पूर्वपरयोगकार भावेगो भवति ॥ 93. For ओ of a Nominal stem-1-अ of the Accusative case-ending अम and अस्. the single substitute is आ।

The word आतः is a compound of आ + आतः ॥ Thus गा - अम्, = गाम, गा-। अम् = गाम। । Thus गां पत्र्यः ॥ This debars the Vriddhi of VII. 1. 90. So also ui or धाः पद्यः as the word uir is also a nominal stem ending in आ। The Sârvanâmsthâna affixes are णित् after this word also (see VII. 1. 90.) which would have caused Vriddhi, therefore, this आ debars the Vriddhi. The word अम् here means the affix of the Accusative Singular, as it is read in connection with the case-affix ग्रम्, and as the word सुप् of the last sûtra governs this also. Therefore अम् the verbal Tense-affix of the Imperfect is not meant; thus we have अधिनवम्, असुनवम् ॥

पुङ प्ररूपम् ॥ ९४ ॥ पदानि ॥ पुङि, प्ररूपम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ आहित्येवः उपसर्गाद्धाताविति च।अवर्णान्तादुपसर्गाहेङाग्नेधार्ता पृत्रेपरयोः पररूपमेकादेशो भवति॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ शकन्वादिषु पररूपं वक्तव्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ एवं चार्तियागे पररूपं वक्तव्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ अस्योष्टयोः समासे वा पररूपं वक्तव्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ एमन्नादिषु छन्दास पररूपं वक्तव्यम् ॥

94. For the अ or आ of the Preposition-1-ए or ओ of a verbal root, the second vowel is the single substitute.

The words आन्. उपसर्गादानों are understood here. In an upasarga ending in अ or आ followed by a root beginning with ए or आ, the vowels coalesce and the single-substitute is the form of the second vowel (परस्प)। This debars Vriddhi taught in VI. 1. 88. Thus उपलयति, प्रेलयनि, उपापित, प्रोपित। Some read into this sûtra the option allowed by VI. 1. 92, according to them the para-rûpa substitution is optional in the case of Denominative roots. Thus उपडकीयित or उपाउनीयित।

Vârt:—The Para-rûpa substitution takes place in the case of शकन्य &c. As शक-1-अन्युः = शकन्युः, कुल + अटा = कुलटा, सीम + अन्तः = सीमन्तः 'hair'; when not referring to 'hair', the form is सीमान्तः ॥

Vârt:—The Para-rûpa substitution takes place when एव follows a word, and the sense is not that of 'appointment'. Thus इह-1-एव = इहर ; अख-1-एव = अखेव ॥ When the sense is that of नियोग, the Vriddhi takes place: as इहेव भव, माऽन्यच गाः॥

Vârt:—The Para-rûpa substitution takes place optionally when भोत and भोष्ठ are compounded with another word: as स्थूल भोतुः ः स्थूलीतुः or स्थलेतुः, so also विम्बोधी or विम्बोधी ॥ When not a compound, the Vriddhi is compulsory: as तिष्ठ स्वयत्तांष्ठ पश्च 'Stay Devadatta, see the lip'.

Vart :—In the Vedas, the para-rûpa substitution takes place when एमन &c. follow. Thus भगां स्वा एमन् अयां स्वमन् ॥ So also भगां स्वा भोधन् = अयां स्वापन् ॥

ओमाङोश्च ॥ ९५ ॥ प्रदानि ॥ ओम् - आङोः , च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ आहित्येव । अवर्णान्तारोगि भाङि च परतः पूर्वपरयोः स्याने परकपनेकादेशी भवति ॥ 95. For the आ or आ + ओ of ओम, or + the vowel of the Preposition आइ, the second vowel is the single substitute.

The भात् is understood here. Thus का-ा-भाम् च काम् ; या-ा-भाम् = बाम् ; वड कामिस्यवाचित् योमिस्यवाचित् ; भा-ा-ऊढा = भाढा, then भद्य-ा-भाढा = अद्योत, कता ।-भाढा = करोढा, तता +भोढा = तरोढा ॥ भा + कर्यान् = भर्यात्, then भद्य-ा-भर्यात् = भद्यात् ॥ Thus this rule supersedes both the Vriddhi and the lengthening (VI. 1. 88, and 101).

उस्यपदान्तात् ॥ ९६ ॥ पदानि ॥ उसि, अपदान्तात् ॥ बत्तः ॥ आहित्येव । अवर्णादपदान्तार्दास पुर्वपरयोराहुणापवादः पररूपमेकादेशों भवति ॥

96. For the आ or आ (not standing at the end of a Pada or full word) + उ of उस the Tense-affix, the second vowel is the single substitute.

The आन is understood here. This debars the guna substitution taught in VI. 1. 87. Thus मिन्द्यान-उस्≕भिन्द्युः, छिन्द्यान-उस्≕छिन्द्यः॥ भदान-उस्≕ अदः, (लुङ् of स्) अया-1-उस = अयुः ॥ All these are examples of लिङ (Potential) and लंड (Imperfect). Thus भिन्द + बास्ट + झि (the बास्ट is added by III. 4. 103) = । अहा + य + उस (जुस replaced हि। III. 4. 108) = भिन्द्रस् ॥ अहा + सिच् + हि। = अहा + 0 (II. 4 77)+ जुल (III. 4. 110)= भदा+ उस्= अदुः ॥ अ + या + झि = अ + या + उस् (VI. 4. 111)=अयु: ॥ The उस् is also the substitute of द्वि in लिड् (Perfect) see III. 4. 82. When the preceding vowel is not a or an, this rule does not apply. Thus the 3rd per. pl. of the Perfect of क is: - चक्र-1-उस = चकः॥ So also from भी we have आबिभे-1-उस = अबिभयु ॥ The word अपहान्तान् 'not being final in a pada' does strictly speaking, serve no good purpose in this sùtra. For the affir उस can never be added to a Pada, it must always be added to a stem, that has not yet risen to the rank of a Pada. If उस, however, be taken as the syllable उस (whether an affix or part of an affix or not), then the limitation of अप-बान्तात becomes valid. Thus का + उन्ना = कोन्ना, का + उन्निता = कोन्निता । Most likely this word has been read here for the sake of the subsequent sútra or because उस syllable is taken here and not merely the affix उस् ॥

अतो गुणे ॥ ९७ ॥ पदानि ॥ अतः, गुणे ॥ वृत्ति ॥ अपदान्तादिति वर्त्तते । अकासादपदान्तादृणे परतः पूर्वपरयोः स्थाने पररूपंगकादेशी भवति ॥

97. Also when the short \Im , not being final in a Pada, is followed by a Guna letter, then in the room of both the precedent and the subsequent—the single subitstute is the form of the subsequent i. e. the Guna.

Thus पस्-।-आन्त = पस-।-अन्ति = पर्यान्त so also यजन्ति ॥ This debars lengthening of VI. 1. 101. पस + ए = पसे, यज + ए = यजे, here the Vriddhi is debarred (VI. 1. 88). Why do we say "after the short vowel अ?" Observe या-।-अन्ति = यान्ति, वान्ति ॥ Why do we say when followed by 'a Guṇa letter?' Observe

अपच-1-इ = अपचे, अवजे ॥ When final in a Pada, this rule does not apply : as क्ण्ड-1-अमं = क्ण्डामम्, यूपामम्, क्षुद्रामम् ॥

अन्यक्तानुकरणस्यात इती ॥ ९८ ॥ पदानि ॥ अन्यक्तानुकरणस्य, अतः, इती ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ अन्यक्तमपिरस्कुटवर्णं तदनुकरणं परिस्कुटवर्णमेव केन चिल्लाद्दयेन तद्व्यक्तमनुकराति तस्य वोच्छ्वस्तस्तादिनी पूर्वपरवोः स्थाने पररूपमेकादेशी भवति ॥ वाक्तिकम् ॥ अनेकाच इति वक्तव्यम् ॥

98. The इ of इति is the single substitute for the अत् (of a word denoting imitation of an inarticulate sound)-1-इति ॥

The sound which is not distinct and clear, is called भव्यक्त; when some one utters distinctly something which has some resemblance to that sound, by some contrivance, it is called अनुकरण or imitation of that sound. Thus परन्-। इति = पाँटात, घटन् + इति = घाँटात. इटट्न् + इति = चाँटात. छमन् + इति = छमिति ॥

Why do we say 'imitation of an inarticulate sound'? Observe जगत्-। इति = जगरित ॥ Why do we say "of अत्"? Observe मरद्+इति = मराइति ॥ Why do we say when followed by इति ? Observe पटत् + अत्र = पटत्व ॥

Vârt:—This applies when the word consists of more than one syllable. Therefore it does not apply in the following:—सन् + इति = स्विति ॥ How do you, explain the form घटिति in the following:—घटिति गम्भीरमम्बुदैनिविनम् ॥ Here the word is not घटन्-।-इति but घटन्-।-इति ॥

नाम्रेडितस्यान्त्यस्य तु वा ॥ ९९ ॥ पदानि॥ न, आम्रेडितस्य, अन्त्यस्यं, तु, वा ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अव्यक्तानुकरणस्योम्रडितस्य यो ऽच्छब्द इती तस्य परक्षपं न भवति तस्य योन्यस्तकारस्तस्य वा भवति ॥

99. This substitution does not take place when a sound-imitation word is doubled, here, however, for the final **\(\pi\-1-\xi\)** of \(\xi\)(\(\pi\)), the single substitute is optionally \(\xi\) (the second vowel).

Thus परन्परिति or परन्परिति करोति (परन्परन् + इति = परन्पर + इ + ति = परन्परिति)।
The word is doubled by VIII. 1. 4. The para-rûpa substitution will take place when the whole word so reduplicated denotes a sound imitation, thus परन्परिति करोति । Here we apply the precedeing sûtra. The âmredita is the name of the second member of the doubled word (VIII. 1. 2).

नित्यमाम्रेडिते डाचि ॥ १०० ॥ पदानि ॥ नित्यम्, आम्रेडिते, डाचि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भव्यक्तानुकरणस्याता ऽन्त्यस्येति चानुवर्त्तते । डाच्यरं यदाम्रेडितं तस्मन्पूर्वस्याध्यक्तानुकरणस्या च्छब्दस्य योन्त्यस्तकारस्तस्य पूर्वस्य परस्य चान्यस्य वर्णस्य नित्यं परक्षपॅमकदिशो भवातं ॥

which the affix आ is added which causes the elision of the final अत, for the final त of the first member and the initial

consonant of the second member, such subsequent consonant is always the single substitute.

Thus परपरा कराति (V. 4. 57), दमदमा कराति ॥ परत्परत्-।-डाच् (V. 4. 57) = परत्परा = प्रपरा (त्+प्=प्) ॥ This sûtra is really a Vârtika. When the affix डाच् (V. 4. 57) is added to परत्, there is doubling of the word by the Vârtika under VIII. 1. 12: this doubling takes place before the final अत् is elided.

स्रकः सवर्णे दिधिः ॥ १०१ ॥ पदानि ॥ अकः, सवर्णे, दिर्धः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अकः सवर्णे ऽचि परतः पूर्वपरयो स्थाने दीर्थ एकाहेशो भवति ॥ वार्तिकम् ॥ सवर्णदीर्थत्व ऋति ऋता वचनम् ॥ वा० ॥ लति ल्ल वा वचनम् ॥

101. When a simple vowel is followed by a homogenous vowel, the corresponding long vowel is the single substitute for both the precedent and the subsequent vowels.

Thus क्णड + अपम् = क्णडायम् क्ष्यं न द्रव्हः = क्षीन्द्रः,मधु + उक्ते = मधुक्ते and हात् + ऋश्य Why do we say 'an अक or simple vowel?' Observe अग्ने-।-ए = अग्नेये ॥ Why do we say 'by a homogenous vowel?' Observe इथि-।-अन = इथ्यन ॥ The word भिष is understood here also. The word सवर्ण, therefore, qualifies the word अधि understood. The rule will not apply if a homogenous consonant follows. As कमारी शेते । The है and श्वाare homogenous, in spite of I. 1. 10: for that prohibition does not apply to the long i and i, because the rule of classification and inclusion contained in अगुर्वन्सवर्णस्य चाप्रत्ययः (l. 1. 69) is not brought into operation at the time when नाज् झला (I. 1. 10) rule operates, because of its being a portion of सवर्ण rule. Therefore, so long as it does not come into operation it is not accomplished. Therefore first the rule of नाज् झला comes into play, then the rule of सवर्ण definition (I. 1.9) and then comes the महणकवावयं (I. 1.68). Therefore in नाज झली those अच् only are taken which are not included in the class of homogenous vowels i, c. only the 9 vowels contained directly in and and not the सदर्ण vowels which I. 1. 68 would have denoted. Therefore though short इ and दा are not सवर्ण by I. 1. 10 : the long ई and दा would be savarna.

Vârt:—When ऋ short is followed by ऋ short, the long substitution is optional: so also with ऋ॥ This vârtika is necessitated because (1) the two ऋ or ऋ—the precedent and the subsequent—are not homogenous, because one is samvrita and the other vivrita, or (2) because their prosodial length is 1½ and so the word हीई cannot be applied with consistency in their case (जनान &c). Thus होत्यस्तारः = होतकारः or होतृकारः, so also होतृ-1-छकारः = होल्यकारः or होतृकारः॥ The हीई of ॡ is ऋ॥

प्रथमयोः पूर्वसवर्णः ॥ १०२ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रथमयोः, पूर्व - सवर्णः, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अक इति इति वर्तते । प्रथमाशको विभक्तिविशेषे रूढस्तत्साहचर्यात् द्वितीयापि प्रथमेस्युक्ता । वस्यां प्रयमाबां दितीबाबां च विभक्ताविच अकः पूर्वपरयोः स्थाने पूर्वसवर्णशीर्थ एकादेशी भवति ॥ 102. For the simple vowel of a nominal-stem and for the vowel of the case-affixes of the Nominative and the Accusative in all numbers, there is the single substitution of a long vowel corresponding to the first vowel.

The words was: and दाय: are both understood here. The word प्रथमा here means the प्रथम विभक्ति i. e. the 1st case or the Nominative, and includes here the बिनीया विभक्ति also. This sûtra teaches the substitution of a पूर्वक्ष or a homogenous long vowel corresponding to the first vowel. Thus आंग-। औ = अग्नी : दाय-1-भी = वाय : वृक्ष 1-शरा = वृक्षाः, so also प्रक्षाः, वृक्षान्, प्रक्षान् ॥ In the case of these last four examples (वृक्ष-1-अस &c) the rule VI. 1. 97 would have caused para-rûpa substitution i. e. would have given the form वृक्ष-1-अस = वृक्ष: and that rule would have debarred the lengthening rule VI. 1. 101 on the maxim "apavadas that precede the rules which teach operations that have to he superseded by the apavada operations, supersede those rules that stand nearest to them :" but not this प्रवादको lengthening rule as it does not stand nearest. The word आन 'when a vowel follows' is understood here also. Thus वृक्ष-1-स = वृक्षः, इक्षः ॥ The word अक्र 'the simple vowel' is understood here also. Thus मा !-आं = नार्वा । Why do we say 'a vowel homogenous to the antecedent?' The substitute will not be one homogenous to the second or the subsequent vowel. The इधि or 'long' is used in order to debar the substitution of pluta vowel having 3 measures for a pluta vowel.

तस्माच्छसो नः पुंग्नि ॥ १०३ ॥ पदानि ॥ तस्मात्, शसः, नः, पुंसि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तस्मात्पृर्वसर्वार्वार्वार्वारास्य ससो ऽत्यवस्य सकारस्य पूर्व नकागंदशे भवान ॥

103. After such a long vowel homogenous with the first, द is substituted for the स्त of the Accusative case affix जास in the masculine.

Thus कृत-। सह च कृश-। साम च कृशन ॥ So also अपनी ए, दाग्र ए, कृत्य से होतन, पण्डकार स्थूरान, अरकार, पण्ड कर. All these are masculine nouns. Now the word पण्डण formed by the elision of कृत meaning a figure like a न्युष्ट्या (V. 3.98), may refer to both the males and females. It will however retain its feminine form though referring to a male being (See सुपि युक्तदर स्थिक यचने 1.2.51). In forming the accusative plural of चया, the ए will not be changed into नू॥ Thus चया पण्य पण्डिकार पण्ड ॥ Why do we say 'after such a long yowel homogenous with the first'? The rule will not apply if the long yowel has resulted by being a single substitute for the antecedent and the subsequent. Thus आ is substituted for the lift-1-अ by VI. 1.93. Here मू will not be replaced by मू as मार पण्ड ॥ Why do we say 'of the Accusative plural'? Observe मुझा: जुआ endings in उन्च Nom Pl. Why do we say "in the masculine?" Observe, पुनुः, बहीः, सुकारीः ॥

नादिचि ॥ १०४ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, आत्, इचि ॥ वक्तः ॥ अवर्णादाच पूर्वसवर्णदीघों न भवति ॥

with the first, does not take place when अ or आ is followed by a vowel (other than अ) of the case-affixes of the Nominative and the Accusative.

Thus वृक्षीं, ज्वक्षीं, खद्दे, कुण्डे ॥ Here Rules VI. 1. 87 &c. apply. Why do we say "after भ or आ?" Observe अग्नी ॥ Why do we say "followed by an re (a vowel other than भ)"? Observe वृक्षा: here VI. 1. 102 applies.

दीर्घाज्जसि च ॥ १०५ ॥ पदानि ॥ दीर्घात्, जसि, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ दीर्घाज्जसि इचि च परतः पृर्वसवर्णदीर्घो न भवति ॥

ous with the first, does not take place when a long vowel is followed by a nominative or accusative case-affix beginning with a vowel (other than अ) or by the Nom. Pl. affix अस्।

Thus कुमार्थों. कुमार्थ , ब्रह्मचर्न्याः ब्रह्मचर्न्य ॥ वा छन्दस्सि ॥ १०६ ॥ पदानि ॥ वा, छन्दस्सि ॥ बृ्त्तः ॥ त्रीर्घाच्छन्दसि विषये जसि च इघि च परतो वा पूर्वसवर्णनीर्घो न भवाने ॥

106. In the Vedas, the long vowel may optionally be the single substitute of both vowels in these cases last mentioned.

Thus मारुतीः or मारुत्यः, पिण्डीः or पिञ्डयः, वासही or वासह्योः; उपानही or वासह्योः।

आमि पूर्वः ॥ १०७ ॥ पदानि ॥ आमि, पूर्वः ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ अक इस्रेय । आमि परना ऽकः पूर्वपरयोः स्थानं पूर्व एकाइंशो भवति ॥

107. There is the single substitution of the first vowel, when a simple vowel is followed by the sa of the case ending sau !!

The word अक: is understood here. Thus वृक्ष-1-अस्=वृक्षस् (VII. 1. 24) लक्षम्, अग्नि-1-अस्=अग्निम्, वायुम्॥ The word पूर्व 'antecedent, first' in the sûtra shows that the first vowel itself is substituted and not any of its homogenous vowels, Otherwise in कुमारी+अस्=कुमारीम् the ई would have been of three mâtrâs or measures, as it comes in the room of ई+अ, the aggregate mâtrâs of which are three.

In the Vedas, there is option, as शर्मी or शस्यं, गोरी or गायंम् ॥ अस् is the

ending of the Accusative singular of all genders and also of the nominative singular in the Neuter in certain cases. (See VII. 1. 23, 24 and 28).

संप्रसारणाद्य ॥ १०८ ॥ पदानि ॥ सम्प्रसारणात्, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पूर्व इत्येव । सप्रसारणादिच परतः पूर्वपरयोः स्थान पूर्व एकदिशो भवति ॥

108. There is the single substitution of the first vowel for the vocalised semivowel and the subsequen vowel.

The word पूर्व is understood here. When a vocalised semi-vowel is followed by a vowel, the vocalised vowel is alone substituted, the subsequent vowel merging in it. Thus यज्-1-क्त=इभज्-1-क्त (VI. 1. 15)=इटम् (इ-1-भ=इ); so उपम् (वप्-1-क्त=उ अय्-1-त), प्रह्+इत - गु अह्-1-इत = गृहीत ॥ Had there not been this merging, the vocalisation would become either useless or the two vowels would have been heard separately without sandhi. Thus in वप्+त=उभप्+त, if the भ did not merge in उ, then it would cause sandhi, and उ would be changed to व् by इकायणिय and the word would again assume the form वप् ॥ But this यणादेश would cause samprasarāņa rule non-effective, hence it follows that but for the present rule, the two vowels would have been heard separately as उ अप ॥

The rule of option in the Chhandas (VI. 1. 106) applies here also. Thus we have बज्यमाना मित्रावरुणा or इज्यमाना ॥ "When you have just said that the two vowels will remain separate and there will be no वणांदश when there is no purvavad-bhava we do you form यज्यमान् ; it ought to be इ अज्यमान् "? We have only said that vocalisation rule becomes useless if there was not this rule of merging of the subsquent vowel; but where there is this rule of purva-vad-bhava, and only an option is allowed, then the rule of vocalisation does not become totally useless because it finds its scope in cases like re: &c, therefore when in the alternative it is not applied, there चणाँद्श will take place naturally, and the ordinary rules of sandhi will apply. The merging, moreover, refers to the vowel which is in the same anga or base with the samprasarana. Thus शकान ह्रयान = शकहा + विवर् = शकह उ आ = शकह ॥ Here आ which is in the same अङ्ग with ह merges in to उ ॥But in forming the dual, we have शकह + औं ॥ Here औं coming after the samprasarana द does not merge therein, and we have शकहा ॥ Similarly शकहू+ अर्थ = शकहर्यम् ॥ In fact when once the para-purvatva has taken effect, then subsequent vowels will produce their effect because in the antaranga operation इ भ ह into इह, the purva-rupa is ordained to save the samprasarana from modification, but there is no such necessity when a Bahiranga operation is to be applied.

एङः पदान्तादति ॥ १०९ ॥ पदानि ॥ एङः, पदान्तात्, अति ॥
कृतिः ॥ एह् यः पद्मन्तस्तस्मार्शत परतः पूर्वपरयो स्थान पूर्वक्रपेमकांदशो भवति ॥

109. In the room of द or ओ final in a Pada, and the short अ, which follows it, is substituted the single vowel of the form of the first (द or ओ)।

Thus अग्ने-1-अब = भग्नेऽज, वायो-1-अज = वायोऽज ॥ This supersedes the substitutes अब् and अव्॥ Why do we say 'of ए or ओ? Observe इ-यज, मध्बज ॥ Why do we say 'final in a Pada'? Observe च-1-अन = चयन्, ला-1-अन = लवनम ॥ Here the ए or ओ are in the body of the word, and not at the end of a word. Why do we say "when followed by a short अ? Observe वायो-1-इति = वार्यावर्तित, भाना-1-इति = भानविति॥ Why do we say 'short'? Observe वायो आयाहि = वायवायाहि॥

ङसिङसोश्च ॥ ११०॥ पदानि ॥ ङसिङसोः, च ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ एङ इति वर्त्तते, भतितिच । एङ उत्तरयोर्ङसिङसोर्रात परतः पूर्वपरयोः स्थाने पूर्व एकादेशो भवति ॥

110. In the room of ए or ओ (in the body of a word),-1-अ of the case-affix अस् of the Ablative and Genitive Singular, the single substitute is the form of the precedent.

Thus अग्ने-1-अस् = अग्ने:, वायाः ॥ The इ and उ of अग्ने and बायु are gunated by VII. 3. 111. This sûtra applies when the ए or ओ are in the middle of a word and not padânta, as in the last. Thus अग्नरागच्छति, वायारागच्छित, अग्नेः स्वम्, वायोः स्वम् ॥

ऋत उत् ॥ १११ ॥ पदानि ॥ ऋतः, उत् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ङसिङसारियेव ऋकारान्तादुत्तरयोङसिङसोर्गत पृर्वपरयोस्कार एकादेशो भवात ॥

111. In the room of ऋ-ा-अ of the case-affix अस् of the Ablative and Genitive singular, the single substitute is the letter short उ॥

Thus होत-1-अस् = होतुर्स (The उ must always be followed by र् I. 1. 51 though this उ is not the substitute of इ only, but of इ + अ conjointly: on the maxim that a substitute which replaces tavo, both shown in the genitive case, as इतः and अकारस्य in this sutra, gets the attributes of every one of these separately as the son C of a father A and mother B (though both conjointly produce him) may be called indifferently the son of A or the son of B. So the उ may be called the substitute of इ or अ। I The final स is then elided by VIII. 2. 24 and we have होत्र इत्रा II Thus होत्रागच्छांत, होतु: स्वम् II

ख्यत्यात्परस्य ॥ ११२ ॥ पदानि ॥ ख्य - त्यात्-, परस्य ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ ङिसङसोरिति वर्त्तते उदिति च । ख्यत्यादिति व्यवद्यादिति । विदावद्यीशवद्योशितशब्दतीशब्दयोश्वकृतवणादे-"विरिदंपहणं, ताश्वां परस्व ङसि ङसोरत उकारादेशो भवति ॥

112. There is the substitution of s for the st of

अस् of the Ablative and Genitive singular, after सांख and पति, when for the इ of those two stems ए is substituted.

The phrase इसिङ्सा: and उत् are understood here also. The एव means and includes ख़ि and खी when the इ is changed to ब, and ख denotes ति and ती the g being changed to य ॥ Thus सिख-1-अस् = सिंख्युः as सख्युरागच्छति, सख्यः स्वम् ॥ So also परयुरागच्छाते, परयुः स्वम् ॥ The illustration of खी is सन्ती which is derived from the Denominative Verb thus: सहस्यन वर्तते=सर्यः, सर्खानच्छति = सर्य-।-स्यन (III. 1. 8) = संसीय (VII. 4. 3). Now by adding क्रिय to the denominative root सखीय we get सखी: 'one who wishes for a friend'. The Ablative and Genitive Singular of this word will be सर्था-1-अस = सख्यः also. Of ती we have the following example. लुनीमच्छित = लुनीय, add क्रिष्ट = लुनीः, the Ablative and Genitive singular of which is also हुन्युः, the न of हुनी being the substitute of ह of Nishtha, is considered like # (VIII. 2. 1). The peculiar exhibition of wa and त्य in the sûtra, instead of saying directly संख्यितभ्यां indicates that the rule does not apply to words like अनिसांख &c : where we have अतिसांखः, सेनापतेः॥ The word अतिसांख is प्र in spite of the prohibition (I. 4. 7), for that prohibition applies only to सांख and not to a compound which ends in it, on the maxim महणवता प्रातिपरिकेत तर्न्तिविधनारित ॥ "That which cannot possibly be anything but a Pratipadika does (contrary to I. 1. 72) not denote that which ends with it, but it denotes only itself". According to Dr. Ballantyne this rule applies to all खी and ती, such as सुखी: one who loves pleasure' (सुखिमच्छति = मुखीय-ा-क्रिए) and सुतीः 'one who wishes a son' (मुतानच्छात = मुतीय-।-क्रिप्): Thus मुख्युः, मुत्युः क्ष

अतो रोरप्छतादण्छते ॥ ११३ ॥ पदानि ॥ अतः, रोः, अष्छतात्, अष्छते, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ र्मातः अवित वर्त्तते । अकाराष्ट्रतादृत्तरस्य रोरेकस्य उकारातुबन्धविद्यष्टस्य भकारे उन्हते पर उकारादेशे भवति ॥

113. The st is the substitute of st (the st substitute of a final st VIII. 2.66) when an st, which is not a pluta, both precedes and follows it.

The phrase उन् is understood here, as well as the word आसं of VI. I. 109 III. Thus वृक्ष-मु (Ist singular) = वृक्षम् = वृक्षम् (VIII. 2. 66). वृक्षम्-अत्र = वृक्षवेक्षम् = वृक्षम्-अत्र (VI. I. 87) = वृक्षोऽत्र (VI. I. 109); so also ज्वक्षाऽत्र ॥ This ordains of for \mathbf{t} , whereby VIII. 3. 17, there would have been otherwise \mathbf{u} ; and this does not become asiddha (as it depends upon \mathbf{t} VIII. 2. 66) for the purposes of VIII. 3. 17, as it otherwise would have been by VIII. 2. I.

Why do we say 'after an भ'? Observe अग्निर्-1-अभ = अग्निर । Why do say 'a short भ'? Observe नृकाः-1-अभ = नृका अभ ॥ Why do we use ह with its indicatory उ, and not use the generally? Observe स्वर्-1-अभ = स्वरवः प्रातर्-।अभ प्रातर्-।अभ । Here the final र is part of the words, and is not produced from म्।

The word आति is understood here also from VI. 1. 109. The t must be followed by a short आ, therefore, not here: वृक्षर्। इह = वृक्ष इह ॥ The subsequent आ must be short, the rule does not apply here वृक्षर्। आभितः = वृक्ष आधितः ॥ Why do we say 'preceded by an apluta आ'? The rule will not apply if a pluta vowel precedes it. As, धुन्नाता ३ अत्र स्वमसि (VIII. 2. 84). Why do we say "when followed by an apluta आ"? Observe निष्ठतु पय आ३ निवृत्त (VIII. 2. 86). Here जुन being held asiddha, there would have been उ substitution, had not the phrase अन्तुन been used in the aphorism.

ह्यशि च ॥ ११४ ॥ पंदानि ॥ हाशि, च ॥ बृक्तिः ॥ हाशि च परतो ऽत उत्तरस्य रोस्कारादेशो भवति ॥

ा 114. The उ is the substitute of ६ (the र substitute of स् VIII. 2.66) when it is followed by a soft consonant and preceded by an apluta short आ ॥

The हज् praty ahara includes all sonants or soft consonants. Thus पुरुषा वाति or हसति or रहाति &c.

प्रकृत्या उन्तःपादमन्यपरे ॥ ११५ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रकृत्या, अन्तः-पादम्, अन्यपरे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ एको ऽतीत्येव । एक इति यत्पञ्चम्थन्तमनुवर्त्तते त्रर्थादिह प्रथमान्तं भवति । प्रकृतिसिति स्वभावः क्षरणं वा ऽभिधीयते । अन्तरियन्यय्यपिकरणभृतं मध्यमाच्छे । पादश्चदेन च ऋक्पादस्य महणम्ब्यते न । पुरुक्तेवपादस्य । अवकारयकारपरे ऽति परन एक् प्रकृत्या भवति ॥

occurring in the middle half of a foot of a Vedic verse, retain their original forms, except when the आ is followed by ए or ए॥

The word एक: is understood here, but it should be construed here in the nominative case and not in the Ablative. The word प्रकृति means 'original nature, cause'. The word भन्तर is an Indeclinable, used in the Locative case here and means 'in the middle'. The word पार: 'the foot of a verse' refers to the verses of the Vedas, and not to the verses of secular poetry. The word भात is also understood here. Thus ते अमे अध्यमायुञ्जन; ते अस्मिन् जरमार्थ; उपभयन्तो अध्यस्, शिरो अपद्यम् : सुजाते अध्यस्नृते (R. Veda. V. 79. 1); अध्ययो अधिक्रीन: सुतन् (Rig IX. 51. 1); स्रकं ते अन्यत् (Rig. VI. 58. 1).

Why do we say 'in the inner half of a foot of a verse?' Observe क्या मती कुत एतास एतेऽचिन्ति ॥ Why do we say "when द or ब् does not follow भ?" Observe तेऽवर्ग (Rig X. 109. 1), तेऽवस्त्रयम् ॥ Why do we say ए or भौ? Observe अन्विग्नस्यसामभनस्यम् ॥ Some read this sûtra as नान्तः पादमञ्ज्यपे ॥ According to them, this sûtra supersedes the whole rule of juxtaposition or पहिता (VI. 1, 72).

अभ्यादवद्यादवक्रमुरव्रतायमवस्यवस्युषु च ॥ ११६ ॥ पदानि ॥ अभ्यात्, अव द्यात् , अवक्रमुः, अवत, अयम्, अवन्तु, अवस्युषु, च ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ अध्वात् अवद्यात् अवक्रमुः अव्रत अवन् अवन्तु अवस्य इत्येतेषु वकारवकारपरेप्वाति परतोऽन्तः

पारंगङ् प्रकृत्या भवति ॥

116. The ए or ओ retain their original form in the middle of a Vedic verse, when the following words come after them (though the अ in these has a ए and ए following it):— अवयात, अववात, अववात, अववात, अववात, अववात, अववात, अववात, अववात,

Thus अग्निः प्रथमोवसुभिर्मी अध्यात् ॥ निषमहो अवद्यात् (Rig IV. 4. 15), ना शि-बासी अवक्षपुः (Rig VII. 32. 27); ते नी अव्रताः (Not in the Rig Veda). Prof. Bohtlingk gives the following examples from the Rig Veda:—सीक्षन्तो अव्रतन् (VI. 14. 3), सदंहन्ता अव्रतान् (IX. 73. 5), कर्ते अव्रतान् (IX. 73. 8). धतथारी अयं निषः, ते भी अवन्तु पितरः (Not in the Rig Veda: according to Prof. Bohtlingk the अ of अवन्तु is generally elided in the Veda after ए or आ) कुशिकासी अवस्ववः (Rig III. 42. 9).

यजुष्युरः ॥ ११७ ॥ पदानि ॥ यजुषि, उरः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उरः शहर एदन्तो यजुषि विषये ऽति पक्तया भवति ॥

117. In the Yajur-Veda, the word उरस when changed to उसे, retains its original form when followed by a short आ which is also retained.

Thus बरो अन्तरिकम् (Yaj. Veda Vajasan. IV. 7). Some read the sûtra as बजुरपुरो: ॥ They take the word as बक् ending in इ, which in the Vocative case assumes the form दरो ॥ They give the following example दरो अन्तरिक्षं सञ्जर॥ But in the Yajur Veda VI. 11, the text reads दरोर-नरिक्षम् सञ्जः॥ In the Yajur Veda, there being no stanzas, the condition of अन्तः पाई does not apply here.

आपोज्जवाणोवृष्णोवर्षिष्ठेम्बेम्बालेम्बिकेपूर्वे ॥ ११८ ॥ पदानि ॥ आपः, जुवाणः, बृष्णोः, वर्षिष्ठे, अम्बे, अम्बाले, अम्बिके, पूर्वे ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ बजुपीलेव । आपो जुवाणो वृष्णो वर्षिष्ठे इसेते त्तासा अम्बे अम्बाले इसेता च वावम्बिकेत्रास्तास्पूर्णे बजुपि पठिती त आते परतः प्रकृता भवन्ति ॥

118. In the Yajur Veda, the short आ is retained after आपो, ज्ञुपानो, वृष्णो, विषिष्ठे, and also in and after अभ्ये or अभ्याले when they stand before अभ्यक्ति॥

Thus आपो अस्तान् प्रातरः शुन्धवन्तु (Yaj. IV. 2). जुपाणो अन्तुराज्यस्य (Yaj. V. 35), बृह्णो अञ्चर्या गमस्ति पूनः (Yaj. VII. 1). वर्षिष्ठे अधिनाके ॥ The Vajasaneyi Sanhita has वर्षिष्ठप्रि (V. S. I. 22): The Taittariya Sanhita has वर्षिष्ठ अधि। (I. 1. 8. 1. 4, 43, 2. 5. 5. 4) अन्वे अन्वाले अन्विके (V. S. 23. 18 where the reading is अन्वे अन्विके प्रवालिके) but Tait S. VII. 4. 19. 1, and Tait Br. III. 9. 6. 3 has अवे अन्वालकिके ॥ The words अन्वे &c, though in the Vocative, do not shorten their vowel by VII. 3. 107, because they have been so read here.

अङ्करत्यादी च ॥ ११९ ॥ पदानि ॥ अङ्के, इति-आदी, च ॥ वितः ॥ अङ्गराब्दे व एक् तरारी चाकारे वः पृर्वः स बज्जापि विषये प्रति प्रकृत्या भवति ॥

119. In the Yajur Veda, when the word आक्रे is followed by अक्रे, the subsequent short अ is retained, as well as the preceding ए or ओ।

Thus ऐन्द्रः प्राणी अङ्गे अङ्गे अदाध्वत्, ऐन्द्रः प्राणी अङ्गे अङ्गे ।निरीध्वत्, ऐन्द्रः प्राणी अङ्गे अङ्गे निरीतः, ऐन्द्रः प्राणी अङ्गे अङ्गे अर्थाणियम् (Yaj. 6. 20).

अनुदात्ते च कुधपरे ॥ १२० ॥ पदानि ॥ अनुदात्ते, च, कु-धपरे ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ बज्जपीत्येव । अनुदात्ते चाति कवर्गधकारपरे परतो यज्ञपि विषये एव प्रकृत्या भवति ॥

120. In the Yajur Veda, when an anudâtta अ is followed by a Guttural or a अ, the antecedent v or ओ retains its form, as well as this subsequent अ।

Thus अबं सो भिन्नै: (Yaj. 12. 47), अबं सो अभ्वरैं: ॥ Why do we say when अबं is gravely accented? Observe अधोऽभे, here अमे has acute accent on the first syllable. Why do we say "when followed by a Guttural (क्क) or a ध"? Observe सोऽवसन्तः सहित्रः ॥

अवपथासि च ॥ १२१ ॥ पदानि ॥ अवपथासि, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ बशुषीत्येव । भतुकात्तक्षति चक्रावेदनातुकृष्यते । भवपथाः शब्दे ऽतुकात्तं ऽकासकौ परतो यज्ञापे विषयएङ् प्रकृत्या भवति ॥

121. In the Yajur Veda, when the gravely accented अ of अवप्यास् follows ए or ओ, the vowels retain their original form.

Thus भी रहे-थो अवषयाः ॥ The word अवषयाः is 2nd per. Singular Imperfect of वष in the Atmanepada. Thus अ-1-वष्-1-थापः॥ The अ is grave by VIII. 1. 28. When it is not gravely accented, the अ drops. As बहुद्दे-था ऽवषयाः ॥ Here अ is not grave by virtue of VIII. 1. 30.

सर्वत्र विभाषा गोः ॥ १२२ ॥ पदानि ॥ सर्वत्र, विभाषा, गोः ॥
विनः ॥ सर्वत्र, छन्दसि भाषायां चाति परतो गोरेङ् प्रकृत्या भवति विभाषा ॥

122. After in the subsequent a may optionally be retained everywhere, in the Vedas as well as in the secular literature.

Thus गोंऽपं or गो अपं॥ In the Vedas also अपदावी वा अन्ये गो अश्वेश्यः, पदावी गींऽश्वाः॥

ं अवज् स्फोटायनस्य ॥ १२३ ॥ पदानि ॥ अवज्, स्फोटायनस्य ॥ ^{कृतिः ॥} अतीति निवृत्तवः अचीत्वतस्वनुवर्त्ततएव । अचि पत्तो माः स्कोटायनस्याचार्यस्य मतेनादङा-वैभो भवति ॥ 123. According to the opinion of Sphotâyana, there is the substitution of अवड् for the ओ of मो when it is followed by any vowel.

The anuvritti of अति ceases, that of आर्च manifests itself. Thus मो + अप = गवामम, so also गवाजिनम, गवीवनम, गवाष्ट्रम, or in the alternative we have भेजिमम, गोजिनम, गवीवनम, गवीवनम, गवाष्ट्रम, or in the alternative we have भेजिमम, गोजिनम, गवीवनम, गवीवनम, गवाष्ट्रम, or in the alternative we have भेजिमम, गोजिनम, गवीवनम, गवीवनम,

इन्द्रे च नित्यम् ॥ १२४ ॥ पदानि ॥ इन्द्रे, च, नित्यम् ॥ कृत्तिः ॥ इन्द्रश्चस्ये ऽचि परतो गोर्निस्यमवङ्गेदशो भवति ॥

124. The substitution of अव for the ओ of गो is compulsory when a vowel to be found in the word इन्द्र follows it.

. Thus गवेन्द्रः ॥ So also गवेन्द्र यज्ञः ॥ The word निन्य is not found in some texts or in Mahâbhâshya.

प्छतप्रगृद्या अचि ॥ १२५ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्छतग्रगृद्या अचि, ॥
कृतिः ॥ प्छताम प्रगृद्याभाचि प्रकृत्या भवन्ति ॥

125. The Pluta (VIII. 2. 82 etc.) and Pragrihya (I. 1. 11 etc.) vowels remain unaltered when followed by a vowel (so far as the operation of that vowel is concerned).

Thus देवदत्ता ३ अव न्यसि, यज्ञदत्ता ३ दरम् आनय ॥ These are examples of prolated vowels. The prolation of vowels is taught in the tripadi or the last three chapters of Ashtadhyâyi; and the tripadi are considered asiddha for the purposes of previous sûtras (VIII. 2. 1.). This is not the case here, otherwise the mention of pluta would be redundant. Of the Excepted or Pragrihya vowels the following are the examples: अग्नी इति, बाद्र इति, व

grihya, and therefore it should not be changed before भ of अस्य। Hence we have the form जानू + अस्य = जानू अस्य ॥ There may also be the form जान्यस्य, not hv इक्रोयणाच, but by मय उम्रा ना ना (VIII. 3. 33). In fact, the repetition of भाच in this sûtra is necessary, in order to enable us to give this peculiar meaning to the sûtra. Otherwise, had the sûtra been simply engagement; it would have been translated ordinaeily thus: "The Pluta and Pragrihya retain their form, when ever a vowel follows". Therefore in जानू उ अस्य, since उ is followed by a vowel, it will retain its form, and will not coalesce with the a of small But this is not intended. Hence the repetition of the word आचि, and the peculiar explanation given above, namely, Pluta and Pragrihya vowels retain their form before a vowel which would otherwise have caused a substitution, but it would not prevent the operation of any other rule. Therefore in जानु उ अस्य हर्जात. the उ+ will become lengthened, because w is not the cause of lengthening; it causes the change of ह to ह, which of course is prevented. The word निस of the last sotra is understood here also. These pluta and pragrihya always retain their form and are not influenced by the rule of shortening given in VI. 1. 127.

आङ्गो ऽनुनासिकश्छन्दस्ति ॥ १२६ ॥ पदानि ॥ आङः, अनुनासिकः, छन्दसि ॥ शृक्तः ॥ आङो ऽचि परतःसहिनायां छन्दांस विषये ऽनुनासिकावेशो भवति स च प्रकृत्या भवति ॥

126. For the adverb ar, is substituted in the Chhandas the nasalised ar, when a vowel follows it, and it retains its original form.

Thus अभ आँ अप (Rig V. 48. 1); गभीर ी प्यपुत्रे जियांसनः (Rig VIII. 67. 11). Some read the word बहुनं into this sûtra. Hence there is coalescence here: इन्द्रो बाहु-धामातरन् = आ अनुरन् ॥

ं इको प्रसवर्णे शाकल्यस्य हस्त्रश्च ॥ १२७॥ पदानि ॥ इकः, असवर्णे, शाकल्यस्य, हस्तः, च ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ इको ऽसवर्णे ऽचि परतः शाकल्यस्याचार्यस्य मतेन प्रकृत्या भवन्ति, हस्त्रश्च तस्यकः स्थाने भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ सिन्नित्यसमासयो- शाकलप्रतिषेथो वन्तव्यः ॥ वा० ॥ ईपाअक्षावृत्रु छन्दसि प्रकृतिभावमात्र वन्तव्यम् ॥

127. According to the opinion of Sakalva, the simple vowels with the exception of sa, when followed by a nonhomogenous vowel, retain their original forms; and if the vowel is long, it is shortened.

Thus इधि अस, मधु अस, छुनारि अस, किशोरि अस ॥ In the alternative we have इध्या, मध्यस, छुनार्थस, किशोर्थस ॥ Why do we say 'the इक् vowels i.e. simple vowels with the exception of अ'? Observe खड्डेन्द्रः ॥ Why do we say 'illowed by a non-homogenous vowel'? Observe छुनारीन्द्रः ॥ The name of

Sakalya is mentioned for the sake of respect. Because the alternative nature of this sûtra is clear from its very formation.

Vart:—This rule of Śakalya is prohibited in the case of words formed by an affix having an indicatory स् and of words which form invariable compounds (nitya samasa):—Thus अब ते बानिकल्पिक:, प्रजां विशान कल्पिका The word कल्पिका is formed by a सित् affix, namely by पस् (V. I. 106), added to कतु; and therefore the st is changed to व ॥ Before a सित् affix the previous word is considered a pada (I. 4. 16) Of nitya-compounds are वैवाकरणः, सीवभः, प्याकरणं, कुनाकर्यंक् which are so by II. 2. 18 &c.

Vart:—In the Vedas इंपा अक्ष: &c are found uncombined. As, इपा अक्षा, का इंगिरे पिशंगिला, बया अक्षुतः, पथा अगमन् &c.

ऋरयकः ॥ १२८ ॥ पदानि ॥ ऋति, अकः, (प्रकृत्याः) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ शाकल्यस्य इस्त्रभेत्येतद्तुवर्त्तते । क्रकोर परतः शाकल्यस्याचार्यस्य मतेनाकः प्रकृत्या भवानी, इस्त्रभ तस्याकः स्थाने भवति ॥

128. According to the opinion of Sakalya, the simple vowel followed by operations its original form, and if the simple vowel is long, it is shortened.

Thus खट्टा क्रन्यः, कुमारि क्रन्यः, होत् क्रवयः॥ Why do we say when followed by क्र? Observe, खट्टेन्द्रः॥ Why do we say "the simple vowels (अकः)"? Observe वृक्षावृद्यः (वृक्षां + क्रन्य)॥ This rule applies even when the vowels are homogenous (which were excepted by the last rule), and it is not confined to a vowels as the last, but applies to अ and आ also.

अच्छतसन्तुपस्थिते ॥ १२९ ॥ पदानि ॥ अ , प्छत - सत् , उपस्थिते, ॥
शृक्तिः ॥ उपस्थितं नामानार्षे शतिकरणः समुशायादविष्ठस्य पर्व वेन स्वक्षेप ऽवस्थाप्यते तस्मिन्यस्तो ऽप्छतसन्नवति ॥ प्छतकार्वे प्रकृति भावं न करोति ॥

129. Before the word sta in the Padapâțha, a Pluta vowel is treated like an ordinary apluta vowel.

The word वर्षास्थत means the affixing of द्वित in non-Rishi texts; i.e. when a Vedic text is split up into its various padas or words and द्वित is added. That is in Padapatha, the Pluta is treated like an ordinary vowel, and hence there being no प्रकृतिभाव (VI. 1. 125), there is sandhi. Thus सुभ्लेका द्वित = सुभलेकित । Why have we used the word वत् "like as"; instead of saying "the Pluta becomes Apluta" why do we say "Pluta is treated like apluta"? By not using वत्, the whole Pluta itself would be changed into Apluta, and would give rise to the following incongruity. There is prakriti bhava in the case of pluta and pragrihya. A vowel which is pluta need not be pragrihya, nor a pragrihya, a pluta. But where a vowel is both a pluta and a pragrihya at one and

the sametime, there will arise the difficulty. Thus in the dual भग्नी or बाबू, the g and are pragrihya. They may be made pluta also a भग्ना ३ or बाबू १ ॥ Now if before दाने, the pluta became apluta, then we shall not hear the prolation at all in भग्नी दाने वाबू दाने formed by भग्नी १ + दाने &c. For here the vowels will retain their form by being pragrihya by VI. 1. 125, and in addition to that they will lose their pluta, by the present rule. But this is not intended. Hence the pluta is heard in भग्नी ३ दिने, वाबू ३ दिने ॥

ई३ चाक्रयमणस्य ॥ १३० ॥ पदानि ॥ ई, चाक्रयमणस्य ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ई३ कारः प्लुतो ऽचि परतभाक्रवर्गणस्याचार्यस्य मतेनाप्लुतवद्भवति ॥

130. According to the the opinion of Châkravarmana, the pluta * followed by a vowel is treated like an ordinary vowel.

Thus भस्तु हीत्बन्नवीत or भस्तु ही३ इत्वन्नवीत् ॥ चितु हो३न or चितु ही३ इदन् ॥ The name of Châkravarmaṇa is used for the sake of making this an optional rule. This option applies to दाति rule (VI. I. 129) as well as to words other than द्वित ॥ In the case of द्वित it allows sandhi optionally, when by the last rule there would have been always sandhi. In the case of words other than द्वित, it ordains prakriti bhâva optionally, when there would have been always prakriti bhâva by VI. I. 125. This is a case of उभवचित्रभाषा, prâpta and aprâpta both.

Ishti:—This apluta-vad-bhâva applies to pluta vowels other than हु; as

दिव उत् ॥ १३१ ॥ पदानि ॥ दिवः, उत् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ एकः पदान्तावतीत्यतःपदमणमनुवर्तते । दिव इति प्राति पदिकं गृह्यते न धातुः, सानुबन्धकस्वात् ॥

131. For the final of the nominal-stem दिव, there is the substitution of \overline{s} , when it is a Pada (I. 4. 14 &c).

The portion पह of the word पहान्स must be read into this sûtra from VI. 1.
109. The word दिन् is here a nominal-stem and not a verbal-root. Thus दिनि कानो पर = गुकामः, गुनान, विमत् गु दिनं, गुन्थान, गुनिः ॥ We have said that दिन् is here a prâtipadika and not a dhâtu, for as a dhâtu it ought to have its servile letter anubandha and should have been read as दिन् ॥ In the case of its leing used as a verb, there takes place the substitution of long क for क by VI. 4. 19. In that case we shall have क्षाम्यान, भाषाग्रीः ॥ The उत् with a न shows that short क is meant, and debars क (VI. 4. 19). In the case of क substitution the forms will be क्षाम्यान, ग्रामा । The कह also comes because it is taught in a subsequent sûtra. Why do we say 'when it is a Pada'? Observe दिनो, दिनः ॥

पतत्त्वदोः सु स्रोपो प्रकोरनञ्समासे हलि ॥ १३२॥ पदानि ॥ पतत् - तदोः-, सु कोपः-, अकोः, भ - नञ् - समासे -, हलि, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ एसत्तरो बावककारी नम्हमासे न वर्त्ततं तयोर्यः सुशब्दः कश्च तयोः सुशब्दो यस्तरथेन संबञ्जलः स्य संहितायां विषये हत्ति परतो लोगा भवति ॥

132. After पतद and तद there is elision of the case-affix a (of the nominative singular), when a consonant follows it, when these words are not combined with a (V. 3. 71) and have not the Negative Particle in composition.

Thus एषः + दशित = एष दशित. एष सुङ्क्ते । Why do we say of एतद् and तद्? Observe या दर्शात. यो सुङ्क्ते । Why do say "the case affix of the Nom. singular?" Observe एका गार्था चरतः । Why do we say 'without का'? Observe एको दशित, सको दशित । The words एतर् and तर् with the affix अक्षण, which falls in the middle, would be considered just like एतर् and तर् without such affix, and in fact would be included in the words एतर् and तर् hence the necessity of the prohibition. The general maxim is: तरमध्यातितस्तर् प्रहणेन गृह्योत 'any term that may be employed in Grammar denotes not merely what is actually denoted by it, but it denotes also whatever word-form may result when something is inserted in that which is actually denoted by it".

Why do we say "when not compounded with the negative particle"? Observe अने ये द्वाति, असी द्वाति ॥ In the compound with the negative particle मझ, the second member is the principal and takes the case affixes. Why do we say 'when followed by a consonant'? Observe एबाउन, संडन ॥

स्यश्छन्द्सि बहुलम् ॥ १३३॥ पदानि ॥ स्यः, छन्द्सि, बहुलम्, (सोः, लोपः,)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ स्व इत्यंतस्य छन्दसि इति परता बहुलं सालींपा भवति ॥

133. In the Chhandas, the case-affix of the nominative singular is diversely elided after $\epsilon \mathbf{q}$, when a consonant follows it.

Thus उत स्य वाजी श्विपाँग तुरण्यति पीवायां बद्धो आपिकश्च भासिन (Rig IV. 40. 4), एप स्य ते मधुमाँ इन्द्र सोमः (Rig IX. 87, 4) ॥ Sometimes it does not take place: as वंब स्यां निपतेत्॥ The स्य means 'he'.

सो प्रचि लोगे चेत्पादपूरगम् ॥ १३४ ॥ पदानि ॥ सः, अचि, लोपे, चेत्, पाद-पूरणम्-, ॥

बृत्तिः ॥ स इत्येतस्याचि परतः सुरोगो भगति लोपे सति चन्पादः पूर्यते ॥

Karika स्व दाशस्थी रामः, सेव राजा युधिष्ठिरः ॥ सेव कर्णो महास्थानी सेव भीमो महाबलः ॥

134. The case-affix of सस 'he', is elided before a vowel, if by such elision the metre of the foot becomes complete.

· Thus सेंदु राजा शवति चर्वणीनाव (Rig I. 32. 15) सीपशीरतुरुवसे (Rig VIII. 43-

9). The case-ending being clided, the Sandhi takes place. Why do we say

'when by such elision the metre of the line is completed'? Observe स दव व्याप्रों भवत्॥ The word अधि in the sûtra is for the sake of distinctness: for the purposes of metre would not have been served by eliding the affix before a consonant, for then the syllables would remain the same. It is by sandhi that a syllable is lessened; and sandhi would take place only with a vowel. Some explain the word पाद as 'a foot of a Śloka' also, and according to them this rule is not confined to Vedic metres only. Thus we have:—सेष सावारधी पाद: सेष राजा युधिष्ठर, सेष कार्य महारवागी, सेष भीमा महाबलः॥

सुट् कात्पूर्वः ॥ १३५ ॥ पदानि ॥ सुट्, कात्, पूर्वः, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अधिकारोयं, पारस्करप्रभृतीनि च संज्ञायामिति यावत् । इत उत्तरं यद्वश्यामस्तत्र द्वादिति कात्पूर्व वृति चेतर्विषकृतं विज्ञित्व्यम् ॥

135. Upto VI. 1. 157 inclusive, the following sentence is to be supplied in every aphorism:—"before \$\varphi\$ is added \$\varphi" ||

This is an adhikara satra and extends upto VI. 1. 157. Whatever we shall teach hereafter, in all those, the phrase 'the augment पुर is placed before the letter &' should be supplied to complete the sense. Thus VI. 1. 137 teaches "After सम, परि and उप when followed by the verb कृ, the sense being that of adorning". Here the above phrase should be read into the sûtra to complete the sense, i. e. "the augment q is added before the q of q when it is preceded by सम्, परि and उप, and the sense is that of adorning". Thus सम्+स् +कृ+तृ=संस्कर्ता, संस्कर्तुम्, सस्कर्तन्यम् ॥ In the succeeding aphorisms it will be seen that the augment सुद् comes only before those roots which begin with क ॥ What is then the necessity of using the phrase कात्पृद्ध in this sûtra? It is used to indicate that the er remains unattached to a, though it stands before it. Thus though a becomes fa, yet the latter should not be considered to be a verb beginning with a conjunct (sanyoga) consonant: and therefore the guna taught in VII. 4. 10 (the root ending in wand preceded by a conjunct letter, takes guṇa before लिट्) does not apply, nor do the rules lik . VII. 4. 29, nor the rules ordaining the addition of intermediate \(\xi\) (VII. 2. 43\) by which the हर् would come in लिङ् and सिन् (Imperfect and Aorist): as, संस्क्रवीष्ट and सनस्क्रत; and so also VII. 4. 29, does not apply as संस्क्रियते the Passive Imperfect (यिक लिंडि) of संस्कृ॥ If so, then the anudatta accent taught in VIII. I. 28 would not take place, since the augment मुद् would intervene between the non-निङ्-word सं and the निङन्त word करानि, thus संस्करानि would have accent on the verb. It is a maxim स्वरविधी व्यञ्जनमविद्यमानवन् 'in applying a rule relating to accent the intervening consonants are considered as if non-existent'; and therefore चुद् does not offer any intervention to the application of the rule VIII. 1. 28. If स is not to be taken as attached to क, how do you explain

the guna in the Perfect 3rd Per. Dual and Plural in संचरकातुः and संचरकाः which apparently is done by applying VII. 4. 10. Though that rule strictly applies to roots beginning with a conjunct consonant, it will apply also to roots like संस्क which have a conjunct consonant for their penultimate; and the guna is done also on the maxim तन्मध्यपतितस्तर महणेन गृह्यते (See VI: 1. 132). The indicatory इ in सुद् is for the purpose of differentiating it from स in the Sûtra VIII. 3. 70.

अडभ्यासव्यवायेपि ॥ १३६ ॥ पदानि ॥ अट्, अभ्वास - व्यवाये, अपि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अड्व्यवाये ऽभ्यासव्यवाये सुद कात्पृत्वों भवात ॥

136. The augment सुद् is placed before क even when the augment अद (VI. 4. 71) or the Reduplicate intervenes (between the preposition and the verb).

Thus समस्करात् (=सम्+अकरोत्), समस्कार्षीत्, संघस्कार (=सम्+घकार), परि-पस्तार ॥ This sûtra is not that of Panini, but is made out of two Vartikas: भाइ व्यवायउप संख्यानामः; and अभ्यासव्यवाये च ॥ The augmented root स्क्र would have given the form चस्कार by VII. 4. 61, if स् be considered an integral part of 5, and no rule of Antaranga and Bahiranga be taken into consideration. It might be said where is the necessity then of this sûtra? The operation relating to a Dhâtu and Upasarga is Antaranga, i. c. a root is first joined with the Upasarga, and it undergoes other operations afterwards. Therefore, first the augment सुद् is added, and then the अद् and अभ्यास operations take place. Thus संस्कृ is the form to which अर and अभ्यास operations are to be applied. Now, we have said in the foregoing aphorism, that मुद् is considered as unattached to क; and therefore, the augment अट may be added after this सुद, and so also the reduplication may take place without it. Thus we may have the forms like tit-करोन् and संस्चकार ॥ But this is not desired, hence the necessity of the present sûtra teaching that even after अर and reduplicate, the खुर must be placed before क and no where else.

संपर्श्वपेक्ष्यः करोती भूषणे ॥ १३७ ॥ पदानि ॥ सम - परि - उपक्ष्येः, करोती, भूषणे ॥

.. वृत्तिः ॥ सम् परि उप इत्येतेभ्यो भूषणार्थे करोती परतः सुट् कात्पूर्वो भवति ॥

सम, परि and उप are followed by the verb ह and the sense is that of ornamenting.

Thus संस्कर्ता, संस्कर्तम, संस्कर्नध्यम् ॥ The म् of सम् is changed to anusvara by VIII. 3. 5. So also परिष्कर्ता परिष्कर्ता परिष्कर्ताध्यम् ॥ The स is changed to u by VIII. 3. 70. So also with उप, as उपष्कर्ता, उपष्कर्ताम् उपष्कर्ताध्यम् ॥ Why do we say 'when meaning to ornament'? Observe उपकरोति ॥ Sometimes सुर् comes after सम even when the sense is not that of ornamenting: thus संस्कृतगन्नम् ॥

समवाये च ॥ १३८ ॥ पदानि ॥ समवाये, (च सुद्) वृत्तिः ॥ समवायः समुदायस्तस्मिश्चार्थे करोतौ संपर्युपेन्यः कारपूर्वः सुदागमो भवति ॥

138. The augment सुद् is placed before क, when the verb क comes after सम, परि and उप, the sense being that of combining.

The word समयाय means aggregation. Thus तम न संब्कृतम तम नः परि-कृतम, तम नः उपब्कृतम् = समुदितम् that is 'we assembled there'.

उपात्प्रतियत्नवैकृतवाक्याध्याहारेषु ॥ १३९॥ पदानि ॥ उपात्, प्रति , यत्न , वैकृत, वाक्य - अध्याहारेषु ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ सतो ग्रुणान्तराधानमाधिक्याय वृद्धस्य वा तादवस्थ्याय समीहा प्रतियत्नः । विकृतभव वैकृतम् । प्रज्ञादिस्वादण् । गम्यमानार्थस्य वाक्यस्य स्वकृपेणापादानं वाक्यस्याध्याहारः । एतेष्वर्थेषु गग्यमानेषु करातौ धातौ परत उपान् ग्रुट् कारपूर्वो भवति ॥

139. The augment $\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{z}}$ is placed before $\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{z}}$, when the verb $\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{z}}$ comes after $\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{z}}$, and the sense is that of 'to take pains for something, to prepare, and to supply an ellipses in a discourse'.

To take pains in imparting a new quality to a thing in order to increase its value, or to keep it safe from deterioration is called प्रतियद्धः ॥ That which is prepared or altered is called वेकृतं ॥ The word वेकृतं is the same as विकृतं, the affix अण् being added without changing the sense, by considering it to belong to प्रज्ञादि class (V. 4. 38). To supply by distinct statement the sense of a sentence which is alluded to, is called the अध्याहार of a sentence. Thus in the sense of 'taking pains' we have एघोर्कस्योपस्कृत्ते (See I. 3. 32); काण्डगणस्योपस्कृत्ते ॥ In the sense of 'altering by preparing' we have: उपस्कृतं भुङ्कते, उपस्कृतं पष्टिते ॥ In the sense of 'supplying a thesis' we have उपस्कृतं जन्पित, उपस्कृतं पर्थिते ॥ When not having any one of the above five senses (VI. I. 137-139) we have उपकरिति ॥

किरतौ छवने ॥ १४० ॥ पदानि ॥ किरतौ, छवने ॥ वृत्ति ॥ उपादिस्येव । उपादुत्तरस्मिन्किरतौ धातौ छवनविषये छुट् कारपूर्वी भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ णमुलबदक्तव्यः ॥

140. The augment सुद् is placed before क, when the verb so comes after उप and the sense is that of 'to cut or split',

Thus उपस्कारं महका जुनन्ति, उपस्कारं काइनीरका लुनन्ति न विश्विप्य लुनन्ति ॥

Vart:—The above augment takes place when जमुल् is added to the verb उप-कृ, as shown in the above examples. When the meaning is not that of 'to cut', the form is उपिकरित ॥

हिंसायां प्रतेश्च ॥ १४१ ॥ पदानि ॥ हिंसायाम्, प्रतेः, च, ॥ कृत्तिः ॥ किरतावित्यव । उपप्रपतिभोत्तर्रासन्किरती हिंसायां विषये छुद कान्पूर्वी भवति ॥

141. The augment सुद् is placed before क, when the verb क comes after उप and प्रात, and the sense is "to cause suffering".

Thus उपस्कार्णम् or प्रातस्काण हन्त ते वृषल भृयान् चनया ते वृषल विश्वपो भूयाद् वया हिसामनुब्धनात ॥

Why do we say when 'the sense is to cause pain'? Observe प्रति-कार्णिय ॥

अपाचतुष्पाच्छकुनिष्वालेखने ॥ १४२ ॥ पदानि ॥ अपात्, चतुष्पात् , शकुनिषुः, आलेखने (सुट्,) ॥

्वृत्तिः ॥ किरतावियेव । भपादुत्तरिमन्किरतौ चतुष्पाच्छकुनिषु, यशलेखनं तस्मिन् विषये सुद् कात्पूर्तो भवति ॥

वार्त्तिकम् ॥ हर्षजीविकाकुलायकरणेष्विति वक्तव्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ हर्षजीविकाकुलायकरणेष्वेव किरतेरात्मेनपवस्योपसंख्यानम् ॥

142. The augment सुद् is placed before क, when the verb क comes after अप and the sense is 'the scraping of earth by four-footed animals or birds'.

Thus अपस्किरते वृषभी हृद्रः, अपस्किरत कुक्कुटा भक्ष्यार्थी , अपास्किरत था आवर्षीया = आलिख्य विभिपति ॥ Why do we say 'four-footed animals or birds'? Observe अपिकराति देववणः ॥

Vart:—This rule applies when the scraping is through pleasure, or for the sake of finding food, or making a resting place. Therefore not here—
भपिकर्रात भा भोरनपिण्डमाशितः॥ And it is in the above senses of scraping through pleasure &c, that the root takes Atmanepada affixes; otherwise the Parasmaipada affixes will follow. See I. 3. 21. Vart.

कुस्तुम्बुरूणि जातिः ॥ १४३ ॥ पदानि ॥ कुस्तुम्बुरूणि, जातिः, (सुद्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कुस्तुम्बुरूणीति सुद् निपासने जातिभेद्रवनि ॥

143. The word कुस्तुम्बुह is irregularly formed with the augment सुद् and means 'a species of herb'.

The कुस्तुम्बुक is the name of coriander: i. e. धान्यकं; the seeds are also so called. The exhibition of the word in the sûtra in the Neuter gender does not however show that the word is always Neuter. When not meaning coriander, the form is कुतुम्बुक (कुन्सितानि तुम्बुकण)॥ The word तुम्बुक here means the fruit of the chony tree.

अपरस्पराः क्रियासातत्ये ॥ १४४ ॥ पदानि ॥ अपरस्पराः, क्रिया - सातत्ये ॥ इतिः ॥ अपरस्परा इति छुट् निपायते क्रियासातस्ये गम्यमाने ॥

Kûrikû छुम्पेदवदयमः कृत्ये तुंकामननसोरपि । समा वा हितततयोनांसस्य पचियुद्रधमोः॥

144. The word अपरस्पराः is formed by the augment सुद् when the sense is that of 'uninterrupted action'.

Thus अपरस्परः सार्था गच्छन्ति = सन्ततमिष्टछेरेन गच्छन्ति ॥ When the continuity of action is not meant, we have अपरपराः सार्था गच्छन्ति = अपरे परच सक्टरेव गच्छन्ति ॥ The सातद्य comes from सततं, by adding ध्वम् to form the abstract noun, सततस्य भावः (V. 1. 123) = सात्रव्य ॥ How do you explain सततम, it ought to be सन्ततम्? The म of सम is optionally elided before तत, on the strength of the Kârika:—"The म of अवश्यम् is elided before a word ending in a kritya affix, the म of तुम् is elided before काम and मनस, the म of सम् is elided optionally before हिन वार्य तत्त, the final अ of मांस is elided before पाक or पचन ॥ As (1) अवश्य कर्तव्य = अवश्यकर्तव्यं, (2) भेत्कुम् कामः = भोक्कु कामः, श्रोतुमनः ॥ (3) सम्हितं = सहितं, सम् ततं = सततं ॥ (4) मांस पाकः, मांस पचनम ॥

गोष्पदं सेवितासेवितप्रमाणेषु ॥ १४५ ॥ पदानि॥ गोः-पदम्, सेवित - असंवित - प्रमाणेषु ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ गोष्परामिति सुद् निपात्यते तस्य च पस्व संविते ऽसेविते प्रमाणे च विषये॥

145. The word गेरपद is formed by सुद, when meaning a locality visited or not visited by cows, or when it means a quantity.

Thus गोष्पद्दा देशः = गादः पद्यन्ते यस्मिन् देशे स गोभिः सेदितो देशः॥ So also अगोष्पद्दान्यरण्यानि॥ The word गोष्पद्द by itself does not mean 'not visited by cows'. Therefore the negative particle is added to give that sense. So also गोष्पदमान्नं क्षेत्रं, गोष्पदपूरं वृद्धो देवः॥ Here the word has no reference to cow, but to the quantity of land and rain. When it has not the above senses, the form is गोप्पदम् = गोः पदम्॥ What is the use of the word असिवित in the sutra, the word शोष्पद will give अगोष्पद by adding the negative particle, न गोष्पद = अगोष्पद?' The force of नम् compound is that of सदृश्च "like that but not that". As अब्बाह्मण means "a man who is a Kshatrya &c. not a Brahmana, but does not mean a stone &c". Therefore अगोष्पद with नम्म would mean "a place like a pasture land but in which cows do not graze, but in which there is a possibility of cows grazing". But it is intended that it should refer to a place where there is no such possibility, hence असिताद is used. Therefore, deep forests where cows can never enter, are called अगोष्पद ॥

आस्पदं प्रतिष्ठायाम् ॥ १४६ ॥ पदानि ॥ आस्पदम्, प्रतिष्ठायाम्, (सुद्) ॥ भिः ॥ भाष्मवापनाव स्थानं प्रतिष्ठा तस्वामास्परामिति सुट निपात्वते ॥

146. The word आस्पद is formed by सुद् when meaning 'a place or position'.

The word प्रतिष्ठा means 'firm place, established position, rank, dignity, authority'. Thus आस्पर्म अनेन लब्धम्॥ Why do we say when 'meaning a place'? Observe आ प्रात्=आपरम्॥

आश्चर्यमनित्ये ॥ १४७ ॥ पदानि ॥ आश्चर्यम्, अनित्ये ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ भनित्यतया विषयभूतया ऽद्भृतत्वामहलक्ष्यते तस्मिन्नाभर्ये निपात्यते । चरेराङि चागुराविति यह्य-स्वये कृते निपातनास्मुद् ॥

147. The word आश्चर्य is formed by सुर्, when mean-

ing something 'unusual'.

The word आश्चर्य is formed by adding the affix यत to the verb चर् with the preposition आ, and the augment सुद्र ॥ Thus आश्चर्य यदि स भुजात, आश्चर्य यदि सो प्रजात, आश्चर्य यदि सो प्रजीत ॥ When not having this sense, we have आच्चर कर्म शोभनम् ॥

धर्चस्के ऽवस्करः ॥ १४८ ॥ पदानि ॥ धर्चस्के, अवस्करः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कुल्सितं वर्चो, वर्षस्कमन्नमलं, तस्मिन्नोभधेये ऽवस्कर इति निपात्यते । अवपूर्वस्य किरनेः कर्षणि भुद्देशस्य इत्यय् निपतनारसुर ॥

148. The word अवस्कर is formed with सुद् mean-

ing "excrement".

That which has bad lustre is called वणस्क (कुन्सिनं) ॥ It applies to the ejected food. To the root क is added the affix अब (III. 3. 57), the preposition अब and irregularly the मुद्र ॥ Thus अवस्करांडत्रमलम् ॥ The place where the excreta lie (the rectum) is also so called. When not having this sense, we have अबकरः ॥

अपस्करो रथाङ्गम् ॥ १४९ ॥ पदानि ॥ अपस्करः, रथाङ्गम् ॥ वृक्ति ॥ अपस्कर इति निपात्यने स्थाङ्गं चेजवित । अपपृर्वास्किरतर्क्तेशर्रावस्यपः, निपातनात् सुदः॥

149. The word अपस्कर is formed with सुद् meaning 'the part of a chariot'.

This word is also derived from क with the preposition अप and the affix अप (III. 3. 57) and सुद् augment. When not having this meaning, we have अपकर ॥

विष्करः द्राकुर्निर्विकिरो वा ॥ १५०॥ पदानि ॥ विष्करः, द्राकुनिः, विकिरः, वा ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ विकिर इति किरोतविषूर्वस्वेग्रपथज्ञापीकिरः कः इति कप्रत्यये विष्ठते ग्रुट् निपाय्यंत शर्कुानिष्यद्रवः वर्ति । विकिरश्रव्याभिषयो वा शकुनिर्भवनि ॥

Verse सर्वे शकुनयो भश्या विष्किराः कुक्कुटाहते ।

150. The word विष्कर is formed with सुर optionally when denoting a kind of bird, the other form being चिकिर॥

This word is formed by adding the affix क (III. 1. 135) to क्र with the preposition वि and the augment सुद् ॥ The word विकिर also refers to birds only, a kind of cock. The phrase शकुनिर्विकरा वा is added from the Vartika and is no part of the original sûtra. Thus सर्व शकुनया भश्या विकिरा कुककुराहने ॥ Though the sûtra विकिरा शक्ति वा would have given the optional form विकर, the specific mention of this form in the sûtra indicates that विकर always means bird and nothing else. Otherwise वाकर would have refferred to some thing other than a bird.

ह्रस्वाद्यन्द्रोत्तरपदे मन्त्रे ॥ १५१ ॥ पदानि ॥ ह्रस्वात्, चन्द्रोत्तरपदे, मन्त्रे ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ चन्द्रशब्दउत्तरपदे ह्रस्वात्परः सुंडागमा भवति मन्त्रविषयं ॥

151. In a Mantra, the सुद् is added to चन्द्र when it is second member in a compound and is preceded by a short vowel.

Thus मुज्जन्द्रा युष्मान् ॥ Why do we say after a short vowel? Observe सूर्याचन्द्रमसाविव ॥ Why do we say 'in a Mantra'? Observe, मुचन्द्रा पाँर्णमासी ॥ The उत्तरवर can only be in a compound (samâsa) as it is well-known to all, and it does not mean, 'the second word', as the literal meaning might convey: Therefore the rule does not apply here शुक्रमसि चन्द्रमसि ॥

पतिष्कदाश्च करोः ॥ १५२ ॥ पदानि ॥ पतिष्कदाः, च, करोः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कर्रा गतिशासनयोरित्येतस्य भातोः प्रतिपृत्वस्य पचाद्यांच कृते सुद निपात्यते तस्यैव षत्वम् ॥

Vesse पाममस्य प्रवश्चामि भव म स्वं प्रतिष्कराः ।

152. To the root करा 'to go, to punish', is added the augment सुद, when preceded by the preposition प्रति, the form being प्रतिस्कराः॥

The word प्रतिष्क्रश is formed by adding अच affix (III. 1. 134) to the root, with adding the prefix प्रति ॥ Thus पानमध प्रवेश्यानि भव ने स्व प्रतिष्कशः 'I shall inspect the town to-day, be thou my emissary'. The word प्रतिष्कशः means "a messenger, a herald, an emissary". Why do we say "to the root कश्"? Observe प्रतिगतः कशं = प्रांतकशंग्रियः 'a horse guided by the whip'. Here though कशा is derived from कश, yet the augment does not take place, because the augment comes to the root कश, and not to a derivative word.

मस्कण्यहरिश्चन्द्रावृषी ॥ १५३ ॥ पदानि ॥ ग्रस्कण्य हरिश्चनद्री, न्नरूषी ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ प्रस्कण्यो हरिश्चनद्री, न्नरूषी ॥

153. The words प्रस्काप्त and हरिश्चन्द्र are formed by खर, meaning the two Rishis of that name.

Thus मस्कण्य ऋषि, हरिश्चन्द्र ऋषिः ॥ The word हरिश्चन्द्र could be formed by VI. I. 151 in the Mantra, here it refers to other than Mantras. When not referring to Rishis, we have प्रकण्यो देशः, (कण्यं पापं तस्प्रगतं यस्मान्) हरिश्चन्द्रो मानवकः (हरिः पन्द्रो यस्य मुग्यस्य)॥

मस्करमस्करिणौ वेणुपरिव्राजकयोः ॥ १५४ ॥ पदानि ॥ मस्कर मस्करिणौ, देणु परिव्राजकयोः ॥

वृक्तः ॥ मस्कर मस्करित् इत्येतौ यथासंख्यं वर्णौ परिव्राजके च निपास्यते ॥

154. The word मस्कर means 'a bamboo', and मस्करित means 'a mendicant monk'.

When not having these meanings, the form is मकरः ॥ This is an underived nominal stem, having no derivation, to which सुद् is added when 'a bamboo' is meant; and the affix द्वा in addition, when a mendicant is to be expressed and thus we have मस्कर and मस्करित्। Why do we say "when meaning a bamboo or a mendicant". Observe मकरोमाहः "an alligator", मकरी समूद्र "an ocean". Some say the word मकर is a derivative word, being derived from to do' with the negative particle मा and the affix भाष, the long भा being shortened. Thus मा कियत यन प्रातापध्यत = मस्करः 'a bamboo or stick by which the prohibition is made'. So also by adding द्वा in the sense of ताच्छित्य to the root preceded by the upapada मा, we get मस्करित्। Thus मा करणवीलां = मस्करी "a monk, who has renounced all works". A mendicant always says "मा कुरुतः कमीण वान्तिवः भेयसी"—"Do no works ye men, for peace is your highest end".

कास्तीराजस्तुन्दे नगरे ॥ १५५ ॥ पदानि ॥ कास्तीर, अजस्तुन्दे, नगरे ॥ कृतिः ॥ कास्तीर अजस्तुन्द इत्यती कृती निषास्यते नगरे प्रभिषये ॥

155. The words कास्तार and अजस्तुन्द are names of cities.

When not meaning cities, we have कातीरम् (ईपन् तीरमस्य); and भजतुन्त्र् (भजस्येव तुन्त्मस्य)॥

कारस्करो बृक्षः ॥ १५६ ॥ पदानि ॥ कारस्करः, वृक्षः ॥ कृत्तिः ॥ कारस्कर इति सुद् निपास्यने वृक्षभेद्रवर्ति ॥

156. The word **कार्स्कर** means 'a tree'.

This word is formed from कार + क + द (III. 2 21) = कारस्कर: ॥ When not meaning a tree, the form is कारकर: ॥ Some do not make this a separate sûtra, but include it in the next aphorism.

पारस्करप्रभृतीनि च संज्ञायाम् ॥ १५७ ॥ पदानि ॥ पारस्कर प्रभृतीनि, च, संज्ञायाम् ॥

वृत्ति ॥ पारस्करप्रभृतीनि च शब्दरूपाणि निपान्यन्ते संज्ञायां विषये ॥

157. The words पारस्कर &c are Names.

These words are irregularly formed by adding सुद ॥ Thus पारस्करः 'a country called Páraskara'. कारस्करः 'N. of a tree', रथस्या 'N. of a river', किन्द्रः 'N. of a measure', किन्किन्था 'N. of a cave', तस्कर 'a thief', formed by inserting सुद in the compound of तत्+कर, and cliding त्॥ वृहस्पति 'N: of a Diety', formed similarly by inserting सुद between वृहत्+पति and cliding the त्॥ Why do we

say when meaning a thief and a diety? Observe तस्करः, बृहत्पतिः॥ The words चार and देवता are used in the Ganapatha merely for the sake of diversity, the word सज्ञा would have connoted that प्रस्तुम्पनि गी: ॥ When the root तुप तुम्प 'to injure' is preceded by the preposition ज, there is added सुद् to ज, when the agent of the verb is a cow. Why do we say 'when the agent is cow'? Observe मत-म्पति वनस्पतिः ॥ In प्रस्तुम्पति the सुद् is added to a finite verb, which is thus conjugated :-- प्रस्तुम्पति गाः, प्रस्तुम्पत्ती गावाः, प्रस्तुम्पन्ति गावः ॥ This is an âkritigaņa. Thus प्रायमिन, प्रायश्वित्तः ॥

1 पारस्करी देशः, $\,2\,$ कारस्करी वृक्षः, $\,3\,$ रथस्या नदी, $\,4\,$ किष्कुः प्रमाणम्, $\,5\,$ किष्किन्धा ग्रहा, 6 तद्बृहर्ताः करपत्योभारदेवतयाः सुर् तलापश्च (तस्करः चोरः, बृहस्पतिः = देवता), 7 प्रात् तुम्पती गवि कर्तरि (प्रस्तुम्पति गीः)॥ आकृतिगणः॥

अनुदात्तं पदमेकवर्जम् ॥ १५८ ॥ पदानि ॥ अनुदात्तम्, पदम्, एक-वर्जीम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ परिभाषेयं स्वरविधिविषया। यत्रान्यः स्वर उदात्तः स्वरिता वा विधीयते तत्रानुदात्तं पदमकं वर्जय-ला भवतीत्यंतदुपस्थितं द्रष्टव्यम् ॥

Kârikâ

धागमस्य विकारस्य प्रकृतेः प्रत्यवस्य च । पृथक्तरानवृत्यर्थमंकवर्जं पदस्वरः

वार्त्तिकम् ॥ विभक्तिस्वरात्रम्स्वरा बलीयानिति वक्तध्यम् ॥ वा॰ ॥ विभक्तिनिमित्तस्वराधनसम्बरो बलीयानिति वक्तव्यम् ॥

A word is, with the exception of one syll-158.able, unaccented.

That is, only one syllable in a word is accented, all the rest are anudátta or unaccented. This is a Paribhâshâ or maxim of interpretation with regard to the laws of accent. Wherever an accent-be it acute (udatta) or a circumflex (svarita)-is ordained with regard to a word, there this maxim must be applied, to make all the other syllables of that word unaccented. The word अनुसन means 'having an anudâtta vowel'. What is the ene to be excepted? That one about which any particular accent has been taught in he rules here-in-after given. Thus VI. 1, 162 teaches that a root has acute occent on the final. Therefore, with the exception of the last syllable, all the other syllables are unaccented. Thus in गापायान the acute accent is on य, all he rest are unaccented. The root accent is superseded by ar accent, thus ज़ौति has acute accent on ना।। The मा accent is superseded by तस् accent, ा लुनीनैं, has accent on तः ॥ The तस् accent is superseded by भाम् accent, as [नीतस्तर्गम् ॥

भागमस्य विकारस्य प्रकृतेः प्रत्यबस्य च, पृथक् स्वर्रानवृत्यर्थ मेकवर्ज पदस्वरः॥ The 'ords 'with the exception of one syllable' show that the separate accent of n augment, or a preparative element, or a stem or an affix should cease, hen a particular accent is taught for a word'. Thus as to (1) augment:-VII. . 98 teaches "आम acutely accented is the augment of चतुर् and अनडुह when a uvanâmsthâna affix follows". Thus चत्वारः, अनुद्वाहः, here the augment-accent

supersedes the accent of the stem, for चत्र was acutely accented on the first syllable, so also अनदुर, these being formed by the affixes उर्रन and असुन् respectively. Thus चत्+ उरन = चत्र (चतरुरन् Un V. 58, accent VI. 1. 197); अनदुह is thus derived : अने। वहाँन = अनसु + वह + क्रिप्, the सु is replaced by ड्, and there is vocalisation of बू of बहु VI. 1. 15= अनदूत ॥ This word is formed by a Krit affix with a kârâka upapada, therefore, the second term will retain its original accent. namely the final acute of a root. (VI. 1. 162 and VI. 2. 139) अन्स itself is derived by adding the affix (Un IV. 189) असून which makes the word acutely accented on the first syllable (2) Similarly as to fame (Vikarana):—VII. 1. 75 teaches "instead of आस्य, तांध, सांबय, and आंक्ष, there shall be अनङ् acutely accented when ar follows or any of the subsequent terminations beginning with a vowel " This अन will supersede the acute accent of the first अ of the stem : as अस्थानि । The word आस्थ is derived from अस् by adding the affix क्रायत Un III. 154) which makes the word accutely accented on the first (VI. 1. 107). This is an example of विकार ॥ (3) Similarly in गापायांत्र the accent of the stem taught in VI. 1, 162 'a root has an accent on its final', supersedes the accent of the vikarana आव 'III. 1. 28, 3', i e the acute accent on आ in आब gives way to the root-accent which makes a acute. (4) So also the accent of the affix supersedes that of the stem : as कर्त्वयंत्र, and हर्नव्यत्न, which are formed by the affix त्व्यत 'III. 1. 96) here VI. 1. 185 debars the accent of the root (VI. 1. 162).

The determination of the proper accent of a word depends upon considering the various rules that have gone to form it, and the sequence of those rules, e.g. a latter rule (पर) superseding a prior rule, a nitya rule superseding an anitya rule, an antaranga superseding a bahiranga, an apavâda rule superseding an utsarga rule. But another test is, what is the remaining rule that applies after giving scope to all. A rule, that in spite of another rule, finds scope or activity, bars that former rule. Thus पापार्यात । It is derived from प्रेर root, which as a root has accent on the syllable प्र (VI. 1. 162). When the affix आय is added to it by III. 1. 28, the word becomes पापाय and it takes the accent of the affix (III. 1. 3), i. e. the accent now falls on पा; but now comes rule III. 1. 32 which says that a word taking the affix आय is a root. Thus भाषाय gets the designation of root (भात), and thus takes the accent of a dhâtu (VI. 1. 162), and the accent falls on **u** ii

The rule is that except one special accent taught in a sûtra the other syllables take anudâtta. Therefore, where there is a conflict of rules, the accent is guided by the following maxim: "पर्रानन्यान्तरङ्गापयाँ स्वरंख्यंत्रस्या स्तिमकृतिं। स्वरंख्यंत्रस्या सिनमकृतिं। श्रिष्ठ namely (1) the sequence, a succeeding rule setting aside a prior rule (2) a Nitya rule is stronger then Anitya, (3) Antaranga stronger than Bahiranga, (4) the Apavâda is stronger then Utsarga. When all these are exhausted, as we have illustrated above, then we apply the rule of सीतिं। What is this rule? To quote the words of Kâsikâ: या हि यहिमन सिन शिष्यने स तस्य बाधको भवित "that which

does remain and must last in spite of the presence of another, debars such other". Thus in गोपायात्र; here the प्रत्ययस्तरः "the accent of the affix" (III. 1. 3) by which the acute is on the first syllable of the affix is an apavâda to the धातुस्तर (VI. 1, 192) by which the final of a dhâtu is acute, and it debars the dhâtu-accent; but this affix-accent is in its turn debarred in the case of derivative verbs formed with affixes, by the rule of धातिश्च, because even ofter the addition of the affix, these words retain the designation of dhâtu. Similarly in कार्योत्तरायद्भुद्धनं, "The son of him whose upper garment (uttarâsanga) is of black color—the Son of Baladeva" the Bahuvrihi-accent (VI 2 1) being an apavâda to Samâsa-accent (VI. 1. 223), debars the samâsa-accent; but this Bahuvrihi-accent is in its turn debarred by the rule of धातिश्च when a further compound is formed and the final word is a compound only and not a Bahuvrihi. Though the accent of the Vikarana is a धातिश्च, yet it does not debar the Sârvadhâtuka accent (VI. 1. 186). Thus in द्वनीतः, the accent of the vikarana नी does not debar the accent of तस् ॥

Vârt:—The नम accent is stronger than the case-affix accent. Thus in भातिमः, here the accent of जस vibhakti after निम् (VI. 1. 166) though सार्ताश्च is debarred by नम् accent taught in VI. 2. 2, for Negative compounds are Tatpurusha.

Vàrt:—The accent of नम् is stronger than the accent of that which is caused or occasioned by a vibhakti. Thus अचलारः ॥ Here the augment आम् in चलार is occasioned because of the case-affix, for it is added only then when a Sarvanâma case-affix follows (VII. 1. 98) This भी is udâtta (VI. 1. 98). But this udâtta is superseded by the accent of the Negative particle.

Why do we say in the body of a pada? In a sentence, every word will retain its accent. As द् वैदत्त ! गामभ्याज शुक्लीम् "O Devadatta, drive away the white cow". The word qq is in fact used in this sutra in its secondary sense, namely that which will get the designation of पर when completed; had it meant the full ready made pada, this word would not have been repeated in पदाधिकार sûtra (VIII. 1. 16, 17). Had a full 'pada' been meant, the incongruity would arise in the following. The word कुनल is acutely accented on the first as belonging to मामादि class (Phit II, 15), adding the feminine affix झीब to it by its belonging to गौरादि class, we get कुवही, which will retain its acute on the first because it is not technically a पद ॥ But it is not so, the word कुदली has anuclatta accent on the first syllable (Phit II. 15), and hence we can apply the अज् affix to it by IV. 2. 44, thus कुवल्या विकारः =कीवलम् ॥ Similarly the word गर्भिणी formed from बैंम (belonging to Gramadi class Phit II. 15), with, the affix हाने (V. 2. 115) and the feminine $\frac{1}{8}$ in $\frac{1}{8}$ If here the affix $\frac{1}{8}$ being udatta causes all the rest syllables anudatta, just at the very moment of its application, without seeing whether the word was a pada or not, then the word गरिणी being anndâttâdi would have taken अञ्च, and therefore its exception is proper in the भिक्षादि class

(IV. 2. 38). But if the anudatta-hood of the remaining syllables were to follow after a word had got the designation of प्र, then the word गर्भिणी would remain acutely accented on the first, and its enumeration in IV. 2. 38 would be useless.

कर्पात्वतो घञो प्रत उदात्तः ॥ १५९ ॥ पदानि ॥ कर्प, अत्वतः, घञः, अन्तः, उदात्तः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ कर्पतेर्घातोराकारयतश्च घमन्तस्यान्त उदात्तो भवति ॥

159. A stem formed with the Krita-affix घस has the acute accent on the end-syllable, if it is formed from the root कुर् (कराँत) or has a long आ in it.

Thus कर्ष ; पार्क , त्यागें , रागें ; वार्य ; धार्य ।। This is an exception to VI. 1. 197 by which affixes having an indicatory च have acute accent on the first syllable. The word कर् is use I in the aphorism instead of कृष्, to indicate that कृष of Bhvâdi gaṇa is affected by this rule, and not कृष् — कृषित of Tudâdigaṇa. The word कर्ष : derived from Tudâdi कृष has acute accent on the first syllable.

उञ्छादीनां च ॥ १६० ॥ पदानि ॥ उञ्छादीनाम्, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उञ्छ इत्येवमादीनामन उदात्ते। भवति ॥

160. The words उच्छ &c. have acute accent on the last syllable.

Thus I. बङ्कुः, 2. स्लेक्कुः, 3. जङ्कुः, 4. जल्प् ॥ These are formed by घम, and would have taken acute-accent on the first. 5. जर्ने, 6. बर्पे. are formed by erq affix (III. 3.61) which being grave (III. 1.4), these words would have taken the accent of the dhâtu (VI. 1. 162), i. e. acute on the first syllable. Some read ध्यर्थ: also here. 7. युगैः is derived from युज्ञ by घन affix, the noncausing of guna is irregular, and the word means 'a cycle of time', 'a part of a carriage'. In other senses, the form is बंग: ॥ 8. गरें:=(बुड्ये); is formed by अप, and has this accent when it means 'poison', in other senses, the acute is on the first syllable. 9. बेगें, वेई: चेष्ट), and बन्धे, करणे॥ These words are formed by घम् by III. 3. 121. When denoting instrument (ऋएग) they take the above accent, when denoting भाग the accent falls on the first syllable. 10. स्तुयुह्रवदछन्त्रसि, c. g. परिष्टुंत, परिदुत्, संयुत् ॥ 11. वर्त्तानः स्तोत्रे, the stotra means Sâma Veda, the word बर्चानै: occurring in the Sâma Veda has acute on the last: in other places, it has the accent on the middle. 12. श्रम्भ दरः, the दर्रे has end-acute when meaning 'a cave', otherwise when formed by अप् affix it has acute on the first. ा 3. सान्वनापी भावगर्शयाम् , thus साम्बः, तार्पः, in other senses, the acute is on the first. 14. उत्तमश्यत्तमी सर्वत्र, c. g. उत्तमः, गुरुवत्तुमः ॥ Some read the limitation of भागमही into this also. 15. भन्नतन्यभोगमन्थाः (भोगदेहा)॥ These are formed by घम, भन्न though a ण्यन्त root is here घमन्तं ॥

1 उड्छ, 2 म्लेच्छ, 3 जडज, 4 जल्प, 5 जप, 6 वध (व्यध), 7 पुग, 8 गरी दूव्ये, 9 वेद-वेगविष्टबन्धाः, (बेष्ट वेष्ट) करणे, 10 स्तुयुद्धवश्छन्दसि (परिष्दुत्, संयुत्, परिद्धुत्), 11 वर्तनिः स्तांचे 12 श्वक्षे दरः, 13 साम्बतापा भावगर्हायाम्, 14 उत्तमदाश्वत्तमा (उत्तमदाश्वत्तमदाव्दी) सर्वत्र, 15 भक्षमन्थ-, भोगनन्थाः (भक्षमन्थभोगदेहाः) ॥

ं अनुदात्तस्य च यत्रोदात्तलोपः ॥ १६१ ॥ पदानि ॥ अनुदात्तस्य,च,यत्र,उदात्त-लोपः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ उदान इति वर्तते । वस्मित्रनुरात्ते परत उदात्ती लुप्यते तस्यानुरात्तस्यादिरुदात्ती भवति ॥

161. An unaccented vowel gets also the acute accent, when on account of it the preceding acute is elided.

The word udâtta is understood here. Thus कुमारें + ई = कुमारी । The word कुमार has acute on the last, when the unaccented (anudâtta) ङीप is added to it, the में is elided (VI. 1. 148), the anudâtta ई becomes udâtta. So also प्रियेन + श्वास = प्रयों। (VII. 1. 88), प्रियन + ए = प्रयो । The प्रयम् has acute on the last. So also कुमुर + इमनुष् - कुमुद्दीन (IV. 2. 87), नुडेन, खनस्वन । The words कुमुर &c, are end-acute, and the affix मन् (वन्) is anudâtta (III. 1. 4).

Why 'an anudâtta vowel gets &c'. Observe मासुद्वः । यंत् = प्रासद्वयः ॥ (प्रासक्षं वहात IV. 4. 76). Here though प्रसङ्घ is end-acute (VI. 2. 144 formed by वज् with gati) it is followed by य which is svarita (VI. 1. 185), this svarita causes the lopa of $\frac{3}{81}$ udatta; but it does not itself become udatta. No, this is not a proper counter-example. For by the general rule of accent VI. 1. 158, when one syllable is ordained to be udatta or svarita, all the other syllables of that word become anudatta. Therefore when a is taught to be svarita, all the other syllables (like x) will become anudâtta. So there is no lopa of udâtta when य comes. The word अनुज्ञ is used to indicate that the initial anudatta becomes udâtta. Had anudâtta not been used, the sûtra would have been यत्रोहात्तलापश्च, which would mean बास्मन प्रत्येष परतः उदात्ताल्य्यत तस्यान्त उदात्ता भदात. for the anuvritti of stra would then be read from the last. There would then be anomaly in the case of मा हि धुक्षानाम, and माहि धुक्षायाम्। From the root दुह we have formed धुक्षातान and धुक्षाथान in the Aorist Atmanepada, dual. दह + क्स + आतान च दृह्+स् (VII. 3. 72) + आताम ॥ Here आताम causes the elision of the udâtta अ of स ॥ Therefore the final of आताम would be udâtta, which is not desired. The augment आ is not added because of मा, had it been added, the अ would have been udatta (VI. 4. 71). Had for not been given, then also the whole of युभाताम् would have become anudatta in माधुभाताम् because of निड्डांवडः (VIII. 1. 28). See VIII. 1. 34 (हि च). Why have we used the word बन in the sutra? If it was not employed, then the subsequent anudatta may be such which would not have caused the elision of the previous udatta; such udatta being elided by some other operator, and still such anudatta would have become udatta. Thus in भागवः, भागवो, भृगवः ॥ Here भूगवः is plural of भागवः ॥ The word भागव is endacute and this acute (अण्) was elided in the plural, before the affix जस् was added.

The elision here is not caused by जस, but is a subject of जस् (not निर्मत्त but निषय). Therefore जस does not become udatta, which would have been the case, had यत्र not been used. प्राक् सुबुत्पत्त गात्रप्रत्यस्य लुक् ॥ The gotra affix was elided prior to the adding of the case-ending. Why do we say "when an udatta is elided"? Observe बिंद + अञ् (1V. 1. 104) = वृद्धा The feminine of this will be ब र+ डीन् (IV. 1. 73 = ब री ॥ Here ई causes the elision of auûdâtta भ of र, and hence remains unchanged. So also जा वी ॥

धातोः ॥ १६२ ॥ पदानि ॥ धातोः, (अन्तः, उदात्तः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भन्त इत्येव । धातारन्त उद्याचा भवति ॥

A root has the acute on the end-syllable. 162.

The word अन्त is understood here. Thus वैचित, वैद्रति, कुंगींति, गापार्यात, बाँति ॥ चितः ॥ १६३ ॥ पदानि ॥ चितः, (अन्तः उदात्तः) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ चितो ऽन्त उदात्तो भवति ॥

163. A stem (formed by an affix or augment or substitute) having an indicatory च, gets acute on the end syllable.

Thus भगुरेम्, भागुरेम, मेदुरेम. These are formed by घुरच III. 2. 161. So also कुण्डिनाः by H. 4-70 where the substitute कुण्डिनच is employed. To कुण्ड is added द्वान in the sense of मतुष, then is added the feminine affix द्वाप, thus कुाँग्डेनी has middle-acute. The descendants of Kundini will be कांग्डिन्यः (by यम् of Gargâdi). The plural of Kauṇḍinya will be formed by cliding यज and substituting क्रांण्डनच for the remaining portion. In the cases of affixes having an indicatory च, the acute accent falls on the final, taking the stem and the affix in an aggregate. Thus बहुपटुँ: ॥ The affix बहुच्च is one of those few affixes which are really prefixes. (V. 3 68), The accent will not, therefore, fall on हु, but on the last syllable of the whole word compounded of the prefix + the base. So also with the affix अकन. It is added in the middle of the word, but the accent will fall on the end; as उच्छेकें: (V. 3 71).

तद्धितस्य ॥ १६४ ॥ पदानि ॥ तद्धितस्य, (अन्त⁻, उदात्तः) ॥ वृत्ति ॥ चित्त इत्येव । चितस्तद्भितम्यान्त उदात्तां भवति ॥

A stem formed with a Taddhita-affix having an indicatory च्. has acute on the end syllable.

Thus काञ्जायनाः formed by the affix चक्क (IV. 1, 98) कुञ्ज+च कर्+ ज्य = काज्जायन्यः dual काज्जायन्या, pl. काञ्जायनाः (ज्य being elided by H. 4 62, and thus giving scope to च्यम् accent). In this affix there are two indicatory letters च and म ; the च has only one function, namely, regulating the accent according to this rule, while m has two functions, one to regulate accent by VI.1-197, and another to cause Vriddhi by VII. 2. 117. Now arises the question, should the word get the accent of च or of म ॥ The present rule declares that it should get

the accent of \mathbf{v} and not of \mathbf{v} , for the latter finds still a function left to it, while if \mathbf{v} was to regulate the accent, \mathbf{v} would have no scope.

कितः॥१६५॥ पदानि॥कितः॥

वृत्तः ॥ तद्भितस्यस्येव । तद्भितस्य कितोन्त उदान्ता भवति ॥

165. A stem formed by a Taddhita affix having an indicatory a, has acute accent on the end syllable.

Thus नाडायनें formed by फक् (IV. 1. 99), so also चारायुर्णेः ॥ Similarly भाभिकैः, बालाक्रिकैः formed by डक् (IV. 4. 1).

तिसृभ्यो जसः ॥ १६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ तिसृभ्यः, जसः, (अन्तः, उदात्तः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तिसुभ्य उत्तरस्य जसोन्त उदात्तां भवति ॥

166. The Nominative plural (जस्) of तिस् has acute accent on the last syllable.

Thus fतुर्बोह्तवर्गन्त ॥ This debars the Svarita accent ordained by VIII. 2. 4. The word तिसू (feminine of ति VII. 2. 99) meaning 'three' is always plural. There are no singular or dual cases of this numeral; of the seven plural cases, the accusative plural will have acute on the final by VI. 1. 174; the remaining cases (Instrumental, Dative, Ablative, Genitive and Locative) have affixes beginning with a consonant, and by VI. 1. 179 they will be udâtta. Thus the only case not covered by any special rule is जस् (nom. pl); which would have been Svarita, but for this rule. If जल be the only case not provided for, then merely saying वितुभ्यः would have sufficed to make the rule applicable to जन only, why has then it been employed in the sûtra? This is done, in order that in compounds, where तिस् may come as a subordinate member, and where singular and dual endings will also be added, this rule will not apply. Had जस् been not used in tois sûtra, then in the case of simple विस् there would be no harm, but when it is seconed member in a compound there would be anomaly. Thus आतितिकी would have become end-acute. But that is not desired. It is svarita on the final by VIII, 2.4.

चतुरः शस्ति ॥ १६७ ॥ पदानि ॥ चतुरः, शस्ति (अन्तउदात्तः) ॥ वृत्ति ॥ चतुरः शसि परता उन्त उशक्तां भवति ॥

167. The word चतुर, followed by the accusative plural, has acute accent on the last syllable.

Thus चुतुँरः पश्य the accent is on तु॥ The feminine of चतुर् is चतम् (VII. 2.99), which has acute accent on the first (VII. 2.99 Vârt), and its accusative plural will not have accent on the last syllable, This is so, because चतुर has acute on the first, as formed by उरन् affix. Its substitute चतम् will also be so, by the rule of स्थानिवत्॥ The special enunciation of आगुराच with regard to चतम् in the Vârtika चतसर्थागुराचिपातनं कर्तन्थं (VII. 2.99) indicates that the

present rule does not apply to चतस् ॥ Another reason for this is as follows: चतस् + शस् = चतस् + शस् ॥ Now comes the present Sûtra; here, however, the र् substitute of क being sthânivat, will prevent the udâtta formation of the भ of तः; nor will क be considered as final and take the acute, as there exists no vowel but a consonant which cannot take an accent. As चतसः पदय ॥ Professor Bohtlingk places the accent thus चतुरः, Pro. Max Muller चतुरः ॥ I have followed Prof. Max Muller in interpreting this sûtra; for Bohtlingk's interpretation would make the ending शस् accented, and not the final of चतुर् ॥

सावेकाचस्तृतीयादिविभक्तिः ॥ १६८ ॥ पदानि ॥ सौ, पकाचः, तृतीयादिः, विभक्तिः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ साविति सप्तमीबहुवचनस्य सुशब्दस्य महणम् । तत्र सौ य एकाच् तस्मात्परा_. सृतीयादिर्विभक्तिः इशन्ताः भवति ॥

168. The case-affixes of the Instrumental and of the cases that follow it have the acute accent, if the stem in the Locative Plural is monosyllabic.

The word सो (locative of स) refers to the स of the Locative plural, निर्मा विकास कार्या, विकित्त कार्यों, विकास कार्या, विकास कार्या कार्य कार्या कार्य कार्या कार्या कार्या कार्या कार्या कार्या कार्या कार्या कार्य कार्या कार्या कार्या कार्या कार्या कार्या कार्या कार्या कार्य कार्या कार्य कार्य

अन्तोदात्तादुत्तरपदादन्यतरस्यामनित्यसमासं ॥ १६९ ॥ पदानि ॥ अन्तोदात्तात्त. उत्तरपदात्, अन्यतरस्याम, अनित्यसमासं ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ एकाच इति वर्तते. तृतीयाादर्विभक्तिस्ति च । नित्यशब्दः स्वर्यते । नेनः नित्याधिकास्विहितः स मासः पर्युदस्यते । नित्यसमासादत्यत्रानित्यसमासे यदुत्तस्पदमन्तोदात्तमेकाचः तस्मात्पराहतीयादिर्विभक्तिस्यः तरस्यापुदात्ता भवति ॥

169. The same case endings may optionally have the acute accent, if the monosyllabic word stands at the end of a compound, and has acute accent on the final, when the compound can be easily unloosened.

The phrases "एकाच." and तृतीयादिर्विभक्तिः are understood here also. The nitya or invariable compounds are excluded by this rule. Thus प्रमुदाचा or प्रमुदाचां, प्रमुदाचां or प्रमुदाचां or वाचं ; प्रमुदाचः or वाचं ॥ So also प्रमुद्धेचा or स्वचं &c. According to VI. 1. 223, the compounds have acute accent on the final: that rule applies in the alternative when the case-affixes are not acute and gives us

the alternative forms. Why do we say 'is acutely accented on the final'? Observe भेराचा, सुराचा। These are Tatpurusha compounds and by VI. 2. 2. the first term of the compound retains its original accent. Why have we used the word 'standing at the end of a compound' when the word निरासमासे Indicated that the compound was meant? Had we not used the word समर्पता, the aphorism would have stood as, अन्तिशाचार्य्यापित्यसमासे 'In a loose-compound having acute on the final, the above affixes are acute, if the compound consists of a monosyllable'. The word एकाचः will thus qualify the compound and not the second member of the compound, which is intended. And thus the rule will apply to इतिके (शुन कर्क) Ins. श्रीजी, श्रीजी &c, and not to compounds having more than one syllable. Why do we say 'in loose compounds'? Observe आग्निचिता, मोमसुता॥ These words form invariable (nitya) compounds by II. 2. 19, and by VI. 2. 139, the second member retains its original accent, which makes चि udâtta.

ँ अञ्चेश्करन्दस्यसर्वनामस्थानम् ॥ १७० ॥ पदानि ॥ अञ्चेः, छन्दसि, असर्वेनाम-स्थानम् ॥

बुत्तिः ॥ अञ्चः परा ऽसर्वनामस्थानविभक्तिरुवात्ता भवात छन्दसि विषये ॥

170. In the Chhandas, the case-endings other than the sarvanâmasthâna, get the acute accent when coming after अश्चि॥

In the Vedas, a stem ending in the word अडच, has the acute not only on the affixes previously mentioned, but on the accusative plural affix also. Thus रूजा वृधीची अस्यिमः (Rig I. 84. 13). Here the word वृधीच् had accent on भी by VI. 1. 222, but by the present sûtra, the accent falls on the case-affix अस्॥ Though the anuvritti of "Instrumentals and the rest" was understood here, the word asarvanâmasthâna has been used here to include the ending शस् also. As मुनाचा बाहुन प्रतिभङ्ध्येषाम्॥

ऊडिदम्पदाद्यव्युच्चेद्युभ्यः ॥ १७१ ॥ पदानि ॥ ऊठ्, इदम, पदादि, अप्, पुम, रै, युभ्यः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ **कर् इरम् परारि अ**प् पुन् रै दिव् इत्येतेभ्यो ऽसर्वनामस्थानविभक्तिरुदात्ता भवति ॥

171. The same (asarvanâmasthâna) case-endings have the acute accent, when the stem ends in बाह, also after दम, after पद् &c (upto निश् VI. 1. 63), after अप, पुंस, रे and दिव्॥

The ऊड् is the substitute of the वा of बाह (VI. 4. 132) and not the ऊड् taught in VI. 4. 19 &c). Thus प्रडोहा, प्रडोहा, but not in अक्षयुवा (Ins. sing of अक्षयुः derived by ऊड् substitution of व in अक्षादिव् VI. 4. 19 &c). इतम्—आभ्याम्, एनिः The anuvritti of "अन्तोदासात्" is unsderstood here, therefore, when the word

ब्रम् is not end-acute, this rule will not apply. When, therefore, there is anvådesa under II. 4. 32, the final being anudåtta, this rule does not apply, as अयो आंश्वें मिपुणमधीत ॥ The पदादि words are पद, इत् &c upto निश् in VI. 1. 63. Thus निप्रैश्वें प्रें कहे, या द तो धाराति, अपै: पदयः, अदिं:, अद्भ्यें:, पुंसें:, पुर्म्योम्, पुर्म्यें:, पुंसों, पुंसें, रावें: पदय, पश्चीम्, अर्म्याम्, पुर्म्यें:, पुंसों, पुंसें, रावें: पदय, पश्चीम्, प्रम्याम्, पुर्म्यें:, पुंसों, पुंसें, रावें: पदय, पश्चीम्, प्रम्योम्, पुर्म्यें:, पुंसों, पुंसें, रावें: पदय, पश्चीम्, अर्म्याम्, पुर्म्यें:, पुंसों, पुंसें, रावें: पदय, पश्चीम्, प्रम्यें:, पुंसें, पुंसें, पुंसें, पुंसें, रावें: पदय, पश्चीम्, प्रम्यें: पद्यें: पदय, पश्चीम्, प्रम्यें:, पुंसें:, पुर्में:, पुंसें, पुर्सें, पुर्सें,

अष्टतो दीर्घात् ॥ १७२ ॥ पदानि ॥ अष्टनः, दीर्घात् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अष्टनां श्रेषांन्तादसर्वनामस्यानविभक्तिहृहात्ता भवति ॥

172. The asarvanâmasthâna case-endings after अध्य 'eight', have acute accent, when it gets the form अधा।

The word neg has two forms in the acc, pl. and the other cases that follow it, namely अद्या and अह ॥ The affixes of acc. pl. &c are udatta after the long form अदा and not after अद ॥ Thus अब्द्रामिं: opposed to अहेभिः, अद्युग्धः con. अष्टेंग्बः, अष्टासुँ con. अष्टेस् ॥ The word अर्टेन् has acute on the last syllable, as it belongs to the class of चनादि words (Phit I. 21); and by VI. 1. 180 the accent would have been on the penultimate syllable. This rule debars it. The use of वीर्यान indicates that the word সহন্ has two forms, and the substitution of long স taught in VII. 2. 84, thus becomes optional, because of this indication. Otherwise the employment of the word वीयांन् would be useless, for by VII. 2. 84 which is couched in general terms, भारत् would always end in a long vowel. There is another use of the word दीर्घात्, namely, it makes the word अष्टात् with long आ (VII. 2. 84) to get also the designation of षर् ॥ For if अशन् was not to be called a बर, like अष्टन, then there would be scope to the present sûtra in the case of अष्टत् while it would be debarred in the case of wer without long an, by the subsequent rule VI. 1. 180 which applies to षर word, and hence the employment of the word दीचान् would become useless.

शतुरनुमो नद्यजादी ॥ १७३ ॥ पदानि ॥ शतुः, अनुमः, नदी, अजादी ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ अन्तेशासिति वर्त्तते । अतुम् यः शतृपत्ययस्त ग्न्ताश्चाशसारा नदी अभाविविभाक्तिसर्वनाः
वस्थानमुद्रात्ता भवति ॥

वात्तिकम् ॥ बृहन्महतिरुपसंख्यानम् ॥

173. After an oxytone Participle in sta the feminine suffix \$,(nadi) and the case endings beginning with vowels

(with the exception of strong cases) have acute accent, when the participial affix has not the augment \overline{a} (i. e. is not \overline{a} .

The word अन्ताशचात् 'after an oxytoned word' is understood here. Thus तुर्ती, जुब्ती, जुनती, पुनती, पुनती,

Why do we say "not having the augment तुम्?" Observe तुक्सी, उर्दे-नी ॥ Here also by VI. I. 186, after the root तुद् which has an indicatory मा, in the Dhatupatha, being written तुद, the sarvadhatuka affix चन् (आन्) is anudatta. This anudatta आन्, coalescing with the udatta आ of तुद (VI. I. 162), becomes udatta (VIII. 2. 5); and Rule VIII. 2. I not being held applicable here, the Participle gets the accent, and not the feminine affix. Why do we say "a मनी (feminine in है) word and before vowel-endings?' Observe तुद्द-याम, तुर्द-देशनी, देशनी ॥ Here the accent is on the first syllable by VI. I. 189.

Vârt:—The words बृहती and महती should also be included: as बृहती महती, बृहती, महती ॥

उदास्तयणे हरुपूर्वात् ॥ १७४ ॥ पदानि ॥ उदात्त, यणः, हल्, पूर्वात् ॥ कृतिः ॥ उदासस्याने या यण् रुल्पृर्वस्तस्यात्परा नदी अजादियां ऽसर्वनामस्थानिभन्तिरुहात्ता भवति ॥ वार्तिक्रम् ॥ नकारमङ्गं च कर्त्तव्यम् ॥

174. The same endings have the acute accent, when for the acutely accented final vowel of the stem, a semi-vowel is substituted, and which is preceded by a consonant.

Thus कुर्न + ई = कुर्ची ; कुर्चा, हुर्ची, प्रमुद्धिची, प्रमुद्धिची। प्रसुद्धिची। प्रसुद्धिची। All these are मृष् ending words and have consequently acute accent on the final (VI. I. 163). Why 'actualy accented final vowel is replaced &c'? Observe केंबी, केंबी, हेंची, हेंची, formed by नृत् having acute on the first syllable. Why do we say 'preceded by a consonant'? Observe बहुतिनुर्जे — बहुतिनुर्वे महास्वाधिक्या (VIII. 2. 4) बहुनि तितकानि अस्या इति बहुत्रीहिः ॥ This compound with बहु gets udâtta on the final by VI. 2. 175. In making the Instrumental singular of बहुतितह, the इ is replaced by ब, but as this ब is preceded by a vowel, the affix gets the svarita accent.

Vart:—The rule applies when the stem ends in न though not in a semi-vowel, as वाक्पकी , चित्रवी ॥

नोक् धात्वोः ॥ १७५ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, ऊङ्, धात्वोः ॥ इतिः ॥ कङो धातोश व उदासवण् इत्पूर्वस्तसात्यरा ऽजाग्रस्वनामस्थानविभक्तिनींदात्ता भवति ॥

nine affix **s** (IV. 1. 66), or the final of a root.

After the semi-vowel substitutes of the udatta π (IV. 1.66) or of the udatta final vowels of the root, when preceded by a consonant, the weak case-

endings beginning with a vowel do not take the acute accent. Thus क्याक्ट्री, क्याक्ट्री, भीरवन्त्री, भीर बन्दे from भीरवन्त्री, which has acute accent on क, because के प्रांड udatta (III. 1. 3), and the ekadesa of it, when it combines with the preceding vowel is also udatta (VIII. 2. 5). The व substituted for क before the ending en, is a semi-vowel substitute of an udatta (उत्ताचयण्) the affix after it would have become udatta by the last sûtra, but not being so, the general rule VIII. 2. 4 applies and makes it svarita. Let us take an example of a semi-vowel substitute of the vowel of a root (धातु-यण्):— सकत्त्री, सकत्त्री; सक्त्री from सकत्त्री, सक्ति formed by क्रिय् affix, the second member of the compound retaining its original accent, namely, the oxytone, the semi-vowel being substituted by VI, 4. 83 before the vowel case-endings.

हस्यनुङ्भ्यां मतुष् ॥ १७६ ॥ पदानि ॥ हस्य, नुडभ्याम्, मतुष् ॥ इतिः ॥ भन्तोक्षत्तादियेव । ह्रस्यान्तादन्तोदात्तान्तृदश्वपरामतुद् उदात्तो भवति ॥ द्वाचिकम् ॥ रेशब्दाच मतुष उदात्त्रत्वं वक्तव्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ वश्व प्रतिषेषो वक्तव्यः ॥

176. The otherwise unaccented मृत (ब्रुत्) takes the acute accent, when an oxytoned stem ends in a light vowel, or the affix has before it the augment न (VIII. 2. 16).

The word अन्तिज्ञानात् is understood here also. Thus अग्निमीन, नायुमीन, कर्नुमीन, हर्न्मीन ॥ So also when मतुष् takes नृद्, as अक्षुप्रेनेता, धीर्ष्यप्रेनेता ॥ Here by VII. 1. 76, the word आक्षि takes अनड and becomes अक्षन, then is added मुद्र by VIII. 2. 16, and we have अक्षन म मतुष् ॥ The preceding म is elided. When the stem is not oxytone (antodatta) this rule does not apply: as वैद्यमान् ॥ The word वैद्य has acute on the first syllable, as it is formed from वस् with the affix उ (Un I. 10) which is नित् (Un I. 9) so the मतुष् retains its anudatta here. So also in the case of महस्त्रान्, the affix does not become acute, though the word महेन् has acute on the final as the intervening न makes the उ of ह heavy when the affix is added: the general maxim स्वर्रावधा स्वंजनमंत्रियमानवन् does not apply here, because the very fact that म is only taken as an exception, shows this.

Vart:—The affix मनुष् becomes acute after the heavy vowel of रे: वर्ष भारेचीय = रविरस्यास्ति ॥ There is vocalisation of य of रिय, as र इ व then substitution of one, as र इ, then guna, रे॥

Vart:—The prohibition should be stated after चि: as विवसीर्याज्यातुः

नामन्यतरस्याम् ॥ १७७ ॥ पदानि ॥ नाम्, अन्यत्तरस्याम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इस्वप्रहणमतुवर्त्तते मतुब्धहणं च । तेन मतुषा इस्वो विशेष्यते । मतुषि यो इस्वस्तदन्तावनीतः सावन्यतरस्यां नाम् उदात्तो भवति ॥

177. After an oxytoned stem which ends in a light vowel, the genitive ending नाम has optionally the acute accept.

Thus अध्यानिम् or अग्रीमाम्, वायुनीम or वार्युनाम्, कर्तृणीम् or कर्तृणाम् (see VII. 1.54). It might be objected, that नाम् is not preceded by a short vowel, as is shown in the above examples, then how can the anuvritti of ह्रस्व 'short or light vowel' be read into this sûtra? The reply is that the anuvritti of मतुष् should also be read into this sûtra, the meaning being "a stem which has a light vowel when followed by मतुष्, will cause the नाम acute, though the light vowel may become heavy before this ending, in its present form". Otherwise, this rule will apply to forms like तिस्णीम्, चनव्णाम् having light vowels before नाम् and not to the forms above given. Why do we read नाम् with the तुद् augment (VII. 1.54) and not आम्? The rule will not apply to धन्ताम् शक्तव्याम् which get the acute on the final by VI. 1.174. Why do we say 'after a stem ending in a light vowel'? Observe कुमार्राणाम् (the word कुमारे is end-acute by Un III. 138 and so is कुमारी' by VI. 1.161). Why do we say after an oxytoned word? Observe बेपूणाम्, वैसूनाम् the words चपु and वसु have acute on the first syllable.

ङ्याश्चन्दिस बहुलम् ॥ १७८ ॥ पदानि ॥ ङचाः, छन्दिस, बहुलेम्]॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इत्यनाच्छन्तर्स विषये नाषुत्रान्ते भवति बहुलम् ॥

178. In the Chhandas, the ending नाम् has diversely the acute accent after the feminine affix है।

Thus देवसंनानाम् अभिभञ्जनीनाम्, बह्वीनाम् पिता॥ Sometimes it does not take place, as नदीनाम् पारे; जयन्तीनाम् महतः॥

पट्त्रिचतुर्श्यो हलादिः ॥ १७९ ॥ पदानि ॥ घट्, त्रि, चतुर्श्यः, हलादिः ॥ कृतिः ॥ अन्तेताचारित्येतित्रवृत्तम्। षट्तंत्रकंश्यस्ति चतुर् इत्यताश्यां च परा इलाहिर्विभक्तिरुताचा भवति॥

179. The case-endings beginning with a consonant, have the acute accent after the Numerals called षट् (I. 1. 24), as well as after त्रि and चतुर ॥

The anuvritti of भन्तांशत्ताद ceases, for the present rule applies even to words like पैयन् and नैयन् which are acute on the initial by Phit II. 5. Thus पर्णीम्, पङ्गिः, प्रानीम्, सप्तानीम्, विभिः, विभ्यः, प्राणीम्, पत्रुणाम् (See VII. 1. 55). Why do we say 'before case-affixes beginning with consonants'? Observe वैतकः पह्य (VI. 1. 167 and VII. 2. 99).

शल्युपोस्तमम् ॥ १८० ॥ पदानि ॥ श्रलि, उपोत्तमम् ॥

ृष्तिः ॥ षट्विचतुश्वों वा झलादिर्विभक्तिस्तदन्ते पदे यदुपोत्तमसुदात्तं भवति । त्रिप्रभृतीनामन्त्यसुत्तमं तत्त-भीषे च वत्तदुपोत्तमम् ॥

180. The above numerals, when taking a case-affix beginning with a π or π , get the acute accent on the penultimate syllable, when the said numerals assume a form consisting of three or more syllables.

The numerals षर्, वि and चतुर when ending in a case-affix beginning with a सन् consonant, form a full word (पर), in such a word the penultimate syllable gets the acute accent. The very word penultimate shows that the quantum must be of three syllables at least. Thus पंचींतः, समेतिः, निसानः, चतुर्तिः ॥ Why do we say 'beginning with भ् and स्'? Observe, पंचानाम्, सम्बनाम् ॥ Why do we say 'the penultimate syllable'? Observe पड़िनिंः, पड़िन्येः ॥

विभाषा भाषायाय् ॥ १८१ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, भाषःयाम् ॥ कृतिः ॥ षट्किचतुभ्यों या झनादिर्विभक्तिस्तदन्त पदं उपात्तमपुदात्तं भवति विभाषा भाषायां विषये ॥

181. In the Secular language this is optional.

The सम्प्राह case-affixes coming after the above numerals षर, त्रि and पत्र may make the words so formed take the acute on the penultimate optionally, in the spoken ordinary language. Thus पंचीनः or पंचार्तः॥ In the alternative VI. I. 179 applies. So also सप्रभिः or सप्राप्तैः। तिस्भिः or तिस्भिः॥

न गोइवन्त्साववर्णराडङ्कुङकृद्भयः ॥ १८२ ॥ पदानि ॥ न गो,इवन्,सौ अवर्ण, राद्, अङ्, फुङ्, कृद्भ्यः ॥

श्रिः॥ गो द्वन साववर्ण सी प्रथमेकवणने यहवर्णान्तं राष्ट्र अङ कुद इत्य स्थितेभ्यो यहुक्तं सत्र भवति॥
182. The foregoing rules from VI. 1. 168 downwards have no applicability after गो, and श्वन and words ending in them; nor after a stem which before the case ending of the Nominative singular has अ or आ, nor after । रज्, or after a stem ending in अडच्, nor as well as after कुडच् and इत्॥

Thus गैंवा, गेंब, गांभ्याम् ॥ Here by VI. 1. 168, the case-endings would have got otherwise the accent, which is however prohibited. So also मुर्गेना, सुर्गेचे and सुर्गु-याम् ॥ Here VI. 1. 169 is prohibited. So also श्रुना, श्रुने, श्रुनेयाम्, परमञ्जना, परमञ्जन and परमध्येभ्याम् ॥ The word साववर्णः (सी भवर्णः) means 'what has भ or का before सु (ist. sing.)" Thus बैंग्यु:, केतंग्यु:, केतंग्यु: ॥ राज्: - रीजा, रीजे, परमरीजा ॥ (The word राज is formed by किंद् affix): अड़ = अडच + किंद् ; the prohibition applies to that form of this word wherein the nasal is not elided (VI. 4. 30). Thus माञ्चा प्राकृश्वाम ॥ Where the nasal is elided, there the case-ending must take the accent; as मार्ची, प्रांचे प्राम्यीम् ॥ कुड़ is also a किन् formed word. Thus कुडचा, कुडचा, कुडचे, परमर्केडचा ॥ हुन is derived from क 'to do' or from कृत 'to cut' by क्विप; as कृता कृत and परमकृता। Why has the word अन been especially mentioned in this sûtra, when the rule would have applied to it even without such enumeration, because in the Nominative Singular this word assumes the form भा and consequently it is साववणी? The inclusion of अन् indicates that the elision of न should not be considered asiddha for the purposes of this rule. Therefore, the present rule will not apply to words like न and पितृ which in Nom. Sing. end in आ, as ना and पित्र after the elision of ब of भनड़ (VII. 3.94). Thus the Locative Singular of नृwill be निर by VI. 1. 168, this prohilition not applying, and the affix मतुष् will get udatta after पिता by VI. 1. 176 as पितृमीन् ॥ But rule VI. 1. 176 will be debarred by the present in the case of वृक्षेवान् because वृक्ष is a साववणं॥

विषो सज् ॥ १८३ ॥ पदानि ॥ दियः, सज् ॥
विसः ॥ दिवः परा सलादिविभक्तिनीतामा भवति ॥

183. After दिव् a case-ending beginning with भ

Thus कुँग्वाम्, कुँगिः ॥ This debars VI. 1. 168, 171. Why do we say beginning with a सन् consonant'? Observe दिशों, दिशें ॥

184. After र, a case ending beginning with भ or स is optionally unaccented.

Thus नैंभिः or नींभैंः, नैंभ्यः, नृभ्यैंः, नैंभ्याम्, नृभ्यौम्, नैंपु, नर्षैं ॥ But not so कीं, के ॥ तित्स्विरितम् ॥ १८५ ॥ पदानि ॥ तित्स, स्विरितम् , ॥ शृक्षिः ॥ तिस्विरितं भवति ॥

185. An affix having an indicatory **\(\pi\)**, is svarita i. e. has circumflex accent.

Thus चिक्रीर्ध्यम्, जिल्लीर्थ्यम्, formed by यत् (III. 1. 97). कार्धम्, हार्थम् with ज्यत् (III. 1. 124). This is an exception to III. 1. 3 which makes all affixes ådyudåtta. For exception to this rule see VI. 1. 213 &c.

तास्यनुदात्तेन् िद्दुपदेशाल्लसार्वधातुकमनुदात्तमह्न्विङोः ॥ १८६ ॥ पदानि ॥ तासि, अनुदात्तेन्, ङिद्, अदुपदेशात्, ल, सार्वधातुकम, अनुदात्तम, अ-ब्रु, इङो, ॥ कृतिः ॥ तासेरनुदात्तेनोङिनो ऽकारान्नोपदेशाध शब्दात्परं लसार्वधातुकमनुदानं च भवति हुङ् इङ् इस्वनार्था एरं वर्जावला ॥

186. The Personal-endings and their substitutes (III. 2. 124-126) are, when they are sârvadhâtuka (III. 4. 113 &c), unaccented, after the characteristic of the Periphrastic future (नासि), after a root which in the Dhâtupâtha has an unaccented vowel or a इ (with the exception of इ and इ) as indicatory letter, as well as after what has a final win the Grammatical system of Instruction (upadesa).

Thus तासि:—कर्ना, कर्नारी, कर्नारी, कर्नारा, this debars the affix accent (III. 1. 3). Anudáttet:—as, आस्—औरते, वस्—वैस्ते॥ ङित्:—पूङ् = सूँते, श्रीङ्—श्रेते॥ अन् उप-रेश::—as तुँदतः, वैदतः, पैचतः, पैचतः॥ A root taking श्रेप् (अ) is considered as taught (upadesa) as if ending with an eq, as the indicatory letters et and et are disregarded on the maxim अनुवश्यस्वानैकास्तिकत्वं (- अनवववत्त्वं)॥ Thus वृष्यानः क्षेत्रमानः ॥ The augment मुक is added by भाने मुक् VII. 2. 82 which may be ex. plained in two ways; first, the augment me is added to the final er of the base (ahga) when भाम (भानम् &c) follows; or secondly, the the augment मक is added to the base (anga) which ends in খা, when আৰ follows. In the first case ৰক্ becomes part and parcel of sq and will be taken and included by the enunciation of भ, and therefore अदुपदेश will mean and include an भ having such सक on the maxim यदागमास्त हुणीभूतास्तद् पहणेन गृह्यन्ते "That to which an augment is added denotes, because the augment forms part of it, not merely itself, but it denotes also whatever results from its combination with that augment". Therefore मुक्त will not prevent the verb becoming भदुपदेश ॥ But if secondly मक he taken as part of the base which ends in अ, then the समार्वधात्क does not follow an अद्वपरेश, because म intervenes. But we get rid of this difficulty by considering मुन्द augment as Bahiranga and therefore asiddha, when the Antaranga operation of accent is to be performed. The augment মুক্ত (মৃ) in the last two examples consequently does not prevent the application of the rule. Though the affix शानच has an indicatory च, yet चित् accent (VI. 1. 163) is debarred by this rule, as it is subsequent.

Why do we say after तासि &c. Observe चित्रतें: चिन्हानेंं। The vi-karaṇa कृत is डिन्त् (I. 2. 4) with regard to operations affecting the prior term, and not those which affect the subsequent. Therefore though कृत is considered as ढिन्त् for the purposes of preventing the guṇa of the prior term चि, it will not be considered so for the purposes of subsequent accent. Or the word ढिन्त् in this sûtra may be taken as equal to डिन्द्रपंदेश and not the आतिवृद्धिक डिन्त् like इत्। Why do we use the word upadeśa? So that the rule may apply to पैचार, प्रचानः, but not to इतः, इपः the dual of इन् which ends in च्नां upadesa. though before तस and यस it has assumed the form इ॥ Therefore हृतें: हुपेः॥ Why do we use the word ह (Personal endings)? Observe कृतीह पैवमाना formed by शानन् added to पू (III.2.128), which not being a substitute of हर्, is not a personal ending like शानच् ॥ Why do we use the word Sârvadhâtuka? Observe शिवर्षे, शिव्योते शिक्ति ॥ Why do we say with the exception of हन् इ and इक् ? Observe हत् तें, या अभीते॥

आदिः सिचो ऽन्यतरस्याम् ॥ १८७ ॥ पदानि ॥ आदिः, सिचः, अन्यतरस्याम्, वृत्तिः ॥ दशत्त इति वर्त्तते । सिञ्चन्तस्यान्यसरस्यामादिरुदात्तो भवति ॥ वार्त्तिश्रम् ॥ सिच आगुरात्तत्वे ऽनिरः पितः पक्षे उदात्तत्वं वन्तव्यम् ॥

187. In सिर्च Aorist, the first syllable may optionally have the acute accent.

The word उदात्त is understood here. Thus मा हि कींटांम, मा हि कार्टोंम, म हि लैविटाम or मा हि लाविटाम्। In the last example the accent is on पि; and the reason why बा and दि are used in these illustrations, has already been explained in VI. 1. 161. The indicatory ए of सिन्न shows that by VI. 1. 163 the acute will be on the otherwise unaccented augment ए, when it takes this augment. The सिन् being a बलादि affix will take the augment र (VII. 2. 35), and it is a general rule that augments are unaccented; so in the above the दि would have been unaccented, and the accent would have been on the final, but for the indicatory ए of सिन्, which otherwise would find no scope. Thus दि gets acute.

Vart:—An affix having an indicatory ए (चिन्) when coming after an Aorist formed by सिच् without the augment इट् (अनिट् सिच्) is in one alternative udâtta (in the other, it is non-acute). This vartika restricts the scope of the sûtra with regard to चिन् affixes. Thus we get the following two forms, which otherwise would have one form only by dhâtu-accent, namely, acute on the first, for चिन् is anudâtta. Thus माहि कार्चम् or माहि कार्चम् ॥ But when it takes the इट् augment, there are two forms (1st.) माहि लेविषम् as a निङ्न्त, (2nd.) माहि लाविषम् accent on चि (VI. 1. 163). but never माहि लाविषम् ॥ When however the augment मांड added, the accent falls on this augment (VI. 4. 71).

स्वपादिहिंसामच्यनिटि ॥ १८८ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्वपादि, हिंसाम, अचि, अनिटि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ स्रसार्वधातुकमहणं यरतुर्वते तदच्यनिटीति सम्बन्धादिह सप्तम्यन्तं भवति स्वपादीनां हिंसेभाजा-हावनिटि स्सार्वधातुके परतो ऽन्यतरस्यामादिरुहात्तो भवति ॥

188. The acute accent is optionally on the first syllable when a Personal-ending, being a Sârvadhâtuka tense affix beginning with a vowel, provided that the vowel is not the augment द्व, follows after द्वप &c, or after दिस् ॥

The phrase लसार्वधांतुको in the locative case is understood here. Thus स्वरंगित or स्वरंगित, श्वेसिन्स or श्वेसिन्स, हिंसिन्स or हिंसिन्स ॥ The accent on the middle falls by the accent of the affix III. I. 3. Why do we say 'before an affix beginning with a vowel'? Observe स्वर्धात, हिंस्बात्॥ Why do we say 'not taking the augment इद?' Observe स्वर्धित and श्वसित ॥ This rule applies to those vowel-beginning affixes which are हिन्द; it does not apply to स्वरानि, हिनैसानि॥

अभ्यस्तानामादिः ॥ १८९ ॥ पदानि ॥ अभ्यस्तानाम, आदिः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अभ्यस्तानामजादावनिटि लसार्वथातुकं परत आहिरुहान्तो भवति ॥

189. The acute accent falls on the first syllable of the reduplicate verbs when followed by an affix beginning with a vowel (the vowel being not) and being a sârvadhâtuka personal ending.

Thus ईंदति, देंबतु, देंधति, देंधतु, जैसति, जैसतुः, जाँमति, जाँमतुः ॥ Before consonant ffixes: द्यात् ॥ Before सेद् affixes: जासितः ॥ Though the word आदि was

understood here from the last aphorism, the repetition is for the sake of making this an *invariable* rule and not an *optional* rule as those in the foregoing.

अनुदात्ते च ॥ १९०॥ पदानि ॥ अनुदात्ते, च, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भविद्यमानोदात्ते च लसार्वधातुके परता ऽभ्यस्तानामादिरदात्तो भवति ॥

190. Also when the unaccented endings of the three persons in the singular follow, the first syllable of the reduplicate has the acute.

The endings तिष् सिष् and निष् are anudâtta (III. 1. 4). This sûtra applies to those personal endings which do not begin with a vowel. Thus देशात, जैहाति, देशाति, जिहीते, मिनीते॥ The word अनुशन is to be construed here as a Bahuvrîhi i. e. an affix in which there is no udâtta vowel, so that the rule may apply when a portion of the affix is elided or a semivowel is substituted: as मा दि सा दैशात्, and देशात्वज्ञ ॥

सर्वस्य सुपि ॥ १९१ ॥ पदानि ॥ सर्वस्य, सुपि ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ सर्वशब्दस्य सुपि परत भाहिरुहात्तां भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ सर्वस्यरो ऽनकच्कस्यति वक्तव्यम् ॥

191. The acute is on the first syllable of सर्व when the case-endings follow.

Thus सर्व: सैर्व। Why do we say when the case-endings follow? Observe सर्वेनर: सर्वेतन: the acute is on वं। The word सर्व has acute on the final, as it is so taught in the Uṇâdi list by निपानन्। It thus being anudâttâdi takes the affix अग्न and forms सार्वः (सर्वस्य विकारः) This rule applies even when the case affix is elided in spite of the prohibition of न लुमनाङ्गस्य (I. 1. 63): as सेवंस्तानः।

Vârt:—The rule does not apply when the affix अकच् is put in: as सर्वेक: ।। Here the accent is on the final by चित् accent (VI. 1. 163).

भीहिभिहुमद्जनधनदरिद्राजागरां प्रत्ययात्पूर्वं पिति ॥ १९२ ॥ पदानि ॥ भी, ही, भृ, हुं, मद, जन, धन, दरिद्रा, जागराम, प्रत्ययात, पूर्वम, पिति ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भी ही भ हु मद जन धन वरिद्रा जागृ इत्येनेषामभ्यस्तानां लसार्वधातुके पिति प्रत्ययासूर्वधुश्रात्तं भवति ॥

192. In भी, ही, भृ, हु, मद, जन, धन, दरिद्वा, and जाए, in their reduplicates, the acute accent is, before the sâr-vadhâtuka unaccented endings of the three persons in singular, (पित्), on the syllable which precedes the affix.

This debars the accent on the beginning. Thus बिभैंति, जिहै ति, बिभैंति, जिहैति, बिभैंति, जिहैति, बिभैंति, जिहैति, बिभैंति, जिहैति, समैनु नः परिज्ञा ॥ Here the root मह has diversely taken in the Chhandas the vikarana कु, though it belongs to Divâdi class. जाजैनत्, इन्ह्रम् ॥ The verb is here तर् or the Vedic Subjunctive, so also is the next example. इथनत् from अन धान्ये

the **ए** of ति being elided by III. 4. 97, and the augment भर् being added by III. 4. 94 रुपेनत्, रिहिंगित, जार्गीत् ॥ In the case of other verbs we have रैशित ॥ Before affixes which have not the indicatory ए (i. e. all endings other than the three singular endings), the accent will be on the first syllable: as रिहित ॥

लिति ॥ १९३ ॥ पदानि ॥ लिति ॥ _{वृत्तः ॥ लिति} प्रस्थयासूर्वमुतात्तं भवति ।

193. The acute accent falls on the syllable immediately preceding the affix that has an indicatory ₹ ||

Thus चित्रीर्षकः, जिहीर्षकः with the affix ण्वुल् (III. 1. 133), भौरिक्वियम् and ऐपुकारिभैक्तम् with the affixes विधन् and भक्तन् (IV. 2. 54) accent on the कि and रि॥

आदिर्णमुख्यन्यतरस्याम् ॥ १९४ ॥ पदानि ॥ आदिः, णमुलि, अन्यतरस्याम् ॥ वृत्तिः। णमुलि परता ऽन्यतरस्यामादिरुवाचो भवात ।

194. The first syllable may be optionally acute when the absolutive affix णमुल follows.

Thus लें नूयम or लोर्न्ट्रेयम् ॥ In the reduplicate form लोन्, the second part ह is unaccented by VIII. 1. 3. The present sutra makes लो accented. When लो is not accented, लू will get the accent by लित् accent. This rule is confined to polysyllabic Absolutives, namely to reduplicated Absolutives (VIII. 1. 4).

अचः फर्तृयकि ॥ १९५ ॥ पदानि ॥ अचः, फर्तृ-यकि ॥ वृत्तिः। उपदेशकृति वर्त्तते । भजन्ता ये उपदेशे धातवस्तेषां कर्तृयकि अन्यतस्स्यामाहिरुवाचो भवति ।

195. The roots which are exhibited in Dhâtu-pâțha with a final vowel, may optionally have the acute on the first syllable, before the affixes of the Passive (यक्), when the sense of the verb is Reflexive.

The word उपदेश is understood here. Thus लूँयते or लूँयते केशारः स्वयमेष ॥ When the accent does not fall on the first syllable, it falls on \mathbf{z} (VI. 1. 186). This rule applies to \mathbf{s} \mathbf{z} , खन्, and सन् when they get the form जायते, सायते and खायते; the long \mathbf{s} (VI. 4. 43) substitute is considered as if these verbs were taught in the Dhâtupâtha with long \mathbf{s} \mathbf{l} I hus जायते or जायते स्वयमेव सायते or सायते स्वयमेव ; खायते or खायते स्वयमेव ॥ Why do we say 'when ending in a vowel'? Observe भिर्मेत स्वयमेव ॥ Why do we say 'when the sense is Reflexive (कृतृं)"? Observe भूगते केशारे देवदनेन ॥

थिल च सेटी उन्तो वा ॥ १९६ ॥ पदानि ॥ थिल, च,सेटि, इडन्तः, वा॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सेटि थिल इट वा उवासो भवाति भन्तो वा भादिर्वा ऽन्यतस्याम् ।

196. Before the ending \mathbf{v} of the Perfect, second person singular, when this ending takes the augment \mathbf{v} ; the acute accent falls either on the first syllable, or on this \mathbf{v} , or on the personal ending.

Thus खुलिय, जुलैविय, जुलैविय, जुलिवर्य, and जुलिवर्य. As यल has an indicatory ह, the syllable preceding the affix may have also the accent (VI. I. 193). Thus we get the four forms given above. In short, with ह्य termination, the accent may fall on any syllable. When the य is not सेंट्र, the accent falls on the root and we have one form only by लिट् accent (VI. I. 193):— वर्षीय ॥

अनित्यादिर्नित्यम् ॥ १९७॥ पदानि ॥ ज्ञिति, आदिः, नित्यम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भिति निते च नित्यमादिहरात्तो भवति ।

197. Whatever is derived with an affix having an indicatory or w, has the acute accent invariably on the first syllable.

Thus गौंग्ये with यस (IV. I. 105), वासुरेवक:, अर्जुनक: with युन् (IV. 3. 98). This is an exception to III. I. 3. When the affixes are, however, elided, the word loses this accent, i. e. the affix does not leave its mark behind, as it generally does by I. I. 62. Therefore गर्गा:, विद्याः, चडची: having lost प्रम, अस् and कन्, have lost their accent also.

आमन्त्रितस्य च ॥ १९८॥ पदानि ॥ आमन्त्रितस्य, च ॥ कृतिः ॥ भागन्त्रितस्यादिश्वात्तो भवति ।

198. .The first syllable of a Vocative gets the acute accent.

Thus ^ब देवरत्ता!, ^ब देवरत्ताः ॥ This debars the final accent ordained by VI. 2. 148. Though the affix may be elided by a लुमान word (लुक, लुए or e.g.), yet the effect of the affix remains behind in spite of I. 1. 63. As सार्पामण्डा! समा गच्छत! ॥

पथिमथोः सर्वनामस्थाने ॥ १९९ ॥ पदानि ॥ पथि, मथोः, सर्वनामस्थाने ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ पथिमथिश्वक्तावै।णादिकाविनियययान्ती प्रत्ययस्वरेणान्तीशक्ती नयोः सर्वनामस्थाने परत आरिः इश्तो भवति ।

199. The acute accent is on the first syllable of पाधित and मधिन when followed by a strong case-ending.

The words पियन and मियन are derived by the Unadi affix इनि, (IV. 12 and 13) and are oxytone by III. 1. 3. They become adjudanta before strong cases. Thus देन्याः, दैन्याना, पैन्यानः, मैन्याः, मैन्यानो, मैन्यानः ॥ Before other cases we have:—पर्यः पदव, मर्यः पदव॥ The accent is on the final by VI. 1. 162, there being elision of the udatta इम्॥ The rule I. 1. 62, about the remaining effect of the affix, does not apply here, As पर्यिभिद्यः, has acute on the final of the first

word, by retaining its original accent.

अन्तश्च तवै युगपत् ॥ २०० ॥ पदानि ॥ अन्तः, च, तवै, युगपत्, ॥ ।

200. The Infinitive in तवे has the acute on the first syllable and on the last syllable at one and the same time.

Thus कैतंब , हत्वे ॥ This is an exception to III. 1. 3 by which त of तवे ought to have got the accent, and it also countermands rule VI. 1. 158 by which there can be only a single acute in a single word.

क्षयो निवासे ॥ २०१ ॥ पदानि ॥ क्षयः, निवासे ॥ वित्तः ॥ क्षयशको निवासे ऽभिधये भागुरात्तो भवीत ।

2)1. The word आप has the acute on the first syllable in the sense of 'house, dwelling'.

Thus क्षेत्रे जागृहि प्रपद्यन् ॥ The word is formed by घ affix (III. 1. 118) and would have had accent on the affix (III. 1. 3). When not meaning a house we have: क्षारो वर्तने तस्यूनाम् ॥ The word is formed by अच् (III. 2. 31),

जयः करणम् ॥ २०२ ॥ पदानि ॥ जयः, करणम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ जयशस्यः करणमाची आग्रुशनो भवति ॥

202. The acute accent falls on the first syllable of जय, in the sense of 'whereby one attains victory'.

Thus जैयोऽभः, but otherwise जयो वर्तने ब्राह्मणानाम् ॥ The former जय is by प affix, (III. 1. 118) the second by भच् (III. 2. 31) ॥ .

वृषादीनां च ॥ २०३ ॥ पदानि ॥ वृषादीनाम्, च, ॥

203. The words **qu** &c have the acute on the first syllable.

Thus I. बूँख:, 2. जीन:, 3. प्रवेर:, 4. प्रेंग्ट:, 5. हैंग्र:, 6. तेंग्रः।। These are formed by अस् (III. I. 134). The word गय is from गै-गायते, irregularly it is treated as गे। 7. नयः, 8. तायः, 9. तयः, 10. चयः, 11. अमः, 12. वेदः, 13. सूः।, 14. वरः (formed by अस् numbers 8 to II are not in Kâsika). सूः is formed by क (III. I. 135) 15. मंशः, 16. गुहा (formed by अङ् III. 3. 104). 17. शमरणो संज्ञायां संमतो भावकर्मणोः :— शमः and रणः, 18. मन्तः (formed by अस् III. I. 134), 19. शान्तः formed by व्याः, 20. कामः, 21. यागः, both formed by प्रम्, 22. आरा, 23. पारा, 24. कारा, (all three formed by अङ् III. 3. 104), 25. वहः = गोचरादिग्र formed by पम् 26. कल्पः, 27. पारः formed by पम्, which may either take the accent indicated by the affix or by VI. 1. 159, 28. परः, 29. वृदः ॥ It is आकृतिगणः ॥ All words which are acutely accented on the first, should be considered as belouging to this class, if their accent cannot be accounted for by any other rule.

1 बृष:, 2. जनः, 3. जवर 4. महः 5. हयः, 6. गयः, 7. नयः, 8. ताय*, 9. तयः, 10. न्ययः*, 11. न्यम*:, 12. वेदः, 13. मूदः, 14. अंदाः, 15. गुहा, 16. दामरणी संज्ञायां संग्ती भावक्रमणाः, 17. मन्तः, 18. द्यान्तिः, 19. कामः, 20. यामः, 21. आरा, 22. धारा, 23. कारा, 24. वहः, 25. कल्पः, 26. पादः 27. पयः, 28. हवः, 29. आकृतिगणः।

संज्ञायामुपमानम् ॥ २०४ ॥ पदानि ॥ संज्ञायाम्, उपमानम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उपमानग्रद्धः संज्ञायामाग्रुवाचो भवति ॥

204. The acute accent falls on the first syllable of that word with which something is likened, provided that it is a name.

Thus चंडचा, वैधिका, खरकुटी, दौसी॥ All these are उपमान words used as names of the उपमेच (the thing compared). The affix कन् (V. 3, 96) is elided here by V. 3, 98. It might be asked when कन् is elided, its mark, namely causing the first syllable to be acute (VI. 1. 197), will remain behind by virtue of I. 1. 62, where is then the necessity of this sûtra. The formation of this sûtra indicates that the प्रस्थानक्षण rule is not of universal application in the rules relating to accent.

· When the word is not a Name, we have अग्निमीणवकः ॥ When it is not an upamana we have देववर्तः (VI. 2. 148).

निष्ठा च द्वचजनात् ॥ २०५॥ पदानि ॥ निष्ठा,च,द्वचच्, अनात् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ निष्ठान्तं च द्वच् संज्ञायां विषये आगृरानं भवति चराविराकारा न भवति ॥

205. A disyllabic Participle in $\overline{\tau}$ (Nishthâ), when a Name has the acute on the first syllable, but not if the first syllable has an $\overline{\tau}$!!

Thus ग्रेंप्र:, वुंद्र:, हैंत: ॥ This debars the affix accent (III. 1. 3). In non-participles we have वृद्धें:, अपिं: ॥ In polysyllabic Participles we have चित्तितें:, रिश्वा: ॥ In Participles having long आ in the first syllable, we have, आर्थे: ॥ When the Participle is not a Name we have, कृतेंम्, हर्तम् ॥

शुष्कभृष्टी ॥ २०६ ॥ पदानि ॥ शुष्क, भृष्टी ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ आदिरुशत्त इति वर्तते । शुष्क भृष्ट इत्येतावायुशत्ती भवतः ॥

206. Also गुष्क and धृष्ट have acute on the first syllable.

These are non-Names. Thus शुक्तः and पृष्टः ॥

आदिातः कर्ता ॥ २०७ ॥ पदानि ॥ आदिातः, कर्ता ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ आधितग्रद्धः कर्तृवाची भागुराचा भवति ॥

207. The word आश्चित meaning 'having eaten' has acute on the first syllable.

Thus आशितो देवदन्तः 'Devadatta, having eaten'. Here it is used as an active participle. The न्त is added to अश् preceded by आ, to form both Active and Passive Participles: which by VI. 2. 144 would have taken acute on the final. This debars that. In the Passive Participle we have आशितेम देवदनेन 'eaten by Devadatta'. आशितेमत्रम् 'the eaten food'. The former is भाव न्त, the second is कर्मणि न्त ॥

रिक्ते विभाषा ॥ २०८ ॥ पदानि ॥ रिक्ते, विभाषा ॥ विभाषा ॥ विभाषा ॥ विभाषा आदिस्त्राची भवति ॥

208. The word रिक may have optionally the acute on the first syllable.

Thus रि^रक्तः or रिक्तः ॥ This debars VI. 1. 204 and 205.

जुष्टार्पिते च छन्दासि ॥ २०९ ॥ पदानि ॥ जुष्टा, आर्पिते, च, छन्दसि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ जुष्ट भर्पित इत्येते शब्दरूपे छन्दसि विषयं विभाषा आधुराने भवतः ॥

209. In the Chhandas, the words जुर and आपत have optionally the acute on the first syllable.

Thus र्जुष्ट: or जुष्टे:; भौषित: or भाषितें: ॥ In the secular literature the accent is always on the last syllable (III. 1. 3).

नित्यं मन्त्रे ॥ २१० ॥ पदानि ॥ नित्यम्, मन्त्रे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ जुष्ट भर्षित इत्येते शब्दरूपे मन्त्रविषये नित्यमासुदात्तं भवतः ॥

21). In the Mantras, these words **जुए** and अपित have always the acute on the first syllable.

Thus जुँ ह देवानामैंपितं पितृणाम् ॥ Some say that this rule applies only to जुड and not to अपित ; in which option is allowed even in the Mantra : so that it has acute on the last in the Mantra even : e. g. तस्मिन्साकं त्रिशता न शंकवोपिता ॥

युष्मदस्मदोर्ङस्मि ॥ २११ ॥ पदानि ॥ युष्मद-अस्मदो:-, ङस्मि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ युष्मद्समदी महिक्परययानं ऽन्ताहानं तयोर्ङस्मि परत आहिरहाना भवात ॥

211. The acute accent is on the first syllable of युष्पद् and अस्मद in the Genitive Singular.

This applies when the forms are मम and तव, and not में and ते॥ Thus में स्वम, तैव स्वम्॥ The word युष्मद् and अस्मद् are derived from युष and अस by adding the affix माईक् (Un I. 139) युष्मद् + इस् = युष्मद् + अश् (VII. 1. 27) = तव भर्भ अश् (VI. 2. 96) = तवें + अश् (VII. 2. 90) = तव (VI. 1. 97). Here by VIII. 2. 5, व would have been udâtta, the present sûtra makes त udâtta. So also with मम॥

ङपि च ॥ २१२ ॥ पदानि ॥ ङपि, च ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ युष्मदस्महोरिति वर्तते, आदिरुदान इति च । इत्येतरिमध परतो युष्मदस्महोरादिरुहात्तो भवति ॥

212. The acute accent is on the first syllable of अपनद and अस्मद in the Dative Singular.

Thus तुंध्यम् and महाम्, the forms त and म are not governed by this rule. The making of two separate sûtras is for the sake of preventing the application of व्यासंख्य rule (I. 3. 10). Had the sûtra been युव्यस्था किंद्रसाः, then yushmad in the Dative, and asmad in the Genitive alone would have taken this accent.

यतोऽनावः ॥ २१३ ॥ पदानि ॥ यतः, अनावः॥ वृत्तिः । निष्ठा च द्याजनादित्वतो द्याज्यवृत्रर्कते । यत्यत्वयान्तस्य द्याच आदिरुवात्तो भवति न चेत्रौ-वृद्धारुत्वरो भवति ।

213. Whatever is formed by the affix यत, has, if it is a disyllabic word, the acute on the first syllable, with the exception of नाज्य: from नौ॥

The word द्वाच् is understood here from VI. 1. 205. Thus चेंग्रम्, जेंग्रम् (III. 1. 97); कैंग्ड्यम्, धांड्यम् (V. 1. 6). This rule debars the Svarita accent required by तित् (VI. 1. 185) ॥ But नी – नाच्यम् ॥ The rule does not apply to words of more than two syllables, thus: — चिकीर्ध्यम्, ललाव्यम् ॥

ईडधन्दवृशंसदुहां ण्यतः ॥ २१४॥ पदानि ॥ ईड,वन्द, वृ.शंस्, दुहाम,ण्यतः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ईड वन्द वृ शंस दुह इत्यतेषां या ण्यत् तदन्तस्यादिरुवान्ता भवति ।

214. The acute accent is on the first syllable of इंड, वन्द्, इ. शंस and दुइ, when they are followed by the affix ण्यत्॥

Thus दृह्यम्, वैन्यम्, वैश्वम्, विश्वम्, विश्वम्यम्, विश्वम्, विश्वम्यम्, विश्वम्, विश्वम्यम्, विश्वम्यम्, विश्वम्यम्, विश्वम्, विश्वम्यम्यम्, विश्वम्यम्,

विभाषा वेण्यिन्धानयोः ॥ २१५ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, वेणु, इन्धानयोः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वेणु रन्धाने रत्यतयोविभाषा आदिरुवात्तो भवति ।

215. The acute accent is optionally on the first syllable of चेजु and इन्धान ॥

Thus बेणु: or बेणु: ; इन्धान: or इन्धान: II The word बेणु is derived by the Unâdi affix ण (III. 38), which being a नित्त would always have acute on the first. This allows an option. The word इन्धान, if it is formed by चानश् it will have the accent on the final. If it is considered to be formed by चानश् , the affix being a sârvadhâtuka is anudâtta, and as it replaces udâtta final of the root, it becomes udâtta (VI. 1. 161), and thus इन्धान gets acute on the middle. It would never have acute on the first syllable, the present rule ordains that also. When बेणु is used as an upamâna बेणुरिय बेणु:, then it is invariably acutely accented on the first (VI. 1. 204).

श्वागरागहासकुहश्वठकथानाम् ॥ २१६ ॥ पदानि ॥ त्याग, राग, हास, कुह,

बति.। स्वाग राग इसि कुंह श्रंड कथ इस्वेतेषां विभाषा आहिरहासी भवति।

216. The acute accent is optionally on the first syllables of स्वाग, राग, हास, कह, भ्वड, and क्रथ।

Thus सामः or सामः, रागः, हासः, हासः। These are formed by धम् affix and by VI. 1. 159 would take acute on the final, this ordains acute on the first syllable also. कुहः or कुहै:, भेंडः or भडः, क्रयः or क्रयः formed by भच् (III. 1. 13).

े <mark>उपोत्तमं रिति ॥ २१७ ॥ पदानि ॥ उपोत्तमम्, रिति ॥</mark> _{वसिः ॥ रिक्ष्तस्योपोत्तममुद्रातं भवति । विषधतीनामस्यमुत्तनं तस्य समीपे यत्तदुपोत्तम् ।}

217. What is formed by an affix having an indicatory τ , has acute on the penultimate syllable, the full word consisting of more than two syllables.

A penultimate syllable can be only in a word consisting of three syllables or more. Thus कार्णीयम् and हर्णीयम् formed by भनीयर् (III. 1. 96); पदुजातीयः, मृतुजातीयः by जातीयर् (V. 3. 19). This debars III. 1. 3.

चङ्कप्रन्यंतरस्याम् ॥ २१८ ॥ पदानि ॥ चङि, अन्यंतरस्याम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ चङ्गतं ऽत्यंतरस्याम् गोत्तनमुत्रात्तं भवति ।

218. The acute accent may be optionally on the penultimate syllable of the reduplicated Arrist in चड़, the word consisting of more than two syllables.

Thus मा हि चीकरेंनाम् or चिकेरताम्॥ The augment अर् is elided by the addition of मा, VI. 4. 74; हि prevents the verb from becoming anudatta VIII. I. 34 then comes the चित् accent of चहु॥ The augmented form with अर् has acute always on the first syllable VI. 4. 71. When the word is of less than three syllables, the rule does not apply, as, माहि हर्येत्॥

मतोः पूर्वमात्संश्रायां स्त्रियाम् ॥ २१९ ॥ पदानि ॥ मतोः, पूर्वम्, आत्, संश्रायां-म, स्त्रियाम् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ नतोः पूर्व आकार उग्नतो भवति तचेन्नस्वन्तं स्त्रीलिङ्ग संज्ञा भवति ।

219. The sur before the affix un has the acute accent, when the word is a name in the Feminine Gender.

Thus अनुम्बरीवती, पुरुक्तीवती, श्रारीवती (IV. 2. 85). The lengthening takes place by VI. 3. 120. बीरजावती ॥ Why do we say 'the आ'? Observe रखुनती, गुनवती ॥ The words रखु Un. III. 157 and हुन (V. 2. 108) are end-acute, so accent is on नत्य by VI. 1, 176. Why do we say when a name? Observe खुनवती ॥ खुन is formed by कृत्य and has acute on the first (Un. I. 151). Why do we say in

the Feminine Gender? Observe द्वाराबान्। Why do we say when followed by नत्? Observe गवादिनी।।

अन्तो ऽवत्याः ॥ २२० ॥ पदानि ॥ अन्तः, अचत्याः ॥ कृतिः ॥ संज्ञायामित्येव । भवतीग्राव्यान्तस्य संज्ञायामन्त उज्ञानो भवति।

220. The Names ending in ward have the acute accent on the last syllable.

Thus अजिरवती. खिरवती, इंसवती, कारण्डवती ॥ These words being formed by कीए would have been unaccented on the final (III. 1. 4). Why do we use अवती and not वती? Then the rule would apply to राजवती also, for this word is really राजवती ending in अन्वती, the subsequent elision of म is held to be non-valid for the purposes of the application of this rule (VIII. 2. 2). But the change of म into व (मन् चन्दै) is considered asiddha for the purposes of this rule.

ईवत्याः ॥ २२१ ॥ पदानि ॥ ईवत्याः, (उदात्तः) ॥ कृतिः ॥ ईवतीशव्यान्तस्यान्त उग्रत्तो भवति स्त्रियां संज्ञायां विषये ।

221. The Names ending in fant have the acute on the last syllable.

Thus भहीवतीं, कृषीवतीं, पुनीवतीं॥ ची ॥ २२२ ॥ पदानि ॥ ची ॥ वृतिः॥ चाबिस्यम्बतिनुत्रकारो गृद्धात । तस्मिन्यस्तः पूर्वस्थान्त उद्यानो भवति । वार्तिकम् ॥ चावतद्धिनदृति वक्तव्यम् ॥

222. In compound words ending in अउच्, the final vowel of the preceding word has the acute accent in the weak cases in which only च् of अञ्च remains.

Thus देशाचः पश्य: देशाचा, दशीचा: मधूँचः पद्य, मधूँचाः मधूँचा । This is an exception to VI. 1. 161, 170 and VI. 2. 52.

Vârt:—This rule does not apply before a Taddhita affix. As हाधीर्चः साधूचः । Here the accent is regulated by the affix (III. 1. 3).

समासस्य ॥ २२३ ॥ पदानि ॥ समासस्य, (उदात्तः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ समासस्यान्त दशन्ता भवति ।

223. A compound word has the acute on the last syllable.

Thus राजपुर्वै: ब्राह्मणकम्बलैं:, कन्याखर्वै:, परहग्रहें:, नदीपोषै:, राजहर्वैत्. ब्राह्मणसिर्वे। The consonants being held to be non-existent for the purposes of accent, the udâtta will fall on the vowel though it may not be final, the final being a consonant. The exceptions to this rule will be mentioned in the next chapter.

आं३म् ।

षष्ठाध्यायस्य द्वितीयः पादः ।



BOOK SIXTH.

CHAPTER SECOND.

बहुत्रीही प्रकृत्या पूर्वपद्म ॥ १ ॥ पदानि ॥ बहुत्रीही, प्रकृत्या, पूर्वपद्म ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पूर्वपद्महणमम पूर्वपदस्य स्वरं उदात्ते स्वरितं वा वर्त्तते । बहुत्रीही समासे पूर्वपदस्य सः स्वरः स प्रकृत्या भवति, स्वभावनावतिष्ठतं, न विकारमनुदात्तस्यमापक्यते ॥

I. In a Bahuvrîhi, the first member preserves its own original accent.

The word पूर्वपृत् means here the accent-whether udâtta or swaritawhich is in the first member: प्रकृता means, retains its own nature, does not become modified into an anudâtta accent. By the rule VI. 1. 223, the final of a compound gets the accent, so that all the preceding members lose their accent and become anudatta, as in one word all syllables are unaccented except one. VI. 1. 158. Thus the first member of a Bahuvrihi would have lost its accent and become anudatta; with the present sûtra commences the exceptions to the rule that the final of a compound is always udatta. Thus कारणोत्तरासङ्गाः ॥ The word कार्ष्ण is derived by the Taddhita affix अञ् (IV. 3. 154) from कृष्ण 'a kind of antelope;' and has the त्रित् accent (VI. 1. 197) i. e. on the first syllable: which the word preserves in the compound also. So also बुपवलजः; the word बूप is derived from यु by the Unadi affix प (Un III. 27), before which the vowel becomes lengthened (Un III. 25) and the affix is treated as नित् (Un III. 26), and hence the word is acutely accented on the first syllable (VI. 1. 197). So also ब्रह्मचारि परिस्कन्दः ; the word ब्रह्मचारिन् has a Kritformed word as its second part, and gets the acute on the final (VI. 2. 139). So also स्नातकपुत्रः, the word स्नातक is derived by कन् (V. 4. 29) affix and has नित accent (VI. 1. 197) i. e. udatta on the first syllable. So also अध्यापकपुषः, the word अध्यापक is accented on the middle as it is formed by a लित् affix (III. I. 133, VI. 1. 193). भोषिवपुत्रः, the भोषिव being enounced with an indicatory म् in Sûtra V. 2. 84 is acutely accented on the first. ननुष्यंनायः, the word ननुष्य being formed by an (IV. 1. 161) a fan affix is svarita (VI. 1. 185),

The words udâtta and svarita are understood in this aphorism. Therefore if all the syllables of the purvapada are anudâtta, the present rule has no scope there, and such a compound will get udâtta on the final by the universal rule enunciated in VI. 1. 223. Thus समभागः, here सम being all anu. dâtta, the accent falls on π ॥

तत्पुरुषे तुल्यार्थतृतीयासप्तम्युपमानाव्ययद्वितीयाकृत्याः ॥ २ ॥ पदानि ॥ तत्-पुरुषे, तुल्यार्थ, तृतीया, सप्तमी, उपमान, अव्यय, द्वितीया, कृत्याः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ तरपुरुषे समासे तुल्यार्थे तृतीयान्तं सप्तम्यन्तसुपमानवाचि भव्ययं दितीयान्तं कृत्यान्तं च वस्पूर्वप् तस्पकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

बार्सिकम् ॥ अध्यये न प्र्कुनिपातानामिति वक्तव्यव् ॥

- 2. In a Tatpurusha, the first member preserves its original accent, when it is a word (1) meaning "a resemblance", or (2) an Instrumental or (3) a Locative or (4) a word with which the second member is compared, (5) or an Indeclinable, or (6) an Accusative, or (7) a Future Passive Participle.
- (3) When the first member is a word in the Locative case, as:—अक्षेषु भीज्य: = मर्से शीज्य:, so also पानशीज्य: ।। The word मक्ष is formed by the affix स added to अन्य (Un III. 65), and is final acute (III. 1. 3). The word पान is formed by म्यूट affix added to पा, and is acute on the first (VI. 1. 193) owing to the लिन् accent. (4) When the first member is a word with which the second member is compared, as:—पांचीश्वामा, कुनुम्ह्येनी, हंसैगक्या, न्योगेयपरिमण्डला, ह्यां किंग्ल्ड्यामा, परकाज्योगि ।। These compounds are formed by II. 1. 55. पानी is formed by क्रम्य and is final-acute; कुनुस is formed by क्रमिश्च (क्षी मोहत = कुनुस) see III. 2. 5. Vart: and is acutely accented on the first, or by Phit sûtra II. 3 it has acute on the first. इस is formed by the Unadi affix स added to हर

Un III. 62), and is finally accented (III. 1. 3). न्यमोहित = न्यमोधः formed by तम् (III. 1. 134), and ह is irregularly changed into ध as Panini himself uses his form (VII. 3. 5): and it is accented in the middle. The words पूर्वाकाण्ड, ात्काण्ड are Genitive Tatpurusha, and their second member has accent on the irst syllable (VI. 2. 135). (5) When the first member is an Indeclinable, as, मंत्राह्मणः, सैन्यलः, कुन्यलः ॥ निष्कोशान्त्रः, निर्वाराणिसः, भैतिषद्धः, भैतिमालः ॥ All these Indeclinable compounds have udâtta on the first. they are formed by II. 2. 5 &c.

Vart:—In cases of Indeclinable compounds the rule applies only to those which are formed by the negative Particle आ, by ज, and by Particles nipata). Though नम् is one of the Nipatas, its separate mention indicates that नम-accent debars even the subsequent कृत्-accent as अकराणः । Therefore, it does not apply here सासाकालकः which has acute on the final and belongs to Mayuravynsakadi class.

- (6) When the first member as in the accusative case, as:—मुह्रैनीयुखम्, गृह्रैनीरमणीयम, सर्वरार्त्रेकस्याणी, सर्वरार्त्रेकोभना ॥ They are formed by II. I. 29. मुह्रेने belongs to पृथोदरादि class and is acutely accented on the last. सर्वरात्र is formed by the samasanta affix अन्य and is finally accented.
- (7) When the first member is a Kritya-formed word, as, भोडवंतवणम्, भोडवंकिणम्, पानीयशीतम्, हरणायसूर्णम् (II. 1. 68). भोडवं is formed by ण्यत् and has warita on the final: पानीय and हरणाय are formed by धानीयर् and are accented on the penultimate (VI. 1. 185 and 217) i. e. on र्हे ।।

घर्णोवर्णेष्यनेते ॥ ३ ॥ पदानि ॥ वर्णः, वर्णेषु, अनेते ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ प्रकृत्या पूर्वपदं, तत्पुरुषप्रति च वर्तते । वर्णे वर्णवाचि पूर्वपदं वर्णवाचिष्वेवोत्तरपदेषु एतद्यस्विकि तेषु परतस्तरपुरुषे समासे प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

3. The first member of a Tatpurusha preserves its original accent, when a word denoting color is compounded with another color denoting word, but not when it is the word प्रा

Thus कृष्णसारङ्गी, लोहितसारङ्गी, कृष्णैकल्माषः, लाहितकल्माषः ॥ कृष्ण is formed by मक् affix (Un. III. 4) and has acute on the final (III. 1. 3). लाहित is formed by the affix तन् added to रह् (Un. III. 94) and has accent on the first (VI. 1. 197).

Why do we say 'color-denoting word,? Observe प्रमञ्जू (VI. 1. 223). Why do we say 'with another color denoting word'? Observe कृष्णतिलाँ: (VI. 1. 223). Why do we say 'but not when it is एस'? Observe कृष्णते, सोहितेतें: 11 The compounding takes place by II.1. 69.

गाधस्त्रवणयोः प्रमाणे ॥ ४ ॥ पदानि ॥ गाध, स्वणयोः, प्रमाणे ॥
^{वृत्तिः ॥} प्रमाणवाचिनि तस्प्रदेषे समासे गाध स्वण इत्यतकोरुत्तरप्रवोः पूर्वपदं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

4. The first member of a Tatpurusha preserves its original accent, when the second term is गांच or रुवण, and the compound expresses a 'measure or mass'.

Thus ब्राम्बनाधमुद्दकम, अहि बनाधमुद्दकम् 'water as low or fordable as a Samba or an Aritra i. e. of the depth of an oar or a pestle'. गीलवणम्, अध्यलवणम् 'so much salt as may be given to a cow or a horse'. These are Genitive Tatpurusha compounds. श्वाम्ब is formed by adding वन् to श्वाम् (Un. IV. 94), and has acute on the first (VI. 1. 197). अहिन is formed by the affix वन added to श्व (III. 2. 184), and has acute on the middle (III. 1. 3): गो is formed by श्री (Un. II. 68) and has acute on the final भो; अभ्य is formed by भवन् affix added to भश्च (Un. I. 151), and has acute on the first (VI. 1. 197). The word प्रमाण here denotes 'quantity', 'measure', 'mass', 'limit', and not merely the length. The power of denoting measure by these words is here indicated by and is dependent upon accent.

When not denoting प्रमाण we have प्रमागर्थेम् and प्रमानवर्णेम् ॥ दायाद्यं दायादे ॥ ५ ॥ पदानि ॥ दायाद्यम्, दायादे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तरपुरुवे समासे हायादशस्त्र उत्तरपंत्र हायाद्यवाच्य पूर्वपत्र प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

5. In a Tatpurusha compound, having the word **दायाद** as its second member, the first member denoting inheritance preserves its original accent.

Thus विकासिक , पैनसमादः ॥ The word विकास is formed by the affix क्ष्य (III. 3. 99) which is udâtta (III. 3. 96). The word धन is derived by adding क्यु to धाम् (Un. II. 81). Though the Unâdi Sûtra II. 81 ordains क्यु after the root धा preceded by नि, yet by बहुन (III. 3. 1) rule it comes after धा also when it is not preceded by नि and धन has acute on the first (III. 1. 3).

In the forms विद्यादायादः &c, what Genitive case has been taken? If it is the Genitive case which the word दायाद requires by Rule II. 3. 39, then by the Vartika प्रतिपर्शवधाना च पष्टी न समस्येत (II. 2. 10 Vart), there can be no compounding. The Genitive case there is the ordinary Genitive case of II. 3. 50 i. e. a द्वापिका Genitive case, and not a प्रतिपद Genitive. If it is a देशकाण Genitive case, then why the other Geintive case is taught in II. 3. 39 with regard to दायाद &c. That sûtra only indicates the existence of the Locative case in the alternative, and does not pervent the Genitive. In fact, had merely Locative been ordinated in that sûtra, this particular case would have prevented the Genitive on the maxim that a particular rule debars the general. But the employment of both terms Genitive and Locative in that sûtra indicates the alternative nature of the rule and shows that the Genitive case so taught in II.

3. 39, is not an apûrva-vidhi, the words naturally would have taken Genitive; the taking of the Locative is the only new thing taught there.

Why do we say 'when meaning inheritance'? Observe परमदाबाई: (VI. 1. 223) taking the final acute of a compound.

प्रतिबन्धि चिररुच्छ्रयोः ॥ ६ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रतिबन्धि, चिर, कुच्छ्रयोः ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ तत्युरुषे समासे चिरकुच्छ्रयोरुत्तरपदयोः प्रतिबन्धियाचि पूर्वपदं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

6. In a Tatpurusha compound, having the words fat or see as its second member, the first member, when it denotes that which experiences an obstacle, preserves its original accent.

Thus गैंमनिचरम, गैंमनकुच्छ्म, ज्याहरणिचरम् or ज्याहरणकुछ्म॥ The words गमन and ज्याहरण are formed by ल्युर् affix, and have लित् accent (VI. 1. 193). This compound belongs either to the class of Mayûra-vyansakâdi (II. 1. 72), or of an attribute and the thing qualified. When going to a place is delayed owing to some defective arrangement or cause, or becomes difficult, there is produced an obstacle or hinderance, and is called गमनिचरं or गमनकुछ्॥ Why do we say 'which experiences a hinderance'? Observe मुनकुच्छुम॥

पदे ऽपदेशे ॥ ७ ॥ पदानि ॥ पदे, अपदेशे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अपदेशो ब्याजस्तद्गाचिनि तत्पुरुषे समास पदशब्दजत्तरपदे पूर्वपदं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

7. In a Tatpurusha compound the first member preserves its original accent, when the second member is the word पद denoting 'a pretext'.

The word अपदेश means 'a pretext', 'a contrivance'. Thus मूत्रपदेन प्रस्थितः, उद्यारपदेन प्रस्थितः ॥ Gone on pretext of voiding urine or excreta.

The word मूत्र is derived by adding the affix छून् to the root मुन्, the क being substituted for उन् of मुन्, (Un. IV. 163), and has acute on the first (VI. I. 197) or it may be a word formed by प्रम् to the root मूत्रवात ॥ The word उचार is also formed by प्रम् and by VI. 2. 144 has acute on the final. The compounding takes place by II. 1. 72 or it is an attributive compound.

Why do we say "when meaning a pretext?" Observe विष्णाः पदम्=वि-

निवाते वातत्राणे ॥ ८ ॥ पदानि ॥ निवाते, वात-त्राणे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ निवातग्रब्दउत्तरपदे वातपाणवाचिति तस्पुरुषे समस्ते पूर्वं पदं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवीत ॥

8. In a Tatpurusha compound, the first member preserves its original accent, when the second member is the word निवात in the sense of 'a protection from wind'.

Thus कुन्धेर्य निवातं - कुँदीनिवातम् 'a hut as the only shelter from the wind'. So also तैमिनिवातम्, कुन्धिनिवातम् or कुन्धिनिवातम् ॥ The word निवात is an Avyayi-

bhava compound = बातस्य अभावः (II. 1. 6): or a Bahuvrîhi = निरुद्धी बातोऽस्मिन्॥
The words कुरीनिवातन्य &c, are examples of compounds of two words in apposition. कुरी and बानी are formed by हीए (IV. 1. 41) and have acute on the last (III. 1. 3). Some say that कुरुप is derived from कु by adding बत् with the augment बन् and treating it as कित्, is has the acute on the first; others hold that it is derived by the affix हुएक to कु and the affix has the accent.

Why do we say when meaning 'a shelter from wind'? Observe राज-मिवाते वसति, मुखं मातृनिवातें = 'he lives under the shelter of the king'; 'pleasant is the shelter or the protection of the mother'. Here निवात = पर्श्विः or vicinity.

शारदे ऽनार्तवे ॥ ९ ॥ पदानि ॥ शारदे, अनार्त्तवे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ऋती भवमार्तवम् । अनार्तववाचिनि शारदशब्दउत्तरपंद तत्पुरुष समासे पूर्वपदं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

9. In a Tatpurusha compound the first member preserves its original accent, when the second member is the word unter, having any other sense than that of 'autumnal'.

The word आरंब means appertaining to season (आतु) i. e. when the word आरंब does not refer to the season of आरंब or autumn. Thus रेड आरख्यात्म 'fresh drawn water'. So also हजन आरखः सन्तरः 'the saktu flour fresh from the mill'. The word आरंब means here 'fresh' 'new': and it forms an invariable compound. The word रेड is formed by उ affix added to सूज (Un. I. 15), the word end elided. The affix उ is treated as निन् (Un. I. 9) and the accent falls on the first syllable (VI. I. 197). The word हजन is formed by the augment and shortening of the vowel of the root इ 'to tear' (इजानि), and the affix अरब्द (Un. I. 131) and has accent on the final (III. I. 3).

Why do we say 'when not meaning autumnal'? Observe परमजार्तेष, दतमजार्देष, 'the best autumnal grass &c'. (VI. 1. 223).

अध्वर्युकपाययोर्जाती ॥ १०॥ पदानि ॥ अध्वर्यु, कषाययोः, जाती ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ अध्वर्युकषाय इत्येतयोर्जातिवाचिनि तत्पुरुषे समासे पूर्वपरं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

10. In a Tatpurusha compound denoting a genus, the first member preserves its original accent, when the second member is the word अध्वर्ध or कवाय ॥

Thus प्राच्याध्यपुं:, कार्डाध्यपुं:, कालापाँध्यपुं: ॥ These are Appositional compounds denoting 'genus or kind', with a fixed meaning. प्राच्य is formed by बन्, and has accent on the first (VI, I. 213). कह is derived by अन् affix (III. 1. 34), and to it is added the Taddhita affix जिनि (IV. 3. 104), in the sense of करेन प्राक्त (IV. 3. 101), and the affix is then elided by IV. 3. 107. The word करेन प्राक्त (IV. 3. 101) in the sense of कलापिन प्राक्त (IV. 3. 108)

101), and it would have preserved its form without change before this affix (VI. 4. 164) but for a vartika which declares that the इन् of कलापन will be elided (See VI. 1. 144 vart). Thus कार्नेप gets accent on the final (III. 1. 3). So also सर्पिमेण्डेकपावम, रमापुष्पकपायम, रोशास्क्रिकपायम ॥ These are Genitive compounds. The words सर्पिमण्ड and उमापुष्प are Genitive compounds and have accent on the final (VI. 1. 223). The word रोशास्क्रिक is formed by उक् affix added to हार and has acute on the final (VI. 1. 165). Why do we say when meaning a 'genus'? Observe, परमाध्वर्ष:, परमकषायः (VI. 1. 223).

सद्दाप्रतिरूपयोः साहद्ये ॥ ११ ॥ पदानि ॥ सहदा, प्रतिरूपयोः, साहद्ये ॥ वितः ॥ सहदा प्रतिरूप दृश्येतयोरुत्तरपद्योः साहदयवाचिनि तत्युरुषे समासे पूर्वपदं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

11. In a Tatpurusha compound expressing resemblance with some one or something, the first member preserves its original accent, when the second member is

Thus पितृसदशः, मार्नुसदशः ॥ The words पितृ and मातृ are formed by Uṇâdi affix तृष् (Un. II. 95) and are finally accented. By II. 1. 31, सहज्ञ forms Instrumental Tatpurusha. That case, however, is governed by VI. 2. 2, which provides for Instrumental compounds. The examples here given are of Genitive Tatpurusha: and it applies to cases where the case-ending is not lided. As शास्याः सहश्रो, वृषस्या सहशः ॥ Here हासी and वृषती are finally acute, and the case-affix gets the accent when semivowel is substituted (VI. 1. 174), So also पितृपतिरूपः, मार्नुप्रतिरूपः ॥ Why do we say 'when meaning resemblance'? Observe परमसहर्शः, उत्तमसहर्शः (VI, 1. 223): here the sense of the compound is that of 'honor' and not 'resemblance'.

हिगौ प्रमाणे ॥ १२ ॥ पदानि ॥ हिगौ, प्रमाणे ॥
विकाशकारपदे प्रमाणवाचिनि तत्युरुषे समाते प्रवेषदे प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

12. In a Tatpurusha compound denoting 'measure or quantity', the first member preserves its original accent, when the second member is a Dvigu.

Thus द्वांच्यसप्तसमः and गान्धारिसप्तसमः॥ The word सप्तसमः = सप्तसमाः प्रमाणनस्त्र, the affix नात्रच्य denoting 'measure' (V. 2. 37) is elided (See V. 2. 37 Vart)
भाष्यभासौ सप्तसमभ = द्वांच्यसप्तसमः "an Eastern seven-years old". So also गान्धारिसप्तसमः or 'बर्समः॥ प्राच्य has acute on the first; while गान्धारि is either accented
on the first or on the middle; as it belongs to the Kardamâdi class (Phit III.

10). Why do we say 'before a Dvigu'? Observe ब्रीहिमस्यः॥ Why do we
say 'when denoting measure?' Observe प्रमसमसमः॥

गन्तब्यपण्यं वाणिजे ॥ १३ ॥ पदानि ॥ गन्तब्य, पण्यम्, वाणिजे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वाणिकप्रवृद्धकरपदे तत्पुरुपे समासे गन्तब्यवाचि पण्यवाचि च पूर्वपदं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवात ॥ 13. Before the word union 'a trader', the first member of a Tatpurusha preserves its accent, when it is to word specifying the place whither one has to go, or the ware in which one deals.

Thus महूँवाणिजः, काउँभीरवाणिजः, गाँन्धारिवाणिजः = महाविषु नात्वा ध्यवहरन्ति 'the Madra-merchants i. e. who trade by going to Madra &c' All these are Loca tive compounds. मह is derived by रक affix (Un II, 13) and is acutely accented on the last (VI. 1. 165). काइमार belongs to Kṛshodarâdi class (VI. 3. 109), and has acute either on the first or the second syllable. The word गान्धारि belongs to the Kardamâdi class, and is consequently acute on the first or the second (Phit III. 10) In the sense of पण्य we have: गोवाणिजः 'a dealer in cows', आध्वाणिज &c. भो is finally accented (Un II. 67): and अभ्य has acute on the first (Un II. 151) the affix being कृत्॥

Why do we say 'the place whither one goes, or the goods in which one deals?' Observe परमनाणिजैं: ।।

मात्रोपक्षोपक्रमच्छाये नपुंसके ॥ १४ ॥ पदानि ॥ मात्रा, उपक्रा, उपक्रम, छाये, नपुंसके ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ माबा उपज्ञा उपक्रम छाया एतेषू त्तरपदेषु नर्पसक्रवाचिनि तत्पुरुषे समासे पूर्वपदं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति

14. The first member of a Tatpurusha preserves its accent before the words मात्रा, उपका, उपका and छाया when these words appear as neuter.

Thus भिक्षामाच न बहाति बाचितः, समुद्रमार्च न सरोऽस्ति किचन ॥ The word माचा is here synonymous with तत्व, the phrase being = भिक्षायास्तत्वप्रमाण, and is a Genitive compound. The word भिक्षा is derived from भिक्ष, by the feminine affix म (III. 3. 103), and has acute on the final (III. 1. 3). The word aga has also acute on the final as it is a word denoting 'a sea', (Phit sûtra I. 2). So also with तप्रता, as पाणिनीपज्ञमकालकं व्याकरणम् ; व्यौद्भवन्तं द्ष्करणम् आपिशल्यपञ्च ग्रह्माघव (see II. 4. 21). All these are Genitive compounds. The word quant is derived by भण affix from पणिन् (पणिनोऽपत्यम् = पाणिने), and has acute on the final, (III. 1'3). The word sails being formed by sa affix has acute on the first (VI I. 197), so also आपिशालि ॥ So also with उपक्रम, as आउंधापकमं प्रासादः, दर्शनियोपकमम् मक्रमारे पिक्रमम, नन्ता पक्रमाणि मानानि ॥ All these are Genitive compounds. The word मार्क्य (तन्नेन्येनं ध्यायन्ति) is derived from भा + ध्य + क affix added with the force of चम्, the घ being changed to इ the word belonging to पूचीवरादि class (VI. 3. 109), and it has acute on the final by VI. 2. 144. The word कॉनीव is formed by अनीबर् and has acute on the penultimate नी owing to the indicatory ((VI. 1. 217). The word मुकुमार has acute on the final by VI. 2. 172. The word मन्द is formed by अन्त् (III. 1. 134). The Tatpurusha compounds ending in इपज्ञा and इपक्रम are neuter by II. 4. 21. So also with ज्ञाबा, as रहानावर

treated as नित् (Un I. 9) the acute falls on द the first syllable (VI. 1. 197). The word धरुस has also acute on the first by Phit sûtra II. 3. The compound is a Genitive Tatpurusha—इपूणां छावा; and it is Neuter by II. 4. 22. When-the compound is not a Neuter we have दुङ्गाखा (II. 4. 25).

सुस्तिप्रययोर्हिते ॥ १५ ॥ पदानि ॥ सुख, प्रिययोः, हिते ॥ इतिः ॥ सुख प्रिय दृश्येतयोरत्तरपत्रयोर्हितवाचिनि तत्पुरुषे समासे पूर्वपदं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवाति ॥

15. 'The first member of a Tatpurusha preserves its accent, when the second term is सुख or प्रिय, and the sense is 'to feel delight, or is good'.

Thus गैमनसुखम् 'the pleasure of going'. So also वैचनसुखम्, व्याहरणसुखम्, गैमनप्रियम्, वैचनप्रियम्, व्याहरणप्रियम्॥ These are appositional compounds. All the above words are formed by ह्युद् affix and have acute on the syllable preceding the affix (VI. 1. 193). The words sukha and priya have the sense of हित or 'well good' 'beneficial', i. e. when the thing denoted by the first term is the cause of pleasure or delght. When this is not the sense we have प्रमसुखैम, प्रमिप्यम्॥

प्रीतौ च ॥ १६ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रीतौ, च ॥

कृत्तिः ॥ प्रीतौ गम्यमानायां सुख प्रिय इत्येतयोरुत्तरपदयोस्तरपुरुषे समासं पूर्वपदं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवित ॥

16. The first member of a Tatpurusha preserves its accent, the second term being सुख or विय, in the sense of "agreeable to one, or desired".

Thus ब्राह्मणैसुखं पायसं "the sweetmilk desired by or agreeable to the Brahmanas", छात्रीयियोऽनध्याय ॥ कन्यापियो मृदङ्गः ॥ &c. The words ब्राह्मण and छात्र have acute on the final being formed by the affixes अण् and ण (V. 4. 62) respectively (III. 1. 3) and कन्या has svarita on the final. When not meaning agreeable to or desired, we have राजसुर्खम्, राजपियम् ॥

सं स्वामिनि ॥ १७ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्वम् , स्वामिति ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ स्वामिग्रव्हवत्तरपदे तत्पुरुषे समासे स्ववाचि पूर्वपद प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

17. In a Tatpurusha compound, having the word that as its second member, the first term, when it denotes the thing possessed, retains its original accent.

Thus गोस्वामी, भैश्वस्वामी, धैनस्वामी ॥ The accents of गो, अश्व and धन have already been mentioned before in VI. 2. 14.. When the first member is not a word denoting possession, we have परमस्वामी ॥

परपावैश्वर्यः ॥ १८ ॥ पदानि ॥ पत्यी, पेश्वर्ये ॥ विकास परिशासकत्त्रपुरे केश्वर्ववाचिनि सन्युरुषे पूर्वपुरं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥ 18. In a Tatpurusha ending in una when it means master' or lord', the first member preserves its original accent.

Thus गुहैंपति:, से नापति:, नरपित:, धान्येपति: ॥ The word गृह is formed by ह III. 1. 144) and has acute on the final (III. 1. 3). The word सना is a Bahu rrihi (सह इनन वर्तते = सेना), and by VI. 2. I the first member retains its accent The word नर is derived from न 'to lead' by the affix अप् (III. 3. 57) and ha acute on the first (III. 1. 4), the word धान्य has svarita on the final (See Phit II 23?) Why do we say when meaning 'lord'? Observe ब्राह्मणो व्यलीपार्तै: "अ Brahmana, husband of a Sûdrâ".

न भू वाक् चिद्दिधिषु ॥ १९ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, भू, वाक्, चित्, दिधिषु ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ पतिशब्दउत्तरपदे ऐदवर्षवाचिनि तत्पुरुषे समासे भू वाक् चित् दिधिषु इत्येतानि पूर्वपदानि प्रकृति
वराणि न भवन्ति ॥

19. The words भू, वाक्, चित् and दिधिषू, however do not preserve their original accent in a Tatpurusha when coming before the word पति denoting 'lord'.

This debars the accent taught by the last aphorism. Thus भूपति ; वाव शिक्षणित स्थापति : ॥ All these are Genitive compounds and are final accented by VI. 1. 223.

वा भुवनम् ॥ २० ॥ पदानि ॥ वा, भुवनम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पतिश्रव्यउत्तरपेरे ऐस्तर्यवाचिनि तत्पुरुषे समासे भुवनशब्दः पूर्वपदं वा प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

20. The word भुवन may optionally keep its accen in a Tatpurusha, before पति denoting 'lord'.

Thus भुवनपति : or भुवनपति ।। The word भुवन is formed by क्युन् (Un. 1 80), and has acute on the first (VI. 1. 197). Though Sûtra II. 80 (Unac ordains क्युन् after भू in the Vedas only, yet on the theory of बहुल (III. 1. 3), comes in the secular literature also, as भुवनपातराहित्यः ॥

आराङ्काबाधनेदीयस्सु संभावने ॥ २१ ॥ पदानि ॥ आराङ्क, आ बाध, नेदीयस संभावने ॥

वृक्तिः ॥ प्रकृत्या पूर्वपर्व तत्पुरुषद्दति वर्त्तते । आशङ्क भावाध नेरीयस् इत्येतेषूत्तरपरेषु संभावनवाचि तत्पुरुषे समासे पूर्वपरं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

21. Before आश्रह, आबाध and नेदीयस, the first mer ber in a Tatpurusha compound preserves its original accen when it treats about a supposition.

 an obstacle to journey". So also वैचनाबाधम्, व्याईरणाबाधम् ॥ Similarly गैनननेतिबो वर्तते, वैचननेतीबा व्याहरणनेतीबः = गमनमिति निकटतरमिति संभाव्यते "the journey stands directly before".

Why do we say when a supposition is meant? Observe प्रमनेशियः॥ All the above words are formed by ल्युद् affix and have लित् accent. (VI. 1. 193).

पूर्वे भूतपूर्वे ॥ २२ ॥ पदानि ॥ पूर्वे, भूतपूर्वे ॥ कृतिः ॥ पूर्वेग्रब्दक्तरपरे भूतपूर्वेशाचिनि तस्यरुषे समासे पूर्वपरं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

22. The first member of a Tatpurusha compound preserves its original accent when the word $\mathbf{q}\hat{\mathbf{q}}$ is the second member, and the sense is "this had been lately——".

Thus भारूपो भुतपूर्वः = आर्रेसपूर्वः "formely had been rich". The compound must be analysed in the above way. The compounding takes place by II. 1. 57 or it belongs to Mayura-vyansakâdi class. So also दर्शनीयपूर्वः मुक्तमार्रपूर्वः ॥

Why do we say when meaning 'had been lately'. Observe परमपूर्व', उत्तमपूर्व', which should be analysed as परमभासौ पूर्वभिति ॥ If it is analysed as परमो भूतपूर्व: then it becomes an example under the rule and not a counter-example. In order therefore, to make this rule applicable we must know the sense of the compound.

सविधसनीडसमर्यादसवेशसदेशेषु सामीष्ये ॥ २३ ॥ पदानि ॥ सविध, सनीड, समर्याद, सवेश, सदेशेषु, सामीष्ये ॥

इतिः ॥ सर्विध सनीड समर्याद सवेश इत्येतेषूत्तरपदेषु सामीप्यवाश्विनि तत्पुरुषे समासे पूर्वपदं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

23. The first member of a Tatpurusha compound preserves its original accent, when the second 'member is सविध, सनीड, समर्थाद, सवेदा, and सदेश in the sense of "what can be found in the vicinity thereof".

Thus महँसविधम, गान्धारिसविधम, कार्दमीरसविधम ॥ So also महँसनीडम, महँसमयारम, महँसवद्यम् and महँसदेद्यम् So also with गान्धारे and कार्द्रमीर ॥ The accents of these words have been taught before in Sûtra VI. 2. 12, 13. The words सविध &c, are derived from सह विधया &c, but they all mean 'in the vicinity': महसविधं = महाणां सामिप्यम् ॥ Why do we say when meaning in the vicinity thereof? Observe सह मयादया वर्तते = समर्यार्थं केचम 'a field having boundary'. रिवरसस्य समर्यादं = हेववससमर्यादं म "the bounded field of D'. Why do we say सविध &c? Observe हेववससमर्यार ॥

षिरपद्यादीनि गुणवच्चनेषु ॥ २४ ॥ पदानि ॥ विरूपष्ट, आदीनि-गुणवचनेषु ॥
विरूप्तावीनि पूर्वपदानि ग्रणवचनेषु सरुप्तिस्वराणि अवन्ति ॥

24. The words विस्पद &c preserve their accent when followed by an Adjective word in a compound,

Thus वि, स्पष्ट कडुकम, विश्विमकडुकम् ध्येक्तकडुकम्, विश्विमकडुकम्, विश्विमकडुकम्, ध्येक्त-स्विम । The compounding takes place by II. 1. 4, and it should be analysed thus विस्पष्ट कडुकम् &c.

The words विस्पष्ट &c, are indeed here adjectives, and in conjunction with कड &c, they denote an object possessing those qualities; and therefore not being in apposition, the compound is not a Karmadharaya.

The word विस्पष्ट has acute on the first by VI. 2. 49. The word विश्विष is also acute on the first as it gets the accent of the Indeclinable. Some read the word as विश्वित्तः, which being a Bahuvrihi has also first acute. The word ब्यंक्त has svarita on the first by VIII. 2. 4. The remaining words of this class are स्वयं, पढ़ or कह, पण्डितं, कुशलें, अपलें and निपुर्णे. Of these, the word स्वयं has acute on the final by VI. 2. 144; पढ़ is formed by उ (Un I. 18), which being considered as नित् (Un I. 9), it has acute on the first. पण्डित is formed by क to the root पड़, and is finally acute (VI. 2. 144). कुशल has accent on the final being formed by a krit affix (कुशल लान कुशल; ला आदान, or Un I. 106), चपल being formed by a चित्र affix (Un I. 111), has acute on the final (VI. 1. 163), for चित् is understood in the Unadi sûtra Un. I. 111 from sûtra Un. I. 106. The word नियुण has acute on the final by VI. 2. 144, being formed by क affix added to पुण् &c.

Why do we say 'of विश्वष्ट &c' Observe प्रमनवर्णम् उत्तमनवर्णम्, both having acute on the final. Why do we say "when followed by a word expressing a quality"? Observe विश्वष्टहाद्वागः॥

अज्यावमकन्पापवत्सु भावे कर्मधारये ॥ २५ ॥ पदानि ॥ अ, ज्य, अवम, कत्, पापवत्सु, भावे, कर्मधारये ॥

बृत्तिः ॥ श्र ज्य अवम कन् इत्येतेषु पापशब्दवति चोत्तरपदे कर्मधारय समासे भाववाचि पूर्वपदं प्रकृतिस्तरं भवति ॥

25. In a Karmadhâraya compound, the first member consisting of a Verbal noun (भाव), preserves its original accent before adjective forms built from अ (V. 3. 60), ज्य (V. 3. 61) अवस and कन् (V. 3. 64), and before a form built from the word पाप।

Thus गैमनश्रेष्ठम्, or गैमनश्रेयः, वैंचनश्रेयेष्ठम् or वचनश्यायः; गैमनावमम्, वैंचनावमम्, गैमनक्तिष्ठम् or गमनक्तनीयः ॥ So also गैमनपापिष्ठम् , गैमनपापिषः ॥ All the first members are
च्युद् formed words and have लिन् accent i. e. on the first syllable. (VI. I. 193).
The words भ, अयं and क्रग् are substitutes which certain adjectives take in the
comparative and superlative degree, and the employment of these forms in the
sûtra indicates that the comparative and superlative words having these ele-

ments should be taken as second members, and so also of पाप, the comparative and superlative are taken, for this is the meaning here of the word पापवत्।।

Why do we say "श्र &c"? Observe गमनश्चाभनम्।। Why do we say 'a verbal Noun'? Observe गमनश्चेयः, where the word गमन is = गम्यते ऽनेन 'a carraige'. Why do we say 'a Karmadharaya compound'? Observe गमन श्रेयः = गमनश्चेयः ॥

कुमारश्च ॥ २६ ॥ पदानि ॥ कुमारः, च ॥ वृक्तः ॥ कुमारबाब्दः पूर्वपदं कर्मधारवे समासे प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

26. The word sure preserves its original accent when standing as a first member in a Karmadhâraya compound.

Thus कुमारैंकुल्टा, कुमारें अमणा, कुमारें तापसी ॥ The word कुमारें has acute on the final as it is derived from the root कुमार की डायाम with the affix अच् of पचारि ॥ By II. 1. 70, it is ordained that कुमार is compounded with अमण &c. Some commentators hold that the word कुमार must be followed by अमण &c. (II. 1. 70) to make this rule applicable. They refer to the maxim लक्षणमारी-पर्शेक्तस्यें महर्गम् "whenever a term is employed which might denote both something original and also something else resulting from a rule of grammar, or when a term is employed in a rule which might denote both something formed by another rule in which the same individual term has been employed, and also something else formed by a general rule, such a term should be taken to denote, in the former case, only that which is original, and in the latter case, only that which is formed by that rule in which the same individual term has been employed." Other Grammarians, however do not make any such limitation, but apply the rule to all Kaımadhâraya compounds of कुमार ॥

आदिः प्रत्येनसि ॥ २७ ॥ पदानि ॥ आदिः, प्रत्येनसि ॥

हतिः ॥ कर्मथारयहति वर्णते । प्रतिगत एनसा प्रतिगतमेनो वा यस्य सः प्रत्येनाः । तस्मिन्तुत्तरपदे कर्मथारस्याविष्ठवात्तो भवति ॥

27. In a Karmadhârya compound of Kumâra followed by प्रत्येनस्, the acute falls on the first syllable of Kumâra.

The word प्रत्येनस् - प्रतिगत एनसा or प्रतिगतिनो यस्य ॥ Thus कुँमारप्रत्येनाः ॥ The word udâtta is required to be read into the sûtra to complete the sense: for the construction of the sûtra requires it, and the anuvritti of the 'first member preserves its accent' would be inappropriate because the word भारि is employed here.

प्रोष्यन्यतरस्याम् ॥ २८ ॥ पदानि ॥ पृगेषु, अन्यतरस्याम् ॥ वित्तः ॥ पृगा नजास्तदापिन्युत्तरपदे कर्मधारवे समाते कुमारस्वान्यतरस्वामदिवतात्तो भवति ॥ 28. The first syllable of Kumâra is acute optionally, when the second member is a word denoting 'the name of a horde'.

The word पूरा means 'a multitude, a collection &c'. See V. 3. 112 also. Thus कुमारचातका: or कुमारेचातका (VI. 2. 26), or कुमारचातकों: ॥ So also so also with कुमारचातका: ण कुमारेचातका (VI. 2. 26), or कुमारचातकों: ॥ So also with कुमारेचाहका: हुमारेचातका: ॥ So also with कुमारेचाहका: हुमारेचाहका: ॥ So also with कुमारेचाहका: हुमारेचाहका: ॥ Here चातक &c, are horde-names; and the affix उच्च is added to them by V. 3. 112: which is elided in the Plural by II. 4. 62. In the above examples when the word 'Kumâra' is not accented on the first syllable, it gets accent on the last by VI. 2. 26, when the प्रतिपदीक्त maxim is not applied: when that maxim is applied, the final of the compound takes the accent by the general rule VI. 1. 223.

इगन्तकालकपालभगालदारावेषु द्विगौ ॥ २९ ॥ पदानि ॥ इगन्त, काल, कपाल, भगाल, दारावेषु, द्विगौ ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ इगन्तउत्तरपदे कालवाचिनि कपाल भगाल शराव इत्येतेषु च द्विगी समासे पूर्वपदं प्रकृतिस्तरं भवति ॥

29. In a Dvigu compound, the first member preserves its original accent, before a stem ending in a simple vowel, with the exception of अ (इक्), before a word denoting time, as well as before कपाल, भगाल and शराव ॥

Thus पैंडचारितः, वैशारितः॥ The above are examples of Taddhitartha Dvigu (II. 1. 52), equal to पंचारत्नयः प्रमाणमस्य, the प्रमाण denoting-affix मात्रच् is always elided in Dvigu (V. 2. 3 Vart). So also पैंडचगस्यः, वेशमास्यः = प्रडच मासार मतो भूतो भावी वा. This is also a Taddhitartha Dvigu (II. 1. 52), formed by the affix वप् (V. 1. 80—82). So also पैंडचवर्षः वेशवर्षः वे

Why do we say "before an इगन्त stem &c"? Observe पंचित्ररिकेलीतः" प्रचार्षे:, इशार्षे: ॥ Why do we say "in a Dvigu Compound?" Observe परना रिकें:, परमशार्षेम् ॥

When these Dvigu compounds, by case-modifications do not end in vowel, but the vowel is replaced by a semi vowel or Guna, the rule will sti apply. Thus प्रवास्त्यः or प्रवास्त्यः ॥ This is done on the strength of the maxim आसियं वहिर्द्भागनारके. "That which is bahiranga is regarded as not have ing taken effect or as not existing, when that which is antaranga is to tak effect:" because the substitution of semivowel or guna is a bahiranga opera

tion in relation to accent. Or the substitutes may be considered as sthanivat to the short-vowel which they replace.

बह्बन्यतरस्याम् ॥ ३० ॥ पदानि ॥ बहु, अन्यतरस्याम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ बहुज्ञाब्दः पूर्वपरिमृगन्तादिष्ट्रत्तरपदेषु द्विगौ समासे ऽन्यतरस्यां प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

30. In a Dvigu compound, the word **vg** may optionally preserve its accent when followed by an ik-ending stem, or by a time-word, or by kapâla, bhagâla and śarâva.

This allows option where the last rule required the accent necessarily. Thus बहुं राहिः, वर्डु मास्यः or बहुमास्यः, वर्डु मास्यः or बहुमास्यः, वर्डु माराहः, वर्डु माराहः

दिष्टिवितस्त्योश्च ॥ ३१ ॥ पदानि ॥ दिष्टि, वितस्त्योः, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ हिष्टि वितस्त्योः इत्येतये।रुत्तरवर्षार्धगौ समासे पूर्वपरमन्यतरस्यां प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

31. In a Dvigu compound, the first member may optionally preserve its accent, when followed by the words विशेष and वितस्ति as second members.

Thus पैंडचिहिः or प्रचिहिष्टः, पैंडचितिस्तः or प्रचितिस्तः ॥ The affix मात्रच् is elided after the प्रमाण denoting words dishti and vitasti (V. 2. 37).

सप्तमी सिद्धशुष्कपकवन्धेष्वकालात् ॥ ३२ ॥ पदानि ॥ सप्तमी, सिद्ध, शुष्क, पक, वन्धेषु, अकालात् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ सप्तम्यस्तं पूर्वपदं सिद्ध ग्रुष्क पक्ष्य बन्ध इत्येतेषूत्तरपदेषुप्रकृतिस्वरं भवति सा चेन्सप्तमी कालान्न भवति ॥

32. A locative-ending word when it does not denote time, preserves its original accent, when followed by सिद्ध, गुप्क, पक and बन्ध in a compound.

Thus सांकाइवैसिद्धः or सांक्रीश्वासिद्धः, काम्पिल्वैसिद्धः or कार्ग्पिल्वसिद्धः ॥ The words sâmkâsya and kâmpilya have acute on the final, and by Phit Sûtra (III. 16) in the alternative the accent falls on the middle also. So also निर्धेनगुष्कः, कर्केगुष्कः ॥ The word निधन is derived by क्यु affix added to निधाम् and has acute on the middle; the word कक्क is formed from अन् root by the affix क्क, and has acute on the final. So also श्रीष्ट्रपक्कः, कर्क्शीपक्कः ॥ The words Kumbhî and Kalasî are formed by हीष् affix and have acute on the final; the word आष्ट्र is formed by द्वन affix, and has acute on the beginning. So also चक्किक्शः श्रीरक्षकः ॥ The word chakra has acute on the final, and châraka being formed by प्रकृ has acute on the first.

Why do we say 'when not denoting time'? Observe प्रवाहणसिद्धैः; अपराहणसिद्धैः। The compounding takes place by II. 1. 41. The accent of the Locative Tatpurusha taught in VI. 2. 1 was debarrd by Krit-accent taught VI. 2. 144. The present sûtra debars this last rule regarding Krit accent, and reordains the Locative Tatpurusha accent when the Krit-words are सिद्ध &c.

परिप्रत्युपापा वर्ज्यमानाहोरात्रावयवेषु ॥ ३३ ॥ पदानि ॥ परि,प्राति, उप, अपाः, वर्ज्यमान, अहोरात्रावयवेषु ॥

बृत्तिः ॥ परि प्रति उप अप इत्येते पूर्वपदभूता वर्ज्यमानवाचिनि अहारात्रावयव वाचिनि राज्यवयववाचिनि चोत्तरपदे प्रकृतिस्वरा भवन्ति ।

33. The particles परि, प्रति, उप and अप preserve their accent before that word, which specifies an exclusion, or a portion of day and night, (in an Avyayîbhâva compound also).

Thus प्रितिमान्त नृष्टो देव "It rained all round (but not in) Trigarta". (See II. I. II and I2). So also प्रिसीवीरम् प्रिसीवीसनि, प्रिपूर्वसन्नम् ॥ So also प्रिति-पूर्वाहणम्, प्रैत्यपराहणम्, प्रैत्यपरात्रम् ॥ जैप-विभातं नृष्टो देव:, जैपसीवीरम्, जैपसार्वसनी (II. I. II and I2).

By Phit Sûtras IV. 12, and 13 all Particles (Nipâta) have acute on the first syllable. So also upasargas with the exception of sifn 11. Therefore qft &c, have acute on the first. In a Tatpurusha and Bahuvrihi compounds, these words 'pari', 'prati' &c, as first members would have retained their accent by the rules already gone before; the present sûtra, therefore, extends the principle of the preservation of the accent to Avyayibhâva compounds also. The prepositions sign and qft alone denote the limit exclusive or qsin, and it is therefore with these two prepositions only that the second member can denote the thing excluded, and not with sfin and sq 11. With these prepositions sign and qft, the second term if denoting a member of day or night, are also taken even as excluded, therefore no separate illustrations of those are given.

Why do we say 'before a word which is excluded, or is a part of a day and night'? Observe प्रसारित शाला: पतिता ॥ In प्रश्वितम् "all round the forest, but not in is, the accent falls on the last by VI. 2. 178, which debars this general rule, as well as all special rules which might affect यत in a compound.

राजन्यबहुवचनद्वन्धेन्धकवृष्णिषु ॥ ३४ ॥ पदानि ॥ राजन्य, बहु वचन, द्व^{न्द्रे}। अन्यक, वृष्णिषु, (पूर्वपदप्रकृष्वरम्)

वृत्तिः ॥ राजन्यवाचिनां बहुवचनान्तानां यो इन्द्रो ऽन्धकवृष्णिपु वर्त्तते तत्र पूर्वपदं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ।

34. The first member of a Dvandva compound, formed of names denoting the Kshatriya (warrior) clans in

the plural number, retains its original accent when the warrior belongs to the clan of Andhaka or Vrishņi.

Thus श्वाप्तस्के चैत्रका, चेत्रकेरोधका, शिनिवासुरेवा: ॥ The words Svaphalka and Chaitraka are formed by अण् affix (IV. 1.114) and have acute on the last (III. 1.3). The word शिनि has acute on the first syllable, and does not change in denoting Patronymic. Why do we say 'in denoting a Warrior clan'? Observe श्वेच्छेमायना: ॥ Here श्वेच्य is derived from श्वीप by the affix यम् (IV. 3.10) = श्वेपे भवाः; हैमायनः = हैमेरपश्य युवा ॥ These names belong to Andhaka and Vrishni clans, but are not the warrior-names. The word राजन्य here means those Kshatriyas who belong to the family of annointed kings and warriors (अभिषिक्तवंद्याः); these (Dvaipya and Haimayana) do not belong to any such family. Why do we say 'in the Plural number'? Observe संकर्षणवासुरेवा ॥ Why do we say 'in a Dvandva compound'? Observe वृष्णीनां कुमाराः = वृष्णिकुमारीः ॥ Why do we say 'of Andhaka and Vrishni clans'? Observe कुरुपञ्चालाः ॥

संख्या ॥ ३५ ॥ पदानि ॥ संख्या॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इन्द्रसमासे संख्यावाचि पृर्वपदं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ।

35. The Numeral word, standing as the first member of a Dvandva compound, preserves its accent.

Thus एँकादश. देशिस, वैयोदश or नेयाँदश u The word एक is derived from इण् by कन् affix (Un III. 43) and has acute on the first (VI. 1. 197). The नयस is the substitute of नि (VI. 3. 48) and has acute on the final.

आचार्योपसर्जनश्चान्तेवासी ॥ ३६॥ पदानि । आचार्योपसर्जनः, च, अन्तेवा-सी, (प्रकृतिस्वरम्)

वृत्तिः ॥ आचार्योपसर्जनान्तवासिनां यो इन्द्रस्तत्रपूर्वपदं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ।

36. When words denoting scholars are named after their teachers and are compounded into a Dvandva, the first member retains its accent.

The word अन्तेवासी means 'a pupil' 'a boarding not a day scholar'. When the scholar is named by an epithet derived from the name of his teacher, that name is आचार्योपसर्जनः or teacher-derived name. Thus आपिशाल-पाणिनीयाः, पाणि नीय-रीडीयाः, री डीयकाशकुस्साः॥ The son of Apisala is आपिशालि the name of a Teacher or founder of a school—an acharya: formed by हुम् affix (IV. 1.95). The science taught by him is called आपिशलम्, formed by adding अण् affix to आपिशलाः (IV. 3. 101 and IV. 2. 11). The scholars who study the Apisalam are also called आपिशलाः the affix denoting 'to study' is elided by (IV. 2. 59 and 64). Or the pupils of Apisali will be also called Apisalah. Thus in both ways Apisalah is a scholar name derived from the name of a teacher. The word आधार्योपसर्जन qualifies the whole Dvandva compound and

not the first member only. That is, the whole compound in all its parts should denote scholars, whose names are derived from those of their teachers. Therefore not here पाणिनीय देवहसी where though the first is a teacher-derived name, the second is not. Why do we say "names derived from the teacher's"? Observe अन्दिश्वाकरणाः ॥ Why do we say "a Scholar"? Observe आदिशक्षाणिनीये शास्त्रे ॥

कार्तकीजपाद्यश्च ॥ ३७ ॥ पदानि ॥ कार्त्तकीजप, आद्यः, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कार्तकीजपाद्या वे इन्दास्तेषु पूर्वपदं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ।

37. Also in the Dyandvas कार्तकोजप &c, the first members retain their accent.

Those words of this list which end in a dual or plural affix have been so exhibited for the sake of distinctness. The following is a list of these words. I. कार्न-काजपा (formed by अण् IV. I. 114 in the sense of Patronymic, from कृत and कुजप these being Rishi names)॥ 2. सार्वाणमाण्डूकेयाँ (savarni is formed by इच्च Patron. affix and माण्डूकेय by इक् IV. I. 119). 3. आवन्त्यस्मकाः The word Avanti is end-acute, to which is added the Patron affix nyan by IV. I. 171, which being a Tadrâj is eiided in the plural; अवन्तानां निवासी जनपद = अवन्ति the quadruple significant अण being elided.

- 4. पैलस्यापर्णेयाः(Paila is derived from Pilâ the son of Pilâ is Paila, the yuvan descendent of Paila will be formed by adding किस् IV. 1. 156, which is, however, elided by II. 4. 59.) The word Syâparna belongs to Bidâdi class IV. 1. 104, the female descendant will be Syâparnî, the yuvan descendant of her will be Syâparneya. It is not necessary that the compound should be plural always We have पैलस्यापर्णेया also.
- 5. किपिक्यापर्णेयाः (Kapi has acute on the final. The son of Kapi will be formed by यम् IV. 1. 107, which is however elided by II. 4. 64. This compound must, therefore, be always in the plural.
- 6. श्रेतिकाक्षपांचालेया: (Śitikâksha is the name of a Rishi, his son will be Saitikâksha by अग्, IV. 1. 114, the yuvan descendant of the latter will be formed by रूज् which is elided by II. 4. 58. Pânchâla's female descendant is Pânchâli, her yuvan descendant is Pânchâleya. The plural number here is not compul sory. We have श्रेतकाक्षपाञ्चलेयो also.)
- 7. कदुकवाधूलेबाः or कदुकवार्षलेबाः (The son of Kaţuka will be formed by IV. 1. 59, which is elided in the Plural by II. 4. 66. The son of Varchalâ is Vârchaleya).
- 8. शाकलशुनकाः (The son of Sakala is Sakalya, his pupils are Sakalah by अन् IV. 2. 111. The son of Sunak will be Saunaka by अग्र IV. 1. 104 which will be elided in the Plural by II. 4. 64). Some read it as शकलसणकाः where the इञ्ज affix after Saṇaka is elided by II. 4. 66. So also शुनकभावेयः ॥
- 9 शणकवाभवाः (the son of Babhru is Bâbhrava). 10. भाषांत्रितीत्व (Archávinah are those who study the work produced by Richâva, the affix

णिनि being added by IV. 3. 104. Mudgala belongs to Kanvâdi class IV. 2. 111; Maudgalāḥ are pupils of the son of Mudgala). 11. कुन्तिसुराष्ट्राः. This a Dvandva of Kunti and Surâshṭra in the plural or of the country-names derived from them like Avanti. Kunti and Chinti have acute on the final. 12. चिनितसुराष्ट्राः as the last. 13. तण्डवनण्डाः (Both belong to Pachâdi class formed by अस् III. 1. 134, from तिंड ताउँन Bhvâdi 300, वतण्ड is formed from the same root with the prefix अब, the अ being elided, and both have acute on the final: and are enumerated in the Gargâdi list IV. 1. 105. In the plural the patronymic affix बझ is elided by II. 4. 64. 14. गर्गवत्साः Here also बझ affix is elided II. 4. 64. 15. अविभागताम्बधाः or विद्वाः ॥ Avimatta has acute on the first being formed by the नम् particle. Both the words lose इस patronymic by II. 4. 66.

- 16. बाभ्रवशालङ्कायनाः The son of Babhru is Bâbhrava, and the son of Salanku or Salanka of नडानि IV. 1. 99 is Sâlankâyana.
- 17. बाभ्रवतानच्युताः Dânchyuta takes इस् in the patronymic which is elided by II. 4. 66.
- 18. कठकालापाः, Kathâh are those who read the work of Katha, the affix णिनि (IV. 3. 104) being elided by IV. 3. 107. Those who study the work of Kalâpin are Kâlâpâh, the अण् being added by IV. 3. 108, which required the इन् of kalâpin to be retained by VI. 4. 164 but by a Vârtika under VI. 4. 144 the इन portion is elided before अण् ॥
- 19. कडकोंग्रमा Those who study the work of Kuthumin are कीग्रमाः formed by अण् IV. 1. 83 the इन् being elided before अण् by VI. 4. 144 Vârt already referred to above.
- 20. कायुमलाकाक्षाः Those who study the work of Lokâksha are Laukâ-kshâḥ. Or the son of Lokâksha is Laukâkshi, the pupils of latter are Laukâkshâḥ.
 - 21. स्त्रीकुमारम् ॥ Strî has accent on the final.
- 22. मार्वपणलावाः, the son of Muda is Maudi, the pupils of latter are Maudâḥ. So also Paippalâdâḥ.
- 23. मार्वेष्णलार्जी: The double reading of this word indicates that Rule VI. 1. 223 also applies.
 - 24. वत्सजरत् or वत्सजरन्तः = वन्स + जरत् ॥ Vatsa has acute on the final.
- 25. So also सोश्वतपार्थवाः, The pupils of Suśruta and Prithu are so called they take अण् IV. 1. 83. 26. जरामृत्यू, 27. याज्यातुवाक्ये Yûjya is formed by ण्यत्, added to यज्ञ, the ज्ञ is not changed to a Guttural by VII. 3. 66. It has svarita on the final by तित् accent (VI. 1. 185). Anuvûkya is derived from anu + vach + ण्यत्॥

महान् ब्रीह्मपराह्मगृष्टीष्वासजाबालभारभारतहैलिहिलरौरवप्रवृद्धेषु ॥ ३८॥ प-वानि ॥ महान्,ब्रोहि, अपराह्म, गृष्टि, इष्वास, जावाल, भार, भारत, हैलिहिल, रौरव, प्रवृद्धेषु, (प्रकृतिस्वरम्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ प्रकृत्या पूर्वपदिमिति वर्त्तर्ते, इन्द्रइति निवृत्तम् । महानित्येतत्पूर्वपदं ब्रीहि अपराहु, गृष्टि इन्दास जाबाल भार भारत हैलिहिल रीरव प्रवृद्ध इत्येतेषु गरपदेषु प्रकृतित्वरं भवति ।

38. The word महत् (महा) retains its accent before the following: बीहि, अपराह, गृष्टि, इंग्वास, जाबाल, भार, भारत, हैलि-हिल, रारव, and प्रवृद्ध ॥

Thus महाँब्रीहिः, महाँपराहणः, महाँगृष्टिः, महेँ ब्वासः, महाँजाबालः, महाँभारः, महाँभारतः, महाँभारतः

Q. The word **uga** is a Participle formed by **s** affix, and by rule VI. 2. 46, in a Karmadharaya compound, the first member will retain its original accent. What is then the necessity of reading this word in this sutra? Ans. That sutra VI. 2. 46 applies, on the maxim of pradipadokta, to the special participles and nouns mentioned in II. 1. 59 and not to every participle and noun.

सुलक्षम वैश्वदेवे ॥ ३९ ॥ पदानि ॥ सुलकः, च, वैश्वदेवे ॥ कृतिः ॥ सुक्षम इत्येनत्पूर्वपदं महांत्र वैश्वदेवउत्तरपदे प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ।

39. The words mahat and kshullaka retain their accent before the word Vaisvadeva.

Thus महौंबैध्यदेवम्, and शुक्क तैबेध्यदेवम्॥ The word kshullaka is derived thus शुधं लाति = शुक्कः to which the Diminutive क (V. 3. 73 &c) is added: and the word has udatta on the final

उष्ट्रः सादिवाम्योः ॥ ४० ॥ पदानि ॥ उष्ट्रः, स्तदि, वाम्योः ॥ कृत्तिः ॥ उष्ट्रशब्दः पूर्वपदं सादिवाम्योहत्तरपदयोःप्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

40. The word 'ushţra' retains its accent before 'sâdi' and 'yâmi'.

Thus उँछुसादि and उँछुनानि ॥ The word उष्ट्र is derived from उष् by हुन affix (Un IV. 162) and has acute on the first (VI. 1. 197). This is either a Karmadharaya or a Genitive compound. In some texts the above examples are given with a visarga in the masculine, and not Neuter.

गीः सादसादिसारथिषु ॥ ४१ ॥ पदानि ॥ गीः, साद, सादि, सारथिषु, प्रकृति स्वरम् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ गोशब्दः पूर्वपदं साद सादि सारथि इत्येतेषू सरपदेषु प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

41. The word 'गो' retains its accent before 'sâda', 'sâdi', and 'sârathi'.

Thus गोःसादः or गां सादयति = गोर् सादः, गोः सादिः = गोर् सादिः, and गोर सादिः। साद् is formed from सद् with the affix घम् and forms a Genitive compound (गोः सादः). Or from the causative verb सादयति, we get गोसादः by adding अण् (III. 9. 1) गोसादी is formed by णिनि from the same causative root. The Krit-accent is debarred in the case of साद and सादिन, the Samâsa-accent VI. 1. 223 in the case of साराये॥

कुरुगाहेपतिरक्तगुर्वसूतजरत्यदलीलदढरूपा पारेवडवा तैतिलकद्भः पण्यकम्बलो दासीभाराणां च ॥ ४२ ॥ पदानि ॥ कुरुगाहेपत, रिक्तगुरु, असूतजरती, अदलीलद्द-ढरूपा, पारेवडबा, तैतिलकद्भः, पण्यकम्बलः, दासीभाराणाम, च, प्रकृतिस्वरम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कुरुगाहेपत रिक्तगुरु असूतजरती अश्लीलदढरूपा पारेवडबा तैतिलकद्भू पण्यकम्बल इत्येते समास्तिषां सारीगारीनां च पूर्वपदमकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

वार्त्तिकम् ॥ कुरुवृज्योगिर्हपतद्दति वक्तव्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ संज्ञायामिति उक्तव्यम् ॥

42. The first member retains its accent in the following:—'Kuru-gârhapata', 'Rikta-guru', 'Asûta-jaratî', 'Aslîla-dṛiḍha-rûpâ', 'Pâre-vaḍabâ', 'Taitila-kadrûḥ', 'Paṇ-ya-kambalaḥ' and 'Dâsî-bhâra &c'.

The first seven words are compounds, the first two of these are exhibited without any case-ending, the renaining five are in nom. Singular. Thus कुर्रेगाईपतम् (कुरूणां गोंहपत, Kuru is formed by कु affix added to कु Un I. 24,) and has acute on the final.

Vart:-So also वृजिगाहंपतम्, the word Vriji has acute accent on the first.

So also रिक्तो ग्रहः = रिक्तगृहः or रिक्तगृहः for rikta has acute either on the first or on the second (VI. 1. 208). So also असूना जरती = असून जरती, अञ्जीलाहढरपा = अभ्वाल हढरपा ॥ Asûtâ and aslîlâ being formed by नम् particle have acute on the first : (VI. 2. 2). That which has श्री is called ञ्लील, the affix लच्च being added by its belonging to Sidhmâdi class, and t changed to ल by its belonging to kapilakâdi class. So also परिवडन, this is = परिवडनेव ॥ This is a samâsa with the force of रव, and there is elision of the case ending. The word पार belongs to Ghṛitâdi class, and has acute on the final. वैतिलानां कहू: = वैतिलेकहः, the son or pupil of Titilin is Taitila formed by अण् affix. पण्यकस्वलः, panya ends in यन् and has acute on the first (VI. 1. 213).

Vârt:— पैण्यकस्वलः has acute on the first only when it is a name. Otherwise in पणितस्थ कम्बले compound, the accent will be on the final by the general rule VI. 1. 223. The word पण्य being firmed by यत् affix (III. 1. 101) is acutely accented on the first (VI. 1. 213). The word पण्यकम्बलः is as Name when it means the market-blanket i. e. a blanket of a well known determinate size

and fixed price, which is generally kept for sale by the blanket-sellers. But when the compound means a saleable blanket, it takes the samasa accent (VI. 1. 223). If it be objected what is the use this Vartika, for the word qou being formed by a kritya affix, will retain its accent in the Tatpurusha, by VI. 2, 2, we reply that the कृत्य used in VI. 2. 2 relates to pratipadokta kritya compounds such as ordained by कृत्यतुल्याख्या अजात्या II. 1. 68, while here the compound is by विशेषणं विशेष्येण II. 1. 51 and is a general compound. So also दास्याभारः = दासीभारः ॥ The words belonging to Dâsi bhârâdi class are all those Tatpurusha compound words, not governed; by any of the rules of accent, in which it is desired that the first member should retain its accent. Some of them are देवे जूतिः, देवेसूनिः, देववीतिः, वैद्यनीतिः ॥ Vasu has acute on the first being formed by a नित् affix Un I.9 10). भोषि: - भोषोधीयतेऽस्याम, formed by कि affix (III. 3. 93), भोष being formed by धम् has acute on the first (VI. 1. 197). चन्द्रेमाः is formed by असि affix added to the root माङ् माने preceded by the upapada चन्द्र as, चन्द्र + मा + अस् = चन्द्र मस्, the affix being treated as डित् (Un IV. 228), and चन्द्र is formed by रक affix (Un II. 13) and has acute on the final.

चतुर्थी तद्रथें ॥ ४३ ॥ पदानि ॥ चतुर्थी, तद्रथें, प्रकृतिस्वरम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ चतुर्ध्यन्तं पूर्वपदं तद्र्यउत्तरपदे तदिभिधेयार्थे यत्तद्वाचिन्युत्तरपदे प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति । तदिति

चतुर्धन्तस्यार्थः परामृश्यते ।

43. A word in the Dative case as the first member retains its accent, when the second member expresses that which is suited to become the former.

Thus कुँपदाह, कुण्डलेंहिरण्यम ॥ The word यूप् has accent on the first syllable, as it is formed by प (Un III. 27) treated as a नित् (Un III. 26). The word कुण्डल is formed by कल affix which is treated as चित् (Un. I. 108) and has acute on the final. So also रेथदार, वहीहिएयम् ॥ Ratha is first-acute formed by kthan affix (Un II. 2). VallI has acute on the final formed by डीव affix. (IV. 1. 41) Why do we say 'it being suited to the first'? Observe कुनेरबाल: ॥ This accent applies when the second member denoting the material is modified into the first by workmanship. The composition takes place by II. 1. 36.

अर्थे ॥ ४४ ॥ पदानि ॥ अर्थे, प्रकृतिस्वरम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ चतुर्थीति वर्तते । अर्थशब्दउत्तरपदे चतुर्धवन्तं पूर्वपदं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ।

44. Before the word 'artha', the first member in the Dative retains its accent.

Thus माने इदं - मार्श्यम्, देवैतार्थम्, अतिध्यर्थम् ॥ The words मातृ and पितृ वाट finally acute as taught so in Unadi sutra (Un II. 95): देवता being formed by a लिन् affix (V. 4. 27) has acute on the middle ; अतिथि is formed by इथिन् affix and has acute on the first.

The difference between तर्षे and वर्ष is that the former, like बाह् 'wood', दिख्य 'gold', has not inherent in it the sense of adaptibility, while बार्ष means 'adapted'. Some say that the making of two sûtras, one with तर्षे and the other with बार्ष indicates, that the former rule is applicable only to that compound where the material itself is changed into the substance of the first. Therefore the rule does not apply to अभ्यात:, अवस्त्र &c, though 'grass be suited for the horse' &c.

क्तेच ॥ ४५ ॥ पदानि ॥ क्ते, च, प्रकृतिस्वरम् ॥ वितः ॥ कान्ते चोत्तरपेरे चतुर्ध्यन्तं पूर्वपदं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ।

45. The first member in the Dative case retains its accent before a Past Participle in 🖝 11

Thus गैंगिहितम, मनुष्यहितम, धैंश्वाहितम, भौंगिहितम, धैंश्वरिश्तम, तापसैरिशितम वनम् ॥
The compounding takes place by II. I. 36. The compound गोपशितं means गाभोरीबते and is a sampradana Dative.

कर्मधारये ऽनिष्ठा ॥ ४६ ॥ पदानि ॥ कर्मधारये, अनिष्ठा, प्रकृतिस्वरम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कर्मधारये समासे कान्तवत्तरपदे ऽनिष्ठान्तं पूर्वपदं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

46. Before a Past Participle in 'kta', the first member, when it itself is not a Past Participle, retains its original accent in a Karmadhâraya compound.

This rule is confined to the Past Participles and the Nouns specifically mentioned in II. 1. 59; on the maxim of pratipadokta &c. Thus श्रेणिकताः, कर्जेकताः, निर्धेनकताः ॥ The word श्रेणि has acute on the first as it is formed by the affix नि which is considered नित् (Un IV. 51). The word पूग is end-acute as it is formed by the affix गक् (Un I. 124). The word क्रक is also end-acute (VI. 2. 32). The word निधन has acute on the middle. Why do we say in a Karmadhâraya compound? Observe श्रेण्या कृतं = श्रेनिकृतेंग् ॥ Why do we say 'when it is a non-nishthâ word?' Observe कृताकृतेग् ॥ Here the compounding is by II. 1. 60.

अहीने द्वितीया ॥ ४७ ॥ पदानि ॥ अहीने, द्वितीया ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अहीनवाचिनि समासे क्तान्तउत्तरपदे द्वितीयान्तं पूर्वपदं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम ॥ द्वितीयानुपर्साग्रहित वक्तस्वम् ॥

47. Before a Past Participle in 'kta', a word ending in the Accusative case retains its accent, when it does not mean a separation.

Thus कार्टिश्वतः, चिराकलपतितः, घौनगतः ॥ Kashta has acute on the end, trisakala is a Bahuvrihi compound (triņi sakalāni asya), and consequently acute on the first: grâma has acute on the first as it is formed by the नित् affix

मन् added to मस्, the final being replaced by आ (Un I. 143) ॥ Why do we say 'when not meaning separation'? Observe कान्तायतीतः, बोजनातीतः, because one has taken himself beyond kantara and yojana.

Vârt:—This rule does not apply when the Past Participle has an upasarga attached; as मुख्यमार्कै:, दुःख्यार्कै:, दुःखापर्कै: (VI. 4. 144). This is an exception to rule VI. 2. 144.

तृतीया कर्मणि ॥ ४८ ॥ पदानि ॥ तृतीया, कर्माणि, (पूर्वपद्रप्रकृतिस्वरम्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कर्मशाश्विन कान्तउत्तरपदे तृतीयान्तं पूर्वपदं प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

48. A word ending in an Instrumental case retains its accent before the Past Participle in 'kta', when it has a Passive meaning.

Thus वैदिहतः or अहिँ हतः हर्दैहतः, वैज्ञहतः, महाराजेहतः, नर्पनिर्भन्ना, रौबलूना ॥ The word 'ahi' is derived from हन् with the proposition आ which is shortened, and the affix रूण् (Uṇ IV. 138), and has acute on the final, according to others the acute is on the first: Rudra is formed by रक् affix (Uṇ II. 22) added to the causative रोदि; Mahârâja is formed by the Samâsanta affix रुष्; nakha is formed by स्व affix added to नर् (Uṇ V. 23) or it may be a Bahuvrihi नास्य समस्ति = नसः, formed by अष् (V. 4. 121), and has acute on the final: Dâtra is formed by ष्ट्रम् (III. 2. 182). Why do we say when having a Passive signification? Observe रथेन यातः = रथयातैः, the 'kta' is added to a verb of motion with an Active significance.

गतिरनन्तरः ॥ ४९ ॥ पद्दानि ॥ गति, अनन्तरः (प्रकृतिस्वरम्)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ नेः कर्मणीले वर्मते । कर्मवाचिनि त्तान्तउत्तरपदे गतिरनन्तरः पूर्वपदं प्रकृतिस्वरं अवाति ॥

49. A word called Gati (I. 4. 60) when standing immediately before a Participle in 'kta' having a Passive significance, retains its accent.

Thus मैक्सः, मैहसः ॥ Here one of the following rules would have applied otherwise, namely, either (1) the Samasa end-acute IV. 1. 223 (2) or the Indeclinable first member to retain its accent VI. 2. 2, (3) or the end acute by VI. 2. 139 and 144. The present sûtra debars all these. Why do we say 'immediately?' Observe अप्रेट्यतः, सर्ह्यस्तः ॥ Where the distant Gati words काम and सम् do not preserve their accent, but the immediately preceding Gati, as उन् does retain its accent, though it is not the first member of the compound word. Compare also VIII. 2. 70. But in दूरान् भागतः (âgata being governed by this rule) we have दूरानान्तः, (II. 1. 39 and VI. 3. 2) where VI. 2. 144 has its scope, though it had not its scope in अभि + देद्धतः — अप्रेट्युतः ॥ In the former case this maxim applies कृद्यहण गतिकारकपूर्वस्थाप महण ॥ "A Kṛit affix denotes whenever it is employed, a word-form which begins with that to which that

Krit affix has been added, and which ends with the Krit affix, but moreover should a Gati or a noun such as denotes a case-relation have been prefixed to that word-form, then the Krit affix must denote the same word-form together with the Gati or the noun which may have been prefixed to it.". In the second example, this maxim is not applied, because scope should be given to the word अन्तर्का in this aphorism. When the Participle has not a Passive significance, the rule does not apply because the word कर्नाण is understood here also; as, प्रकृतः कर देवदसः ॥ This sûtra debars VI. 2. 144.

तादी च निति कृत्यती ॥ ५० ॥ पदानि ॥ तादी, च, निति, कृति, अ-ती ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तकाराही च तृशब्दवर्षिते निर्तत कृति परतो गतिरनन्तरः प्रकृतिस्वरो भवति ॥

50. An immediately preceding Gati retains its original accent before (a word formed by) a Krit-affix beginning with π , which has an indicatory π , but not before π !

Thus मैंकर्ता (with मृन्) मैंकर्तुम् (with तुषुन्), मैंकृतिः (with किन्) ॥ This sûtra debars the Krit-affix accent (VI. 2. 139). Why do we say "before an affix beginning with न्"? Observe मर्जेल्पाकः formed with the affix पाकन् (III. 2. 155), and the Gati म, the accent being governed by VI. 2. 139. Why do we say 'which is निन्'? Observe मकर्ता formed by नृष् affix. When a Krit-affix takes the augment इट्, it does not lose its character of beginning with न् on the Vartika कृतुपदेशों वा तावार्थमिडर्थम् ॥ Thus मैंलिपना, मैलिपनुम् ॥ Why do we say "but not before तु"? Observe आगर्न्हीः with the Unadi affix तुन् ॥

तवै चान्तश्च युगपत्॥ ५१॥ पदानि॥ तवै, च, अन्तः, च, युगपत्, (उदात्तः प्रकृतिस्वरम्)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ तवैप्रस्वयस्यान्त उदात्तो भवति गतिभानन्तरः प्रकृतिस्वर इति एतदुभयं बुगपद्भवति ॥

51. An immediately preceding Gati retains its original accent before an Infinitive in तवे (III. 4. 14) but whereby simultaneously the final has the acute as well.

Thus अँन्वेसवे, परिस्तरितेव, परिपातिवेव, अभिचातिवे ॥ All upasargas have acute on the first except 'abhi': which therefore has acute on the final. (Phit Su IV. 13) which declares उपसर्गा आसुदात्ता अभिवर्षम् ॥ This debars कृत् accent (VI. 2. 139) and is an exception to the rule that in a single word, a single syllable only has acute.

भनिगन्तोक्रचतौ वप्रत्यये ॥ ५२ ॥ पदानि ॥ अतिगन्तः, जञ्चतौ, वप्रत्यये, (प्र-कृतिस्वरः)

वृत्तिः ॥ अनिगन्त्रो गातिः प्रकृतिस्वरो भवस्यक्रयतौ वप्रस्थवे वरतः ॥

52. An immediately preceding Gati not ending in τ or τ , retains its original accent before area when an affix having a τ follows.

Thus माइना, माइना, माइना: or माइ, माइना, माइना: ॥ The accent is acute and eptionally svarita by VIII. 2. 6. So also पेग्रह, पेग्राइनी, पेग्राइना: पेग्राचा: पेग्राचा: But with मिल which ends in इ, we have मुखह, मुखुइनी, मुखुइन: here by VI. 2. 139 the second member retains its original accent. Why do we say 'before an affix इ'? Observe द्वापा: ॥ When the nasal of 'añch' is elided, then rule VI. 1. 222 presents itself; but that rule is superseded when a Gati not ending in इ or इ precedes, because the present rule is subsequent. Thus प्राच: and प्राच: ॥ In some texts, the reading is मुख्यावम्मये ॥ The affix इ is like किय

न्यधी च ॥ ५३ ॥ पदामि ॥ नि, अधी, च, (प्रकृतिस्वरी) ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ मि मधि इत्वेती चाञ्चती वप्रत्ववे परतः प्रकृतिस्वरी भवतः ॥

53. The Gatis fa and safa, however, retain their original accent before 'anch' followed by a q affix.

Thus ब्रीह, संक्वी, संक्वा ॥ The क्ष becomes svarita by VIII. 2. 4. So also क्रियह, क्रीध्वरुची, क्रीध्वरुच, क्रीध्वरुच, क्रीध्वरुच, क्रीध्वरुच, क्रीध्वरुच, क्रीध्वरुच, क्रीधिच, क्रीधिच, क्रीधिच,

ईवद्यस्यतरस्याम् ॥ ५४ ॥ पदानि ॥ ईवत्, अन्यतरस्या, (प्रकृतिस्वरम्) ॥

54. The word fun when first member of a compound may optionally preserve its original accent.

Thus चित्वडार: or चित्वडारं: , चित्पिक्रलः or चित्पिक्रलः ॥ चित् has acute on the final. But in चेप्त्मेनः &c, the Krit-accent will necessarily take place (VI. 2. 139); no option being allowed; because the compounds to which the present rule applies are, on the maxim of pratipadokta, those formed by चेप्त् with non-Krit words under II. 2. 7.

हिरण्यपरिमाणं अने ॥ ५५ ॥ पदानि ॥ हिरण्य-परिमाणम्, धने, (प्रकृतिस्वरम्)॥ हिरण्यपरिमाणवाचि पूर्वपदं धनशास्त्रवसरपदे प्रन्यतस्त्रां प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

55. The first member, denoting the quantity of gold, retains optionally its original accent, before the word भारा

Thus दिस्वर्ण धनन or दिस्वर्णभनेत्।। This is a Karmadharaya compound दिस्वर्णी परिनाणनस्य - दिस्वर्ण, तदेव धनम् ॥ It may also be treated as a Bahuvrihi compound, then the accent will be of that compound, as दिस्वर्णभन : or दिस्वर्ण भने ॥ Why do we say 'gold'? Observe मस्यथनम् ॥ Why do we say 'quantity'? Observe कांचनभनद् ॥ Why do we say 'धन'? Observe निस्क्रमाला ॥

प्रथमो ऽचिरोपसंपत्ती ॥५६॥ पदानि ॥प्रथमः,श्राचिरः,उपसम्पत्ती (प्रकृतिस्वरम्)॥
वृत्तिः ॥ प्रथमग्रद्धः पूर्वपदनचिरोपसंपत्ती गम्यमानावामन्यतरस्यां प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति । श्रचिरोपसंपत्तिरविरोपभ्तेषोऽभिनवत्त्वम् ॥

56. The word **sun** when standing first in a compound, retains optionally its original accent when meaning

'a novice'.

The word अधिरोपसंपत्ति = अधिरोपश्लेष or अभिनवस्तम् ॥ Thus प्रयमेवेयाकरणः or प्रथमवैद्याकरणैंः = संप्रतिब्याकरणमध्येतुं प्रवृत्तः 'one who has recently commenced to study Grammar'. The word प्रथम is derived from प्रथ by अनच् (Un V. 68) and by धित् accent the acute falls on the last. Why do we say when meaning 'a Novice?' Observe प्रथमवैद्याकरणैंः (वैद्याकरणानामाचो सुख्यो वा दः सः) 'the first Grammarian or a Grammarian of the first rank'. It will always have acute on the final.

कतरकतमी कर्मधारये ॥ ५७॥ पदानि ॥ कतर-कतमी, कर्मधारये, प्रकृतिस्वरम्॥ 🍃

57. The words कतर and कतम standing as the first member of a compound retain optionally their original accent in a Karmadhâraya.

Thus कतर्रकेड: or कतरकर्ड:, कतर्रकेड: or कतमकर्ड: ।। The word Karmadhâraya is used for the sake of the next sûtra, this sûtra could have done without it, as 'katara' and 'katama' by the maxim of pratipadokta, form only Karmadhâraya compound by II. 1. 63.

58. The word आर्थ optionally retains its original eccent in a Karmadhâraya, before the words आद्याण and इसार ॥

Thus आर्थज्ञाह्मणः or आर्थज्ञाह्मणैंः, आर्थजुनारः or आर्यकुनारैंः ॥ The word आर्थः formed by ज्यत् affix and has svarita on the final. Why do we say 'Arya'?)bserve प्रमज्ञाह्मणैंः, प्रमकुनारैंः ॥ Why do we say before 'Brâhmaṇa' and ''Ku-aara'? Observe आर्थभिवाः ॥ Why 'Karmadharaya?' Observe आर्थस्य ज्ञाह्मणः । According to the Accentuated Text the accent is देशांचें (Pro. Johtlingk).

राजा च ॥ ५९ ॥ पदानि ॥ राजा, च ॥

हितः ॥ राजा च पूर्वपंद ब्राह्मणकुमारवोहमरपद्वोः कर्मधारवे समासे उन्वतरस्यां प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

59. The word राजन retains optionally its accent before the words 'Brahmana' and 'Kumara', in a Karma-lharaya.

Thus र्रोजनाहाणः or राजनाहाणः, राजनारः or राजनारः॥ The word राजन्
is formed by the affix कानन् added to राज् (Un I. 156). But यज्ञो न्नाहाणः
where the compound is not Karmadhâraya. The making of this a separate
aphorism is for the purpose of preventing the yathâsankhya rule and also for
the sake of the subsequent sûtra into which the anuvritti of राजन् runs and
not of आर्थे॥

षष्ठी प्रत्येनसि ॥ ६० ॥ पदानि ॥ षष्ठी, प्रत्येनसि, (अन्यतरस्याम राजा प्रकृति स्वरम्)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ राज्ञेति वर्त्तते, ऽन्यतरस्यामिति च । षष्ठधन्ती राजग्राब्दः पूर्वपद प्रत्येनस्युचरे उन्यतरस्यां प्रकृतिस्तर अवति ॥

60. The word 'râjan' ending in the Genitive case optionally retains its accent before the word प्रत्येनस्॥

The words राजन् and अन्यत्रस्याम् are understood here also. Thus राजः अस्थेनाः or राजः प्रस्थेनां ॥ The sign of the Genitive is not clided by VI.3. 21. When आकोश is not meant we have, राजप्रस्थेनाः or राजप्रस्थेनाः ॥ Why do we say 'ending in the Genitive'? Observe राजा चासी प्रश्वेनाभ = राजप्रस्थेनाः no option.

के नित्यार्थे ॥ ६१ ॥ पदानि ॥ के, नित्यार्थे (पूर्वपदम् अन्यतरस्याम् प्रकृति स्वरम्) ॥

बृत्तिः ॥ क्कान्तडत्तरपदे नित्यार्थे समासे पूर्वपदमन्यतरस्यां प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

61. A word having the sense of 'always', retains optionally its accent before a Past Participle in To II

Thus निरु स्वमहसितः or निरु भहारे हैं। सत्तेमहसितः or सत्तवमहसितः ॥ These are Accusative compounds formed under Rule II. 1. 28. निस्त्य is formed by खार affix added to the upasarga नि (IV. 2. 104 Vârt); and has acute on the first, the upasarga retaining its accent, the affix being anudâtta (III. 1. 4). The word सत्तव being formed by क्त affix with the force of भारः, has acute on final by VI. 2. 144. If it be considered to have been formed by क्रमंणि क्त, then the accent will be on the beginning by VI. 2. 49. Why do we say when the first term means 'always'? Observe मुद्दापहासितेंः ॥ In the case of निरु प्रमुख्या कि. &e the samasa accent VI. 1. 223 was first set aside by the Accusative Tatpurusha accent VI. 2, 2. this in its turn was set aside by क्त accent VI. 2. 144, which is again debarred by the present.

न्नामः सिल्पिनि ॥ ६२ ॥ पदानि ॥ न्नामः, शिल्पिनि, (अन्यतरस्याम प्र^{कृति} स्वरम्)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ प्रामग्रह्यः पूर्वपदं ग्रिल्पिवाचिन्युत्तरपदे ऽन्यतरस्यां प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

pound, optionally retains its accent before a word denoting "8 professional man cr artisan".

Thus बैंगमनापितः or बाममापितैः, बैंगमञ्जलालः or बामञ्जलालैः ॥ The word बाम has acute on the first. Why do we say "बाम"? Observe परमनापितैः ॥ Why do we say 'a silpi a professional workman'? Observe मामरच्या; where there is no option.

राजा च प्रशंसायाम् ॥ ६३ ॥ पदानि ॥ राजा, च, प्रशंसायाम्, (अन्यतरस्याम्

प्रकृति स्वरम्)॥

बासि: ॥ राजशब्दः पूर्वपर्व शिल्पिवाश्विन्युत्तरपदे प्रशंसार्था गम्यमानाया मन्यतरस्यां प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

63. The word राजर followed by a profession-denoting noun, optionally retains its accent, when praise is to

be expressed.

Thus राजनापितः or राजनापितैः, राजकुलालः or राजकुलालैः "A royal barber i.e. a skillful barber or one fit to serve the king even " &c. It may be either a Karmadharaya or a Genitive compound. Why do we say 'राजन्?'? Observe राजनापितैः ॥ Why do we say 'when denoting praise?' Observe राजनापितैः 'king's barber'. Why do we say 'a professional man'? Observe राजहस्ती 'a royal elephant'.

आदिख्दासः ॥ ६४ ॥ पदानि ॥ आदिः, उदात्तः, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ व्यादिरुवात्त इत्येतद्धिकृतिमित उत्तरं यह्रक्यामस्तत्र पूर्वपदस्यादिरुवात्ती भवतीत्येवं तहेदितव्यम् ॥

64. In the following up to VI. 2. 91 inclusive the phrase "the first syllable in—(the word standing in the

Nominative) has the acute", is to be always supplied.

This is an adhikâra aphorism. The first syllable of the धूबपक will get the acute in the following aphorisms. In short, the phrase 'âdir udâtta' should be supplied to complete the sense of the subsequent sûtras. The very next sûtra illustrates it. That sûtra literally means "a word in the Locative case or a word denoting the name of the receiver of a tax or tribute, standing before a word denoting that which is lawful, but not before tow". To complete the sense we must supply the words "has acute on the first syllable". Thus स्तिपाणः, मुक्टे कार्यापणम्, बैशिकाम्बः, वैवाकरणहस्ती ॥ The word आहि 'the first syllable' is understood upto VI. 2. 91, the word उन्न has longer stretch: it governs upto VI. 2. 137.

सप्तमोहारिणौ धर्म्ये ऽहरणे ॥ ६५ ॥ पदानि ॥ सप्तमी, हारिणौ, धर्म्ये, अहरणे,

(आद्युदात्तम्)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ सप्तम्यन्तं हारिवाचि च पूर्वपदं धर्म्यवाचिनि हरणबाह्यदन्यास्मन्तुत्तरपदे आगुहासं भवति ॥

65. The first member of a compound, if in the Locative case or denoting the name of the Receiver of a tax, has acute on the first syllable, when the second member is a word denoting 'what is lawful', but not when it is seen!

The word शारिष् means 'appropriates the dues or taxes': and धर्मान means 'the due or tax which has been determined by the custom or usage, of the country, town, sect or family. that which one is lawfully entitled to get. The word see is formed by an under IV. 4.91 and 92 and has the sense of both. Of Locative words we have the following examples: -रहुप-पाणः विकट-कार्यापणम्, इते-द्विपहिका, हैले-विपहिका, हैंपदि-माचकः॥ These compounds are formed under II. 1. 44, and the sign of the Locative is not elided by VI. 3. 9 and 10. With the name of a due-receiver हारी we have the following:--वाहिकायः 'the horse which is the customary due of the sacrificer'. So also व बाकरणहस्ती, मातुलाधः. पि मृष्यगवः ॥ In some places the established usage is to give a ज्ञाण coin in every sacred Tope &c, or to give a horse to a sacrificer &c. Why do we say 'what is lawful'? Observe स्तम्बेरमैं:, कर्मकर वर्द्धितर्कैः वर्ष्धितकी नाम मूले स्थूलीग्ने सूक्ष्म भोदन पिण्डः, स कर्मकराय शैयते, अन्यथा कर्म न कुर्याशित, न स्वयं धर्मः ॥ Why do we say "but not before हरण"? Observe वाडवहरगेंम् 'that which is given to a mare'. हरण is that customary food which is given to a mare after she has been covored, in order to strengthen her. The word are is a Krit-formed word, its exclusion here indicates that other Krit-formed words however are governed by this rule when preceded by a and denoting word; and thus this sûtra supersedes the Krit accent enjoined by VI. 2. 139, so far. Thus वाउवहायः has acute on the first by this rule, the subsequent VI. 2. 139 not applying.

युक्ते च ॥ ६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ युक्ते, च, (आद्यदात्तम्) ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ युक्तवाचिनि च समासे पूर्वपरमागुरात्तं भवति ।

on the first syllable, when the second member denotes that by whom the things denoted by the first are regulated or kept in order.

The word युक्त means 'he who is prompt in the discharge of his appointed duty' i. e. the person appointed to look after. Thus गोबझवः 'a cowherd looking after cow': अध्यवस्यः, गो मिणिन्दः, अध्यक्तियः, अध्यक्तिय

विभाषा ऽध्यक्षे ॥ ६७ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, अध्यक्षे, (आद्युदात्तम्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ मध्यक्षग्रस्वत्तरपदे विभाषा पूर्वपदमासुदात्तं भवति ॥

67. The acute is optionally on the first syllable when the word stusy follows.

Thus गैंबाध्यक्षः or गवाध्यक्षैः 'a superintendent of cows': श्रेश्वाध्यक्षः or राज्यध्यक्षः ।।

पापं च दिाल्पिनि ॥ ६८ ॥ पदानि ॥ पापम, च,दिाल्पिनि, (विभाषा)(आद्युद्रात्तः) ॥ कृतिः ॥ पापग्रम्यः शिल्पिनिम्युत्तरपदे विभाषा ऽऽग्रुशत्तो भवति ॥ 68. The word **uu** has optionally acute on the first syllable when followed by a word denoting a professional man.

Thus पौपनापितः or पापनापितः, पापकुलालः or पापकुलालः ।। This rule applies to the pratipadokta samâsa of पाप in the sense of censure as taught in II. 1. 54, when it is an appositional compound; and not when it forms a Genitive compound. Thus पापस्थनापितः = पापनापितः ।।

गोत्रान्तेवासिमाणवब्राह्मणेषु क्षेपे॥ ६९॥ पदानि॥ गोत्र, अन्तेवासि, माणव, ब्राह्मणेषु, क्षेपे, (पूर्वपदम् आद्यदात्तम्)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ गोश्रवािषन्यन्तेवासिवािषािने घोत्तरपदे माणवज्ञाद्धणयोश्य क्षेपवािषािन समासे पूर्वपदमाशुदात्तम् ग्वाति ॥

69, The first syllable of the first member of a compound has the acute accent before a Patronymic name or a scholar-name, as well as before माणव and बाह्मण, when a reproach is meant.

Thus जैपावास्त्यः च यो जंपावां दवान्यहमिति वास्त्यः, संपद्यते सः; वत्रा श्राद्धारी वास्त्यागिव पाद्मक्षालनं क्रियते, तत्रावास्त्यः सन् वास्त्याऽहमिति क्षेते तकाभाय सः ॥ भार्यासाञ्चतः 'a decendant of Susruta under the petticoat government of his wife'. The compounding takes place by the analogy of शाक्तपार्थिवः ॥ वैद्यावाह्यकृतेयः (Brahmakrita pelongs to Subhradi class). The above are examples of Gotra words. Now with scholar names. कुमारीश्वाक्षाः 'the pupils of Daksha for the sake of marriage e. who study the work of Daksha or make themselves the pupils of Daksha or the sake of girls'. कैम्बलचारायणीयाः, पृत्तिशिवाः, and जीवनपाणिनीयाः &c. मिक्सामाणवः भिक्षांलप्स्येऽहमिति माणवो भवति ॥ वैद्याबाह्मणः, वृष्यती ब्राह्मणः, भैयब्राह्मणः च्या भयन ब्राह्मणः पर्यते ॥ Compounding by II. 1. 4 where no other rule applies. Why do we ay 'when followed by a Gotra word?' Observe हासीभोत्रियैः ॥ Why do we say when reproach is meant?' Observe महाब्राह्मणः ॥

अङ्गानि मैरेये ॥ ७० ॥ पदानि ॥ अङ्गानि, मैरेये, (आद्युदात्तानि) ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ मैरेयशब्दउत्तरपदे तद्श्वसाचीनि पूर्वपदान्यासुदात्तानि भवन्ति ॥

70. The first syllable of the word preceding भैरेय, gets the acute, when it denotes the ingredient of the same.

Thus गुँउमेरेब: 'the wine maireya prepared from treacle or molasses'. पुमेरेब: 'the maireya prepared from honey'. Why do we say when denoting an ingredient?' Observe परमेर्ग्यः॥ Why do we say "before मेरेब?" Observe ज्यासव:॥ Every sort of spirituous liquor except सुरा is called मेरेब॥

भक्तास्यास्तव्येषु ॥ ७१ ॥ पदानि ॥ भक्तास्याः, तवर्थेषु, (आद्युदात्ताः) ॥ ^{वृत्तिः ॥ भक्तमद्रं तद्यस्यास्तद्वाचिनः बान्तास्तव्येषुत्तरपदेषु आग्रुदात्ता भवन्ति ॥} 71. A word denoting food gets the acute on the first syllable, when standing before a word which denotes a repository suited to contain that.

Thus भिँसाबासः, भैन्सकंसः, श्रीणाकंसः, भौजीकंसः ॥ The words like भिक्षा, भन्त &c, are names of food. Why do we say 'when denoting the name of food'? Observe समाश्रशालवें: (the word समाश=समश्रनं is the name of an 'action' and not of a 'substance'). Why do we say 'tadartheshu suited to contain that'? Observe भिर्माणियः which is a Bahuvrihi, and the first member gets acute on the final.

गोबिडालसिंहसैन्धवेपूपमाने ॥ ७२ ॥ पदानि ॥ गो, बिडाल, सिंह, सेन्धवेषु, उपमाने, (आद्युदात्तम्) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ गवादिष्रुपमानवाचिष्रुत्तरपदेषु पूर्वपदमासुदात्तं भवति ॥

72. A word denoting the object of comparison gets the acute on the first syllable when standing before गो, विडाल, सिंह, and सैन्धव ॥

Thus धाँन्यगवः=धान्यं गोरिव ॥ The compounding takes place by II. I. 56, the words गो &c, being considered to belong to Vyâghrâdi class, which is an Akritigana. The meaning of the compound must be given according to usage and appropriateness. Thus धान्यगवः means गवाऋत्याऽवस्थितं धान्यं ॥ So also हिर्देण्यगवः, भिक्षाबिद्धातः, ब्राह्मणविद्धातः, तुर्णासहः, क्राष्ट्रांसहः, संन्कृंसन्थवः, पानसन्थवः ॥ Why do we say "when denoting the object of comparision"? Observe परमसिंहः ॥

अके जीविकार्थे ॥ ७३ ॥ पदानि ॥ अके, जीविकार्थे, (आद्युदात्तम्) ॥ बत्तिः ॥ अकप्रययान्त उत्तरपंर जीविकार्थवाचिनि समास प्रवेपस्मागुरात्तं भवति ॥

73. The first member of a compound has the acute on the first syllable when the second member is a word ending in the affix अक, and the compound expresses a calling by which one gets his living.

Thus रैन्तलेखकः, नेखलेखकः, अवस्करशाधकः, रेमणीयकारकेः = रन्तलेखनाविभिर्मेणं जीविका ॥ The compounding takes place by II. 2. 17. Why do we say when meaning 'means of living'? Observe रशुभिक्षकां में धारयि ॥ All affixes which ultimately become अक by taking substitutes, are called अक affixes. Thus जुड़, दुन् &c are अक affixes (VII. 1. 1). Why do we say "ending in the affix अक"? Observe रमणीयकर्ताः॥ Here the compounding takes place by II. 2. 17, and the affix नम is added in the sense of sport and not of livelihood.

. प्राचां क्रीडायाम् ॥ ७४ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्राचाम्, क्रीडायाम्, (आद्युदात्तम्) कृत्तः ॥ प्राग्देशवित्तां या क्रीडा तक्षाचिनि समासे ८कप्रस्ययान्तउत्तरपदे पूर्वपदमास्रुवात्तं भवति ॥ 74. A compound the second member of which is word ending in अक affix, and which denotes the sport of he Eastern people, gets the the acute accent on the first yllable.

Thus वैद्दालकपुष्पभिज्ञका, वैदिरणपुष्पप्रचायिका, चौलभिज्ञिका। These e formed by जुन् affix (III. 3. 109), and the compounding takes place by II. 17. Why do we say 'of the Eastern Folk'? Observe जीवपुत्रप्रचायिका, which a sport of the Western People. Why do we say 'when denoting a sport'? bserve तवपुष्पप्रचायिका 'thy turn for &c,' which is formed by जुच् (III. 3. 111) and denotes 'rotation or turn'.

अणि नियुक्ते ॥ ७५ ॥ पदानि ॥ अणि, नियुक्ते, (आद्युदात्तम्) ॥ ।तिः ॥ भणनतदत्तरपदे नियुक्तवाचिनि समासे पूर्वपदमासुदात्तं भवति ॥

75. A compound, the second member of which a word ending in the Krit-affix अण्, and which denotes functionary, gets the acute on the first syllable.

Thus छन्नधारः, तृंणीधारः, कैमण्डलुमाहः, र्येङ्गारधारः॥ Why do we say when leaning 'a functionary'? Observe काण्डलावः, शास्त्रावः॥

हि।ल्पिनि चाकुञः ॥ ७६ ॥ हि।ल्पिनि, च, अकुञः, (पूर्वपदम् आयुदात्तम्) ॥ ।तिः ॥ शिल्पिवाचिनि समासे ऽणन्तउत्तरपंदं पूर्वपदमाशुदात्त भवति ॥ चेदण् कुमो न भवति ॥

76. And when such a compound ending in आए fix denotes the name of a professional man, but not when he second term is कार (derived from कुञ्), the acute is on he first syllable of the first word.

Here also the second term ends in अण् affix. Thus सैन्तुवायः, तुंत्रवायः, लिवायः ॥ Why do we say when denoting 'a work-man or professional person'? Ibserve काण्डलावैः, शरलावैः ॥ Why do we say 'but not when the affix अण् comes fter कु'? Observe कुम्भकारैः, अयस्कारैः ॥

संज्ञायां च ॥ ७७ ॥ पढानि ॥ संज्ञायाम्, च, (पूर्वपद्म आद्युदासम्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ संज्ञायां विषये ऽणन्तदत्तरपदे ऽक्त्रमः पूर्वपदमाशुदासं भवति ॥

77. Also when such an upapada compound endng in आण् affix denotes a Name, the acute falls on the first syllable: but not when the second term is कार।

Thus तैन्तुवायः 'a kind of insect, spider'. वालवायः 'the hill Vâlavâya'. lut not so अण् with कु; as रथकारैं: 'the name of a Brâhmaṇa caste'.

गोतान्तिययं पास्ते॥ ७८॥ पढानि॥ गो, तन्ति, यवम्, पास्ते, (आद्युदास्तानि)॥
वृत्तिः॥ गो तन्ति वद बुस्पेतानि पूर्वपक्षानि पाल्डाब्दुउत्तरपदे आद्युदासानि भवन्ति॥

78. The words गो, तन्ति and यच get the acute on the first syllable when followed by पाल ॥

Thus गोपालः, तैत्तिपालः, वैवपालः ॥ The word सन्ति is the rope with which calves are tied. (ततु विस्तरि+ाक्तिञ्). This applies to words not denoting a functionary, which would be governed by VI. 2. 75. Why do we say गो &c? Observe वस्सपालैः ॥ Why do we say 'followed by पाल'? Observe गोरसें ॥

णिनि ॥ ७९ ॥ पढानि ॥ णिनि, (पूर्वपदम् आद्युटात्तम्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ णिनन्तउत्तरपदे पूर्वपदमाशुदात्तं भवति ॥

79. A compound ending in the Krit-affix णिनि (इन्) has the acute on the first syllable of the first member.

Thus वुँब्पहारिन्, फैलहारिन्, पैर्णहारिन्॥

उपमानं शब्दार्थप्रकृतावेव ॥ ८० ॥ पढानि ॥ उपमानम्, शब्दार्थ, प्रकृती, एव, (आद्युदात्तत्) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ उपमानवाचि पूर्वपदं शब्दार्थं प्रकृतावेव णिनन्तउत्तरपदआगुदात्तं भवति ॥

80. When the first member of a compound expresses that with which resemblance is denoted, then it has acute on the first syllable, before a word formed by fund affix, only then, when such latter word is a radical without any preposition, and means 'giving out a definite sound like so and so'.

The word उपमान means the object with which something is likened: श्रद्धार्थ means 'expressing a sound'; प्रकृति means 'root, without any preposition'. Thus उँछूक्रोशिन, ध्वाङ्क्षराविन, खैरनाहिन्॥ The word उपमान shows the scope of this sûtra as distinguished from the last. So that, when the first term is an वपमान word, the preceding sûtra will not apply, though the second member may be a formed word. When the second term is not a word denoting sound, the rule will not apply. As वृक्तविञ्चिन, वृक्तप्रीक्षेन् which retain krit accent (VI. 2. 139) Why do we say 'a radical word without any preposition'? Observe गईभोचारिन्, कोकिलभिन्याहारिन्॥ Here the second terms radically (i.e. charin and harin) do not denote sounds, but it is with the help of the Prepositions उत् and आभि, दि and आ that they mean sound. The force of एवं ! that the उपमान words are restricted. Such words get acute on the first syllable only then, when the second member is a radical sound name. According to Patanjali, the first syllable gets acute, whether it denotes उपमान or not, when the second word is a radical denoting sound. (शह्तार्थ प्रकृती ह्युपमान चानुपमानं चापु दात्तिमध्यते) ॥ As पुष्कलकल्पिन्, for had एन not been used, the sûtra would have run

thus: उपमानं चाड्यार्थमकृती and would mean:—"If the second member is a sound denoting radical word, then the upamâna first member and no other will get the acute". But this is not what is intended: because when the second member is a sound-denoting radical, the first member will get the acute, whether it is upamâna word or not. The word एव therefore restricts upamâna; i. e. a first member denoting उपमानं will get the accent then only, when the second term is a sound-denoting radical. If the second term is not a sound denoting radical, the first term denoting upamâna will not get the accent. The compounding takes place by III. 2. 79.

युक्तारोह्यादयश्च ॥ ८१ ॥ पटानि ॥ युक्तारोह्यादयः, च (आद्युदात्ताः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ युक्तारोह्यादयः समासा आद्युदात्ताः भवन्ति ॥

81. The compounds गुंकारोहिन &c, have acute on the first syllable.

Thus I र्युन्तारोही, 2 अगगतरोही, 3 अगगतयोधी, 4 अगगतवञ्ची, 5 आगतनहीं, 6 आगतनहीं, 7 आगतप्रहारी ॥ These are formed by णिनि affix, and are illustrations of Rule VI. 2, 70. Some say, these delare a restrictive rule with regard to the first and second member of these terms. Thus राहिन &c must be preceded by युक्त, &c and यक &c followed by राहिन् &c to make this rule VI. 2. 79 applicable. Thus विकारित though ending in णिनि does not take acute on the first, so युक्ताध्यायिन ॥ 8 आगतमस्या or eस्य, 9 क्षीरहोतां, 10 भगिनीभर्त्ता ॥ The last two are Genitive compounds under Rule II. 2. 9. 11 ब्रामगोधुक, 12 ब्रम्बितरात्रः, 13 गैर्गात्ररात्रः, 14 ब्र्युष्टितरात्रः, 15 ब्रानपादः (गणपादः), 16 समपादः ॥ All these are Genitive compounds. 17 एकशित-पात = एक:शिति:पारोऽस्य ॥ This is a Bahuvrihi of three terms. The word एकशिति: is a Taddhitârtha Samâsa (II. 1. 51), and being a Tatpurusha, required acute on the final, as the Tatpurusha accent is stronger. This declares acute on the first. Moreover by VI. 2. 29, this word एकशितः would have acute on the first, as it is a Dvigu ending in a simple vowel. But the very fact that this word is enumerated here, shows that other Dvigu compounds in जिलि are not governed by VI. 2. 29, therefore बिशिति पाद has acute on ति ॥ The enumeration of the एकशितिपात further proves by implication that the (एकशितिपात स्वरवचनं जै।पक निमित्तस्यरबलीयस्त्यस्य) accent for the application of which a case is present is stronger. (See Mahabhashya II. 1. 1.) The class of compounds known as पात्रेसमित &c, (II. 1.48) also belong to this class.

 ${f I}$ युक्तारोही, 2 आगतरोही, 3 आगतयोधी, 4 आगतयञ्ची, 5 आगतनन्दी (आगतनहीं), 6 आगतप्रहारी, 7 आगतमस्त्यः (आगतमस्त्या), 8 श्रीरहोता, 9 भौगनीभर्ता, 10 प्रामगोधुक्, 11 अश्वित्रराज्ञः 12 गर्गित्रराज्ञः, 13 द्युष्टिविराज्ञः, 14 गणपादः (शाणपादः), 15 एकशितिपात्, 16 पात्रेसंगितादयभ्र (पाजे-समितादयभ्र), 17 समपादः ॥

र्वीर्घकाशतुषभ्राष्ट्रवटं जे ॥ ८२ ॥ पदानि ॥ दीर्घ, काश, तुष, भ्राष्ट्र, वटम, जे, (आयुदासानि) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ रीर्घानतं पूर्वपदं काश तुप भाष्ट्र वट इत्येतानि च जउत्तरपदे आखुदात्तानि भवन्ति ॥

82. When the first member is a word ending in a long vowel, or is कारा, तुप, भ्राष्ट्र or वट, and is followed by ज, the acute falls on the first syllable.

Thus कुँटीजः, श्रेमीजः, काँशजः, तुँपजः, भ्राष्ट्रजः वैटजः These are for med by the affix द added to जन् (III. 2. 97).

अन्त्यात्पूर्वे बह्नचः ॥ ८३॥ पटानि ॥ अन्त्यात्, पूर्वम्, बह्नचः (उटात्तम् जे) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अउत्तरपरे बह्नचः पूर्वपरस्यान्यारपूर्वमुदात्तं भवति ॥

83. In a word consisting of more than two syllables, followed by $\overline{\mathfrak{A}}$, the acute falls on the syllable before the last.

Thus उपसेरजः, मन्देरजः, भामलेकीजः, and वर्डेबाजः (though the last two words have upapadas ending in long vowel, the accent is governed by this sûtra and not the last). Why do we say "a Polysyllabic first member"? Observe रूग्धजानि तृजानि॥

म्रामेऽनिवसन्तः ॥ ८४ ॥ पटानि ॥ म्रामे, अनिवसन्तः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ मानग्रव्यउत्तरपदे पूर्वपदमाग्रुहात्तं भवति न चेन्निवसद्वाचिभवति ॥ 84. Before ग्राम, the first syllable of the first member has acute, when thereby inhabitants are not meant.

Thus मेह्रपाम, वैणिग्पामः ॥ Here पाम is equal to समूह 'an assemby'. हेव-पामः = देवस्वामिकः ॥ Why do we say 'when not meaning inhabitants'. Observe राशियामः 'a village inhabited by the descendants of Daksha', माहिकपामः 'a village inhabited by Mâhikas'.

घोषादिषु च ॥ ८'५ ॥ पदानि ॥ घोषादिषु, च, (पूर्वपदम् आद्यदात्तम्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ घोषातिषु चोत्तरपरेषु पूर्वपतमासुदात्तं भवति ॥

85. The first member has acute on the first syllable when followed by घोष &c.

Thus दाक्षियोषः, देशिक्षकटः, देशिक्षपत्त्वलः, देशिक्षबद्धाः, दक्षिवद्धभः, देशिक्षहरः, देशिक्षिक्षः, देशिक्षपिशक्षः, देशिक्षमाला, देशिक्षरक्षा, देशिक्षाला, or (रक्षः or 'शालः), देशिक्षशिल्पी, देशिक्ष्यश्वयः, देशिक् शाल्मली, कुन्दतृणमः, क्षेत्रश्चममुनिः, देशिक्षपुंसा, देशिक्कूटः ॥

Of the above, those which denote places of habitation, there the first members though denoting inhabitants get the acute accent. Some do not read the anuvritti of अनिवसन्तः in this aphorism, others however read it.

1 घोष, 2 कट (घट), 3 वहाभ (पत्यल), 4 हद, 5 बदरी (बदर), 6 पिङ्गल, 7 पिशङ्ग, 8 माल, 9 रक्षा (रक्षः), 10 शाला (शालः), 11 कूट, 12 शास्मली, 13 अन्धरथ, 14 तृण, 15 शिल्पी, 16 श्रुति, 17 प्रेक्षा (प्रेक्षाकू; पुंसा) ॥

छाज्यादयः शालायाम् ॥८६॥ पदानि ॥ छाज्यादयः, शालायाम्, (आद्यदाताः)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ शालायाप्रसरपदे छात्रवादय भाषुसन्ता भवन्ति ॥ 86. The words ভাঙ্গি &c, get acute on the first syllable when followed by the word যাৱা ॥

Thus छात्रिशाला, ऐ लिशाला, भाषिदशाला ॥

Where the Tatpurusha compound ending in ज्ञान becomes Neuter, by the option allowed in II. 4. 25; there also in the case of these words, the acute falls on the first syllable of the first term; thus superseding VI. 2. 123 which specifically applies to Neuter Tatpurushas. Thus छात्रशालम, ए निजालम् ॥

 ${f 1}$ छात्रि, ${f 2}$ पेलि (ऐलि), ${f 3}$ भाण्डि, ${f 4}$ न्याडि, ${f 5}$ भाखण्डि, ${f 6}$ आटि, ${f 7}$ गामि (शामि) ॥

प्रस्थे ऽवृद्धमकर्क्यादीनाम् ॥ ८७ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रस्थे, अवृद्धम्, अकर्क्यादीनाम्, (पूर्वपदम् आधुदात्तम्) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ प्रस्युशब्दउत्तरपदे कर्क्योदिवर्जितमवृद्धं पूर्वपदमासुदात्तं भवति ॥

87. The first member, which has not a Vriddhi in the first syllable, or which is not कर्की &c, gets the acute on the first syallble before प्रस्थ।

Thus ईंन्द्रप्रस्थः, कुँण्डप्रस्थः, इंद्रप्रस्थः, सुँवणप्रस्थः ॥ But not in सक्षिप्रस्थः, माहिक-प्रस्थः which have Vriddhi in the first syllable; nor also in कर्कीप्रस्थः मधीप्रस्थः &c.

1 कर्की, 2 मन्नी (मधी), 3 मकरी, 4 कर्कन्यु (कर्कन्थू), 5 शमी, 6 करीर, 7 कन्दुक (कडुक), 8 कवल (कुबल ; कूरल), 9 बदरी (बदर) ॥

मालादीनां च ॥ ८८ ॥ पदानि ॥ मालादीनाम, च, (आदिः उदात्तः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ प्रस्यद्वति वर्त्तते । प्रस्यउत्तरपदे मालादीनामाहिरुहात्तां भवति ॥

88. The first syllable of माला &c, gets the acute when प्रस्थ follows.

Thus मालाप्रस्थः, श्वालाप्रस्थः॥ This sûtra applies even though the first yllables are Vriddhi vowel. In the words एक and श्वाणा the letters ए and ओ re treated as Vriddhi (I. 1. 75).

 ${f 1}$ माला, ${f 2}$ शाला, ${f 3}$ शोणा (शोण), ${f 4}$ द्राक्षा, ${f 5}$ स्नाक्षा, ${f 6}$ क्षामा, ${f 7}$ काञ्ची, ${f 8}$ एक, ${f 9}$ काम, ${f 10}$ क्षीमा ॥

अमहस्तवं नगरे ऽनुदीचाम् ॥ ८९॥ पदानि॥ अ, महत्, नवम्, नगरे, अनुदी-चाम्॥

वृत्तिः ॥ नगरशब्दउत्तरपदे महत्रवशब्दवर्जितं पूर्वपदमाद्युदात्तं भवति तथेदुदीचां न भवति ॥

89. The first member has acute on the first syllable before the word नगर, but not when it is the word महत्त or नव, nor when it refers to a city in the lands of the Northern People.

Thus सुँग्रानगरम्, पुँण्ड्नरम्, विराटनगरम् ॥ But not in महानगरम् and नयनगरम्, Why do we say "but not of Northern People"? Observe नान्दीनगरम् कान्तीनगरम् ॥

अमें चावर्ण द्व्यच्ड्यच् ॥ ९० ॥ पदाित ॥ अमें, च, अवर्णम, द्व्यच्, ज्यच्, (पूर्वपदम आधुदात्तम) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ अर्मदाब्दउत्तरपदे ह्यच् त्र्यच् पूर्वपदमवर्णान्तमासुदात्तं भवति ॥

90. A word of two or three syllables ending in आ or आ (with the exception of महा and नव), standing before the word आमे has acute on the first syllable.

Thus वैत्तार्मम्, ग्रुँमार्मम, कुँक्कुटार्मम्, वैायसार्मम् ॥ Why do we say 'ending in ध्व (long or short)'? Observe बृहदर्मम् ॥ Why do we say 'consisting of two or three syllables'? Observe कापिञ्जलार्मम् ॥ The words महा and नव are to be read here also. The rule therefore does not apply to महार्मम् and नवार्मम् ॥

न भूताधिकसंजीवमद्राश्मकञ्जलम् ॥ ९१ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, भूत, अधिक, संजीव, मद्र, अश्म, कञ्जलम्, (आद्यदात्तानि) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ भृत अधिक संजीव मद्र अदमन् कञ्जल इस्रेतानि पूर्वपरानि अभैशब्दउत्तरपरे नासुरात्तानि भवित्त ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ भासुरात्तप्रकरणे दिवोदासादीनां छन्दस्युपसंख्यानम् ॥

91. The following words do not get acute on the first syllable, when standing before 'arma', viz: भूत, आधिक, संजीव, मद्र, अश्मन् and कञ्चल ॥

Thus भूतामं म, अधिकार्म म, संजीवार्म म, महार्म म, अस्मार्म म, महासम्म म, (because the sûtra shows the compounding of those words in madrâsmam) कञ्जनाम म। All these compounds have acute on the final by VI. I. 223.

Vârt:—In the Vedas the words दिवोद्यास &c, have acute on the first syllable. Thus दिवोद्यासाय गायत, वध्यूश्वाय राशुषे ॥

अन्तः ॥ ९२ ॥ पदानि ॥ अन्तः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अन्त इत्यधिकृतमिन उत्तरं यद्वश्यामस्तत्र पूर्वपदस्यान्त उदात्तो भवतीत्येवं वेदितव्यम् ॥

92. In the following sûtras upto VI. 2. 110 inclusive, is to be supplied the phrase "the last syllable in a word standing in the Nominative case has the acute".

This is an adhikâra aphorism. In the succeeding sûtras, the last syllable of the first member of a compound gets the acute accent. Thus in the next sûtra the word सर्व gets acute on the final. This adhikâra extends upto VI. 2. 110 inclusive.

सर्वे गुणकात्स्न्ये ॥ ९३ ॥ पदानि ॥ सर्वम्, गुण, कात्स्न्ये ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सर्वश्रस्यः पूर्वपृष्ठं गुणकात्स्ये वर्त्तमानमनोदासं भवति ॥

93. The acute is on the final of the word $\pi^{\frac{1}{4}}$ standing as first member before an attributive word, in the sense of 'whole, through and through'.

Thus सर्वेश्वेतः, सर्वेक्ठणः, सर्वेमहान्॥ Why do we say सर्व? Observe प्रमध्वेतः, here the attribute of श्वेत pervades through and through the object referred: but the accent is not on the final of प्रम॥ Why do we say 'attributive word'? Observe सर्वेसीयणः, 'golden', सर्वरजतः 'silvery', which do not denote any attribute in their original state but modification. In fact it is not गुणकास्च्ये here at all, but a विकारकास्च्ये॥ Why do we use the word 'Kârtsnya or complete pervasion". Observe सर्वेषां श्वेततरः = सर्वश्वेतः here the compounding takes place by the elision of the affix तरप् denoting comparison, and as it shows only comparitive, not absolute, whiteness, the rule does not apply. Moreover, in this example, the "kârtsnya" is not that of "guṇa" but of "guṇi", not of the 'attribute', but of the 'substance'. Objection:—How do you form such a compound सर्वेषां श्वेततरः = सर्वश्वेतः, for it is prohibited by H. 2. 11.? Ans. We do it on the strength of the following Vârtika गुणात्तरेण समासा वक्तव्यः, तरलेपश्व॥

संज्ञायां गिरिनिकाययोः ॥ ९४ ॥ पदानि ॥ संज्ञायाम्, गिरि, निकाययोः ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ संज्ञायां विषये गिरि निकाय इस्रेतयोहत्तरपदयोः पूर्वपत्मन्तारात्त भवति ॥

94. The last syllable of the first member before गिरि and निकाय has the acute, when the compound is a Name.

Thus अञ्जनागिरिः, भञ्जनागिरिः, The finals of anjana and bhanjana are lengthened by VI. 3. 117. शापिण्डिनिकायः, माण्डिनिकायः, चिखिल्लिनिकायः ॥ Why do we say 'when it is a Name'? Observe परमगिरिं, ब्राह्मणनिकार्यः ॥

कुमार्यो वयासि ॥ ९५ ॥ पदानि ॥ कुमार्य्याम् , वयसि, (पूर्वपदम् अन्तोदात्तम्)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कुमार्याषुत्तरपदे वयसि गम्यमाने पूर्वपदमन्तोदात्तं भवति ॥

95. The last syllable of the first member gets the acute when the word $\frac{1}{8\pi^2}$ follows, the compound denoting age.

Thus वृद्धेकुमारी 'an old maid'. The compounding is by II. 1. 57. जरेत्कुमारी ॥
This compound is formed by II. 1. 49 with जरती ॥ The words become masculine by VI. 3. 42 in both examples. Q. The word कुमारी was formed by इरिष् by IV. 1. 20 in denoting the prime of youth, how can this word be now applied to denote old age by being coupled with बृद्धा or जरती; it is a contradiction in terms. Ans; The word कुमारी has two senses; one denoting "a young maiden" and second "unmarried virgin". It is in the latter sense, that the attribute बृद्धा or जरती is applied. Why do we say "when the compound denotes age"? Observe परमक्तमारी ॥

उदके Sकेवले ॥ ९६॥ पदानि ॥ उदके, अ, केवले, (पूर्वपदम् अन्तोदात्तम्) ॥ वृत्तिः॥ अकेवलं मिश्रं तद्वाचिनि समासे उदकदाब्दउत्तरपदे पूर्वपदमन्तोदात्तं भवति ॥

96. Before the word उदक, when the compound denotes a mixture, the last syllable of the first member has the acute.

Thus गुँडोइकम् or गुंडोइकम्, तिलीइकम् or तिलोइकम् ॥ When we have already made the इ and ह acute by this rule, then the svarita accent may result optionally, by the combination of the acute क of guda and tila and the subsequent grave इ of इइक, by Rule VIII. 2.6. The word अक्रेंबल means mixture. When mixture is not meant, this rule does not apply. As दीतोइकम्, उच्णाइकम् ॥

द्विगो कती ॥ ९७ ॥ पदानि ॥ द्विगो, कतो, (पूर्वपदम अन्तोदासम्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ द्विगादुत्तरपदे कतुवास्त्रिन समासे पूर्वपदमन्तोदास भवति ॥

97. Before a Dvigu, when the compound denotes a sacrifice, the last syllable of the first member has the acute.

Thus गर्गे विराधः, चारकें भिराधः, कुनुश्विन्देंसमराधः = गर्गाणां विराधः &c. Why do we say 'before a Dvigu compound'? Observe भित्राचें: (राधिमानिकान्त इति प्राविसमासः) which being formed by the Samasânta affix अच् (V. 4. 87) has acute on the final (VI. 1, 163). Why do we say 'when denoting a sacrifice'? Observe विस्वसम्पद्धः = विस्वशासस्य विस्वशासस्य वा समराधः ।।

सभायां नपुंसके ॥ ९८ ॥ पदानि ॥ संमायाम, नपुंसके, (पूर्वपदम अन्तोदात्तम्)। कृतिः ॥ सभाषाध्यवत्तरपंद नपुसकालिङ्गेसमासे पूर्वपदमन्तोदात्तं भवति ॥

98. Before the word सभा when it is exhibited as Neuter, the first member of the compound gets acute on the last syllable.

Thus गोपार्नेसभम्, पशुपार्नेसभम्, क्वीसभम्, गोरिवार्नेसभम्॥ Why do we say 'before सभा'? Observe ब्राह्मणसभम्॥ Why do we say 'when in the Neuter'? Observe राजसभा, ब्राह्मणसभम्॥ The word सभा becomes Neuter under Rules II. 4. 23-24: therefore when the word सभा does not become Neuter under those rules, then by the maxim of Pratipadokta &c: the accent does not fall on the final of the preceding term as, रमणीयसभं, here the word सभा is neuter not by the force of any particular rules, but because the thing designated (भाभिषेय) is neuter.

पुरे प्राचाम् ॥ ९९ ॥ पदानि ॥ पुरे, प्राचाम्, (पूर्वपदमन्तोदात्तम्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पुरशक्तत्तरारे प्राचां देशे पूर्वपदमन्तोदात्तं भवति ॥

99. Before the word gr, when the compound denotes a city of the Eastern People, the final of the first member has the acute.

Thus ललार्टेपुरम्, कार्टेपापुरम्, शिवदर्तेपुरम्, कार्णि पुरम्, नार्मेपुरम् ॥ Why do we say 'of the Eastern people'? Observe शिवपुरम् ॥

अरिष्टगौडपूर्वे च ॥१००॥ पदानि ॥ अरिष्ट, गौड, पूर्वे, च, (पूर्वपदम् अन्तोहात्त्र) इतिः ॥ अरिष्ट गाँड इत्ववं पूर्वे समासे प्ररम्भवत्तरपदे पूर्वपदमन्तोदान्तं भवति ॥ 100. When the words खरिए and गौड stand first, the first member has the acute on the final before the word

Thus वारिष्टेपुरम्, गोर्नेपुरम् ॥ By the force of the word पूर्व in the aphorism,

we can apply the rule to अरिष्टिभितेपुरम्, गौडभृत्यपुरम् ॥

न हास्तिनफलकमार्देयाः ॥ १०१ ॥ पदािन ॥ न, हास्तिन, फलक, मार्देयाः, (अ-न्तोदात्तानि) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ हास्तिन फलक मार्देय दृश्येतानि पूर्वपशानि पुरशब्द उत्तरपदे नान्तादात्तानि भवन्ति ॥

101. But when the words हास्तिन, फलक and मार्चेय precede पुर, the acute does not fall on their final.

This is an exception to VI. 2, 99. Thus हास्तिनपुरम्, फलकपुरम्, माईबपुरम् ॥ The son of मृतु is माईब formed by हक्, the word belonging to Subhradi class. The s is elided by VI. 4. 147.

कुस्तुलकूपकुम्भशालं विले ॥ १०२ ॥ पदानि ॥ कुस्तूल, कूप, कुम्भ, शालम्, बिले॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कुषूल कूप कुम्भ शाला इथ्वेतानि पूर्वपदानि बिलशब्दउत्तरपदे ऽन्तीदात्तानि भवन्ति ॥

102. The words कुस्ल, क्प, कुम्म and ज्ञाला have the acute on the last syllable before the word बिल ॥

Thus कुस्लैंबिलम्, कूर्पैबिलम्, कुर्पैबिलम्, शालैंबिलम्। But not so here सर्प-बिलम्। Why do we say 'before बिल'? Observe कुस्लस्वामी।।

दिक्शब्दा प्रामजनपदाख्यानचानराटेषु ॥ १०३ ॥ पदानि ॥ दिक्शब्दाः, प्रामज-नपदाख्यान, चानराटेषु ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ दिक्षादशः पूर्वपदानि अन्तोदात्तानि भवन्ति प्रामजनपदाख्यानवाचिषुत्तरपदेखु चानराटकाहे च ॥

103. Words expressing direction (in space or time) have acute on the last syllable, when followed by a word denoting a village, or a country or a narrative, and before the word चानराह ॥

Thus पूर्व पुकामशामी, अपरे पुकामशामी or पूर्व and अपरे (VIII. 2. 6). The compounding takes place by II. 1. 50. पूर्व इत्लाशिकका, अपरेंक्डलणश्चिका॥ Country name—पूर्व प्रज्वालाः अपरेंक्डलणश्चिका॥ These are Karmadharaya compounds (II. 1. 58). Story name:—पूर्विपिरामम् or पूर्वी, पूर्वियायातम् ॥ So also पूर्व वानराटम् ॥ The employment of the term श्वास् in the aphorism shows that time-denoting हिक् words as in पूर्वयायातं should also be included. The word आधिरामम् is derived from अधिराममधिकृत्य कृतो ग्रन्थः (IV. 3. 87).

आचार्योपसर्जनश्चान्तेवासिनि ॥ १०४ ॥ पदानि ॥ आचार्योपसर्जनः, च, अन्ते-षासिनि, (अन्तोबात्ताः) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ भाषार्थोपसर्जनान्तेवासिवाधिन्युत्तरपदे विक्ताब्दा धन्ते।दासा भवन्ति ॥

104. The direction denoting words have acute on the final, before the names of scholars, when such names are derived from those of their teachers.

Thus पूर्व पाणिनीयाः, अपरैपाणिनीयाः, पूर्वेकाशकृष्यनाः, अपरैकाशकृष्याः॥ Compare VI. 2. 36 Why do we say 'when derived from the names of their Teachers'? Observe पूर्वशिष्याः॥ Why do we say 'Scholar-names'? Observe पूर्वपाणिनीयं शास्त्रम्॥ (पाणिनीयं शास्त्रम्॥ पाणिनीयं शास्त्रपृषं चिरन्तनम्)॥

उत्तरपदवृद्धौ सर्च च ॥ १०५ ॥ पदानि ॥ उत्तर-पद-वृद्धौ, सर्वम च ॥
कृतिः ॥ उत्तरपदस्वेत्यिकृत्य या विद्वात वृद्धिस्तद्वत्युत्तरपदे सर्वशक्षादेक्सकाश्चान्तांगत्ता भवन्ति ॥

105. Words denoting direction and the word सर्व have acute on the final, before a word which takes Vriddhi in the first syllable of the second term by VII. 3. 12 and 13.

By the sûtra उत्तरपदस्य VII. 3. 10. 12, the Vriddhi of the Uttarapada is ordained when the Taddhita affixes having म्, ण् or क् follow, the Purvapada being सु, सर्व and अर्थ ॥ The word उत्तरपदर्गृद्धः therefore, means that word which takes Vriddhi, under the rule relating to uttarapada, i. e. under rule VII. 3. 12 and 13. Thus पूर्वपाञ्चलकः अपर्याचालकः, सर्वपाञ्चलकः ॥ These are formed by हुम् affix (IV. 2. 125). Why do we say "which takes Vriddhi in the second term?" Had the word उत्तरपद not been used, then the sûtra would have run thus वृद्धो सर्व च, and would have applied to cases like सर्वमासः, सर्वकारकः where मासः and कारकः are Vriddha words not by virtue of VII. 3. 12.

बहुव्रीही विश्वं संज्ञायाम् ॥ १०६ ॥ पदानि ॥ वहुव्रीही, विश्वम्, संज्ञायाम् ॥ बृत्तिः ॥ बहुव्रीही समासे विश्वराद्यः पूर्वपदं संज्ञायां विषये ऽन्तोत्रात्तं भवति ॥

106. The word विश्व has acute on the final, being first member in a Bahuvrîhi, when it is a Name.

Thus विश्वेदेव:, विश्वेयज्ञाः, विश्वेमज्ञान् ॥ This is an exception to VI. 2. 1 by which the first member in a Bahuvrihi would have retained its original accent. Why do we say in a Bahuvrihi compound? Observe विश्वे च देवाः = विश्वेदेवाः ॥ Why do we say 'when a name'? Observe विश्वेदेवा अध्य = विश्वेदेवाः ॥ But विश्वामिन्नैः and विश्वामिनैः have acute on the final, as they are governed by the subsequent rule VI. 2. 165 which supersedes this. The word Pahuyrihi governs the succeeding sûtras upto VI. 2. 120 inclusive. The word विश्व is originally acute on the first, as it is formed by the affix वश्व added to विज्ञ ॥ This rule has unrestricted scope in विश्ववेदाः, विश्वयज्ञाः. and rule VI. 2. 165 has unrestricted scope in कुलिनिषः, कुलिनिषः ॥ But in विश्वामिषः and विश्वामिनः there is a conflict, as both these rules would apply, therefore by the maxim of vipratishedha, VI. 2. 165 supersedes this,

उद्राश्चेषुषु ॥ १०७ ॥ पदानि ॥ उद्र, अश्व, इषु षु । वतिः ॥ उदर अश्व इषु इत्येतेषूत्तरपदेषु बहुत्रीही समासे संज्ञाया विषय पूर्वपदमन्तोतात्तं भवति ॥

107. The first member in a Bahuvrîhi, before the vords उदर, अभ्व and र्षु, gets acute on the final syllable, when the compound denotes a Name.

Thus क्रेक्नींदरः, रोमींदरः, स्थिभः, सेवनाभः, सुवणपुङ्खेपुः and मैंहपुः॥ This sûtra s also an exception to VI. 2 1 by which the first term would have retained its original accent. The word कृक has acute on the first by Phit II. 7. The word in is formed by मनिन affix (Un IV. 145) and is first acute; हैरि is also first acute is formed by इन् (Un IV. 118). The word स्वान if considered as an underived primitive, has acute on the first by Phit II. 19. If it be considered as derived from युवन with the affix अण् then it is already end-acute and would retain its accent even by VI. 2. 1. The first Bahuvrihi word सुवर्ण has acute on the final by VI. 2. 172, the second Bahuvrihi compound सुवर्णपुंखा: has acute on of by VI. 1, the third Bahuvrihi with ह्य gets accent on खा The word महत् is end-acute by V. 2. 38. Its mention here appears redundant.

क्षेपे॥ १०८॥ पदानि॥ क्षेपे॥

वृत्तिः ॥ क्षेपे गम्यमाने उदराविषूत्तरपंदपु बहुत्रीही समासे संज्ञायां विषये पूर्वपदमन्तोदात्तं भवाति ॥

108. A word before उटर, अञ्च and इसु in a Bahuvrîhi gets acute on the final, when reproach is meant.

Thus कुण्डोइरः, घटाँदरः, कर्डकाश्वः, स्यन्दिनाश्वः, आनिपान पुः, चलायन पुः ॥ The word कृष has acute on the first as it is a Neuter name (Phit II. 3), and it would have etained this accent in the Bahuvrihi by VI. 2. I. but for this sûtra. The word is formed by अच् (III. I. 134) and has acute on the final, and so it would have retained this accent by VI. 2. I. even with out this sûtra. The word him being formed by कन् (V. 3. 75) has acute on the first. स्यान्दिन is formed by he Nishta affix का। The word अनियान being an avyayibhava, the first member would have retained its original accent. In this and the last sûtra, all the cutes may optionally be changed into svarita by VIII. 2. 6. But अनुद्धः and the last sûtra, impersedes this present, so far as अन् and स are concerned.

नदी बन्धुनि ॥ १०९ ॥ पदानि ॥ नदी, बन्धुनि ॥ त्तिः ॥ बहुत्रीहौ समासे बन्धुन्युत्तरपदे नद्यन्तं पूर्वपदमन्तोदात्तं अवित ॥

109. In a Bahuvrîhi compound having the word च as its second member, the first member ending in the eminine affix दें (नदी word) has the acute on its final 'llable, Thus गाँगींबन्धुः, बासीबन्धुः ॥ The words गाँगीं and बास्सी are formed by adding कीए (IV. 1. 16) to गार्थ and बास्स्य ending in यम् (IV. 1. 105), and therefore, they are first acute. By VI. 2. I this accent would have been retained, but for the present sûtra. Why do we say "a Nadî (Feminine in i) word"? Observe बैहाबन्धः, the word ब्रह्म has acute on the first syllable as it is formed by मनिन् (Un IV. 146) and it retains that accent (VI. 2. I). Why do we say "before बन्धु"? Observe गाँगींपियः ॥

निष्ठोपसर्गपूर्वमन्यतरस्याम् ॥ ११० ॥ पद्गानि ॥ निष्ठा, उपसर्ग-पूर्वम्, अन्य-तरस्याम् ॥

बुनिः ॥ बहुत्रीही समासे निष्ठान्तमुपसर्गपूर्वे पूर्वपदमन्यतरस्यामन्तोदात्तं भवति ॥

110. In a Bahuvrîhi compound, a Participle in preceded by a preposition, standing as the first member of the compound, has optionally acute on the last syllable.

Thus प्रधातपुर्वः or प्रधोतपुर्वः (VI. 2. 169), or प्रधोतपुर्वः (VI. 2. 49 and 1) प्रभातितेषादः or प्रभातितेषादः ॥ When the word प्रस् means (mouth) then by VI. 2. 167 which is an optional rule, the accent falls on the last syllable ख. ॥ When the other alternative is taken or when it does not mean (mouth) then by VI. 2. 49 the acute falls on प्र. which accent is retained (VI. 2. 1). Why do we say "a Nishthâ"? Observe प्रस्तकपुर्वः which is acute in the middle by the krit accent being retained ofter प्र (VI. 2. 139). Why do we say 'preceded by a preposition'? Observe प्रस्कतपुर्वः which has acute on the first by VI. 1. 206.

उत्तरपदादिः ॥ १११ ॥ पदानि ॥ उत्तरः पदादिः, (उदात्तः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उत्तरपतार्विरस्थेतदथिकृतम् । यदित दर्ज्वमतुक्रिम्ध्याम उत्तरपदस्यादिरुवानो मयतीरथेवं नद्वेदिनव्यम्।

111. In the following sûtras, upto VI. 2. 136 inclusive, should always be supplied the phrase "the first syllable of the second member has the acute".

This is an a lhikara aphorism and the word उत्तर्भ exerts its influence upto the end of the chapter, while the word आहि has scope upto VI. 2. 187 exclusive.

कर्णो वर्णलक्षणात् ॥ ११२ ॥ पदानि ॥ कर्णः, वर्णः, लक्षणात्, (आद्युदात्तम्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ बहुवीक्षं समासं वर्णवाचिनं कक्षणवाचिनम् कर्णवाद्यतःसपदमायुवानं भवति ॥

standing as second member, has acute on the first syllable, when it is preceded by a word denoting color or mark.

Thus with color we have शुक्क केंग्रे, कृष्णकेंग्रे, and with mark-name, we have शामाकैर्ग शक्क केंग्रे, the lengthening of शाम and शक्क takes place by VI. 3. 115.

The marks of 'scythe', 'arrow' &c, are made on the ears of cattle to mark and distinguish them. It is such a 'mark' which is meant here, therefore, the rule does not apply to स्थलकां ॥ Why do we say का 'Observe खेतपार, कृटगृह: here धेन being formed by अन् (II. I. 134) is end-acute, and जूट being formed by क (III. I. 135) is also end-acute and these accents are retained in the compound. Why do we say "when preceded by a word denoting color or nark"? Observe ग्रामनपार: where ग्रामन being formed by युष् (III. 2. 149) is end-acute and this accent is retained (VI. 2. 1).

संक्षीपम्ययोश्च ॥ ११३ ॥ पदानि ॥ संक्षा, औपम्ययोः, च ॥ कृतिः ॥ संज्ञायामीपम्ये च यो बहुत्रीहिर्वर्तते तत्र कर्णशब्द उत्तरपदमायुक्ततं भवति संज्ञायाम् ॥

113. In a Bahuvrîhi the second member son has acute on the first syllable, when the compound denotes a Name or a Resemblance.

Thus कुडिचर्केणः, मिणर्केणः, are Names: गोर्केणः, खरकेणः denote resemblance i. e. " persons having ears like a cow or an ass".

कण्ठपृष्ठश्रीवाजङ्घं च ॥ ११४ ॥ पदानि ॥ कण्ठ, पृष्ठ, ग्रीवा, जंघम, च, (आदु-दात्तानि) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ कण्ड पृष्ठ मीवा अङ्घा इत्येतानि उत्तरपदानि बहुश्रीहो समासे संज्ञीपम्ययोराशुदासानि भवन्ति ॥ 114. In a Bahuvrîhi expressing a Name or com-

parision, the second members कण्ड, पृष्ठ, ग्रीवा and जङ्घा have acute on the first syllable.

Thus Name: शितिकैण्ठः, नीलकैण्ठः॥ Comparision खरकेण्ठः, उष्ट्रकेण्ठः॥
Name काण्डपृष्टः, नाकर्पृष्टः॥ Resemblance गोर्पृष्ट, अजर्पृष्टः॥ Name सुमीवः, नीलैमीवः, शर्याप्रीवः॥ Resemblance गोमीवः, अद्यमीवः॥ Name नाडीजेङ्घ, नालजेङ्घः॥ Resemblance गोजेङ्घः, अद्यकैङ्घः, एणीजेङ्घः॥

The sûtra क्षण्डपृष्ठपीवाजंघ is in Neuter gender, and जंघा is shortened as it is a Samāhāra Dvandva. In the case of सुग्रीव, the accent would have fallen on the final व by VI. 2. 172, this ordains acute on भी ।

शृङ्गमवस्थायां च ॥ ११५ ॥ पदानि ॥ शृङ्गम, अवस्थयाम, च (आधुदात्तम्) ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ शृङ्गमञ्ज दत्तरपदमवस्थायां संज्ञीपम्ययाम बहुत्रीही आधुदात्तं भवति ॥

115. In a Bahuvrihi denoting age, (as well as a Name or a Resemblance), the second member ** gets acute on the first syllable.

Thus उद्गत्योङ्गः, ब्रांगुलगृङ्गः, अंगुलगृङ्गः ॥ Here the word भूड्ग denotes the particular age of the cattle at which the horns come out, or become one or two inches long. Name:— इत्यागृङ्गः comparison: गोर्गुङ्गः, नेपर्गुङ्गः ॥ Why do we say when denoting 'age &c'. Observe स्थलभूङ्गः ॥

नजो जरमरिमत्रमृताः ॥ ११६ ॥ पदानि ॥ नजः, जर, मर, मित्र, मृताः, (आ- धुदात्ताः) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ नक उत्तरे जरमरिनव्यपृतां बहुत्रीही समासे आद्युवात्ता भवन्ति ॥

116. After a Negative Particle, in a Bahuvrîhi, the acute falls on the first syllable of जर, मर, मिञ and मृत ॥

Thus अजैर:, अमैर:, अमित्र: and अमृत: ॥ Why do we say after a Negative Particle? Observe ब्राह्मणिन्यः ॥ Why do we say "जर &c". Observe अग्रार्नुः when the final gets the acute by VI. 2. 172.

सोर्मनसी भलोमोपसी ॥ ११७॥ पदानि ॥ सोः, मन्-असी, अ लोम, उपसी ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सोहत्तरमनन्तनसन्तं च बहुत्रीहो समास आगुरानं भवति लागेषसीवर्ज्जयित्वा ॥

117. After the adjective स in a Bahuvrihi, a stem ending in मन and अस, with the exception of लोमन and उपस् has acute on the first syllable.

Thus सर्केम्मन, सुर्वेमन, सुर्वेधमन, सुर्वेधम, सुर्वेशम, सुर्वेशम, सुर्वेशन so also सुर्वेन and सुर्वेन from the root बंस् and ध्वंस् with the affix विवय ॥ The final स is changed to इ by VIII, 2. 72. But this substitution is considered asiddha for the purposes of accent, and these words are taken as if still ending in अस्। Why do we say 'after सु?' Observe कृतकर्मन्, कृतयशस् ॥ Why do we say 'ending in मन् and अस?' Observe सुराजन and सुनभन formed by the affix कनिन् (Un I. 156), and the accent is on a and a, but with a, the accent is thrown on the final by VI. 2. 172. Why do we say with the exception of लामन and दवन्? Observe मुलामैन and मुर्वेस (VI. 2. 172). The following maxim applies here : अनिनस्मन् महणान्यर्थवता चानर्थकेन च तदन्तिविधि प्रयोजयन्ति "whenever अन्, or इन् or अस् or मन्, when they are employed in Grammar, denote by I. 1. 72, something that ends with अन् or इन् or अस् or मन्, there (अन्, इन्, अस् and मन्) represent these combinations of letters, both in so far as they possess and also in so far as they are void of, a meaning". Therefore the मन and अस् void of meaning are also included here. Thus धर्मन् is formed by मन् (Un I. 140), but कर्मन् is formed by मनिन् (Un. IV. 145), and प्रायनन is formed by दर्मानच् affix (V. 1. 122) in which मन् is only a part. Similarly यशस is formed by भद्वत् (Un IV. 191), and so also स्रोतस् (Un IV. 202); but in सुर्ध्वस् (सुध्वस from ध्वंस with the affix क्रिप III. 2. 76) the rule applies also, though अस् is here part of the root. But when the samasanta affix 嘶叹 is added (V. 4-154) then the accent falls on the syllable immediately preceding ag, for there the subsequent Rule VI. 2. 173 supersedes the present rule: thus धुक्रमंकः, सुझातस्कः ॥

क्रत्वादयश्च ॥ ११८ ॥ पदानि ॥ क्रत्वादयः, च, ॥ कृतिः ॥ कृत्वादयः सोहत्तरे बहुवीही समासे माधुरात्ता भवन्ति । 118. After g in a Bahuvrîhi, the acute falls on the first syllable of and &c.

Thus सुर्केतुः, सुरैंशीकः, सुर्वैपूर्तिः, सुरैंग्यः, सुर्पेगः, सुर्वेतीकः ॥ आद्यदात्तं द्वयच्छन्द्रसि ॥ ११९ ॥ पदानि ॥ आद्यदात्तम, द्यम्, छन्द्सि ॥ स्वाः ॥ आस्यतात्तं ब्राक्ष उत्तरपदं बहुबीहा समासे सोरुत्तरं तरासुदात्तं मनते छन्दसि विषये ॥

119. In a Bahuvrîhi compound in the Chhandas, a word of two syllables with acute on the first syllable, when preceded by \(\mathbf{g} \), gets acute on the first syllable.

In other words, such a word retains its accent. Thus: स्वर्गिसन्धुं: स्रांग स्वासं (Rig Veda X. 76. 8). Here र्नेश्वः and स्रंथः have acute on अ and र, which they had originally also, for अश्व and र्थ are formed by कृत् (Un I. 151) and क्यन् (Un II. 2) respectively and have the नित् accent (VI. 1. 197). Why do we say 'having acute on the first syllable'? Observe या संबाहुः स्वर्गिरः (Rig II. 32. 7). Here बाहु has acute on the final (Un I. 27 formed by उ affix and has the accent of the affix III. 1. 3). Why do we say 'having two syllables'? Observe सगरमा, सांहरण्यः ॥ This sûtra is an exception to VI. 2. 172.

बीरवीर्योच ॥ १२० ॥ पदानि ॥ वीर, वीर्य्यो, च, ॥
कृतिः ॥ वीर वीर्य इत्यती च शब्दी सोरुत्तरी बहुत्रीही समासे छन्दसि विषय आसुदात्ती भवतः ।

120. In a Bahuvrîhi compound in the Chhandas, after सु, the words चीर and चीर्य have acute on the first syllable.

Thus सुविरिण ने, सुवीरेस्ते जानिता (Rig IV. 17. 4) सुविश्वेद्दब्द्ध्येस् (Rig VIII. 13 36) where सुविश्वे has acute on बी ॥ So also सुविश्वेद्द पत्तयः स्याम ॥ The word बीर्य is formed by बन् affix and by VI. 1. 213, it would have acute on the first. But its enumeration in this sûtra shows that Rule VI. 1. 213 does not apply to बीर्य ॥ The word बीर्य has svarita on the final in the Chhandas, by Phit IV. 9. In the secular literature it is âdyudâtta.

कुलतीरत्लम्लरालाक्षसममन्ययीभावे ॥ १२१ ॥ पदानि ॥ कूल, तीर,तूल, मूल, शाला, अक्ष, समम, अन्ययीभावे ॥

रिनः ॥ कूल तीर तूल मूल शाला अस सम इत्येतानि उत्तरपशिन अन्ययीभावसमासआधुरात्तानि भवनित ॥
121. In an Avyayibhâva compound, the following second terms have acute on their first syllable: कूल, तीर, त्ल, मूल, शाला, अक्ष and सम ॥

Thus परिकूलिम, उपर्मूलम, परिकृतिम, परिकृतिम, परिकृतिम, उपर्मूलम, परिकृतिम, उपर्मूलम, परिकृतिम, उपर्मूलम, परिकृतिम, उपर्मेलम, परिकृतिम, उपर्मेलम, परिकृतिम, उपर्मेलम, विविध्य are to be found in Tishthadgu class of compounds (II. 1. 17). Why do we say 'कूल &c'? Observe उपकुरुभम्॥ Why do we say "in an Avyaylbhâva

compound?" Observe प्रमञ्जूलम् । After the prepositions परि, पित, उप and अप, the words कूल &c would have become accentless by VI. 2. 33, the present sûtra supersedes VI. 2. 33, and we have accent on कूल &c and not on the Prepositions.

कंसमन्धक्षर्पपाय्यकाण्डं द्विगौ ॥ १२२ ॥ पटानि ॥ कंस, मन्य, धूर्प, पाय्य, काण्डम, द्विगौ ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ कंस मन्य शूर्व पाय्य काण्ड इत्येतान्युत्तरपदानि द्विगौ समासआध्यहात्तानि भवन्ति ॥

122. In a Dvigu Compound the following second members get acute on their first syllable:—कंस, मन्थ, अर्प, पाय्य and काण्ड ॥

Thus दिकेंसः, (दाभ्यां कंसाभ्यां कीतः the affix टिडन् V. 1. 25 is elided by V. 1. 28] जिसेंन्यः, (the affix ढक् V. 1. 19 is elided by V. 1. 28) जिसेंन्यः, दिश्रींपः, (the affix अञ् V. 1. 26 is elided) जिश्रींपः, दिपाय्यः, जिपीय्यः, दिकींण्डः, जिक्कीण्डः॥ Why do we say in a Dvign? Observe परमकंसः, उत्तमकंसः॥

तत्पुरुषे शालायां नपुंसके ॥ १२३ ॥ पदानि ॥ तत्पुरुषे, शालायाम, नपुंसके ॥ कृतिः ॥ शालाशब्दाने तत्पुरुषे समासे नपुंसकिको उत्तरपदमाशुदाने भवति ॥

123. The word **unon** at the end of a Tatpurusha compound when exhibited in the Neuter has acute on the first syllable.

Thus ब्राह्मणशाँलम्, भिन्नवर्शीलम्॥ The compound becomes Neuter by II. 4. 25. Why do we say "in a Tatpurusha"? Observe हर्वशालं ब्राह्मणञ्जूलम् which is a Bahuvrihi compound and therefore first member retains its accent VI. 2. 1, and as the first member is a Nishtha word, it has acute on the final. Why do we say "the word शाला?" Observe ब्राह्मणश्चनम्॥ Why do we say 'in the Neuter'? Observe ब्राह्मणशाला॥ Compare VI. 2. 86.

कन्या च ॥ १२४ ॥ पदानि ॥ कन्या, च, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तत्युरुषे समासे नपुंसकलिङ्गे कथाशब्द उत्तरपदमाग्रुवात्तं भवति ॥

124. In a Neuter Tatpurusha ending in saut, the acute falls on the first syllable of the second member.

Thus सोशमिकेन्यम्, आहरकेन्यम्, चप्यकेन्यम्। The word सोशमिः denotes the descendant of मुशामः (शामनः शामा यस्य) आहर is formed by the preposition आ with the verb इन् and the affix क (III. 1.136) The compound is Neuter by II. 4. 20. These are Genitive compounds. When the word is not Neuter we have शासिकन्या।

आदिश्चिहणादीनाम् ॥ १२'९ ॥ पदानि ॥ आदिः, चिहणादीनाम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कन्यान्ते तथ्युरुषे समासे नपुंसकतिक्षे चिहणादीनामादिरहात्तो भवति ॥

125. In a Neuter Tatpurusha ending in कन्या, the first syllable of विद्या &c have the acute.

As चिंहणकण्यम्, में इरकन्यम् ॥ The repetition of the word मादि in this sutra, though its anuvritti was present, indicates that the first syllable of the first member gets the acute. The word चिहण is derived from the root चिनाति with क्षिप् which gives चित् and इन is formed by adding अच्(III. 1.134) to इत्॥ चित् + इन = चिहण the elision of त् is irregular.

चेलखेटकटुककाण्डं गर्हायाम् ॥ १२६ ॥ पदानि ॥ चेल, खेट, कटुक, काण्डम, गर्हायाम, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ चेल खेट कदुक काण्ड इत्येतान्यु चरपदानि तरपुरुषे समासे गर्हायां गम्यमानावामाणुदात्तानि भवन्ति ॥

126. The words चेल, खेट, कटुक and काण्ड at the end of a Tatpurusha have acute on the first syllable, when a reproach is meant.

Thus पुत्राचे लम्, भार्याचे लम्, उपानत्खे दम्, नगरखे दम्, (खेट इति हणनाम, तद्वद् दुर्बला दपानत्) इथिकैंद्रकम् (कदुकमस्वाद्द) दर्गाभत्कैंद्रकम्, भूतकौण्डम् (काण्डमित घरनाम, तद्वद् दुर्बला दावन्त्) इथिकैंद्रकम् (काण्डमित घरनाम, तद्वद् दुर्बला दावन्त् भे भूतमि) प्रजाकौण्डम् ॥ The reproach is denoted of the sons &c by comparing them to चेल &c. The analysis will be पुत्रभेलिन i. e. चलवन् तुच्छम् and the compounding takes place under II. I. 56: the Vyaghradi class being an akrtigaṇa. When reproach is not meant, we have परमचलम् ॥

चीरमुपमानम् ॥ १२७॥ पद्गानि ॥ चीरम्, उपमानम् ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ चीरष्ठत्तरपद्युपमानवाचि तरपुरुपे समासे आधुदात्तं भवति ॥

127. The word चीर, at the end of a Tatpurusha, has acute on the first syllable, when something is compared with it.

Thus वस्तम् चीरमित = वस्तची रेम्, पटची रेम्, कम्बलची रेम्। Why do we say 'when comparison is meant?' Observe प्रमचीरम्॥

पललसूपशाकं मिश्रे ॥ १२८ ॥ पदानि ॥ पलल, सूप, शाकम्, मिश्रे ॥ कृतिः ॥ पलल सूप शाक इत्येतान्यत्तरपदानि मिश्रवाचिनि तराहपे समासे भाष्युवाचानि भवन्ति ॥

128. In a Tatpurusha ending in पठळ, सूप and चाक the acute falls on the first syllable of these, when the compound denotes a food mixed or seasoned with something.

Thus शुद्धपैललम्, घृतपैललम्, घृतसूपः, मूलकर्त्तेपः, घृतशैकिम्, ग्रहशैकम् = ग्रहेन मिश्रं पलकं &c. The compounding takes place by II. 1. 35. Why do we say 'when meaning mixed or seasoned?' Observe परमपललम् ॥

कुलस्वस्थलकर्षाः संज्ञायाम् ॥ १२९ ॥ पदानि ॥ कूल, स्द, स्थल, कर्षाः, सज्ञायाम् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ कूल सूर स्थल खर्ष इत्येतान्युत्तरपदानि तत्युरुषे समासे संज्ञायां विषये आयुरात्तानि भवन्ति ॥

129. The words कूल, स्व, स्थल and कर्ष have acute on their first syllable, when at the end of a Tatpurusha denoting a Name.

Thus दाक्षिकूँलम्, भाइकिर्दूलम्, देवरूँदम्, भाजीरूँदम्, दाण्डाबनस्यैली, माहकिस्यैली, दाक्षि कैर्यः ॥ All these are names of villages. The feminine of स्थल is taken here formed by क्वीष् (IV. 1. 42). When not a name we have प्रमकूलम् ॥

अकर्मधारये राज्यम् ॥१३०॥ पदानि॥अ, कर्मधारये, राज्यम् (आद्युदात्तम्)॥
वृत्तिः ॥ कर्मधारयवर्जिते तस्पुरुषे समासे राज्यमित्येतदुत्तरपदमागुदानं भवति ॥

130. The word राज्यम has acute on the first syllable, when at the end of a Tatpurusha compound, which is not a Karmadhâraya.

Thus ब्राह्मणराज्यम्, क्षत्रियराज्यम् ॥ In a Karmadharaya we have परमराज्यम् The accent taught in VI. 2. 126 to 130 is superseded by the accent of th Indeclinable taught in VI. 2. 2, though that rule stands first and this subsequer As कुचलम्, कुराज्यम् ॥

वर्ग्याद्यश्च ॥ १३१ ॥ पदानि ॥ वर्ग्याद्यः, च, (आयुदातानि)
इत्तः ॥ वर्ग्य इत्येवमाद्दीन्युत्तरपदानि अकर्मधारये तस्युरुषे समासे भाग्यदात्तानि भवन्ति ॥

131. At the end of a non-Karmadhâraya Tat purusha compound, the words वर्ग्य &c have acute on the firs syllable.

Thus वासुदेववेंग्यः, वासुदेवपैश्यः, अर्जुनवैंग्यः, अर्जुनपैश्यः॥ In a Karmadhara; we have प्रमवर्ग्यः॥ The words वर्ग्य &c are no where exhibited as such; the primitive words वर्ग, पून, गण &c sub-division of दिगादि (IV. 3. 54) are here referre to, as ending with यन् affix.

पुत्रः पुरुत्यः ॥ १३२ ॥ पदानि ॥ पुत्रः, पुत्र्यः (आशुदात्तः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पुत्रश्रदः पुंशस्त्रेश्य उत्तरस्तरपुरुषं समासे आगुशक्तो भवति ॥

132. The word gs coming after a Masculine nou in a Tatpurusha has acute on the first syllable.

Thus कोनिटपुँगः, शानकपुँगः, माहिपपुँगः ॥ Why do we say 'a पुत्रा'? Obser कौनिटिमातुलः ॥ Why do we say 'after a masculine word'? Observe गार्गीपु बाक्सीपुत्रः ॥

नाचार्यराजित्विक्संयुक्तकात्याख्येभ्यः ॥ १३३ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, आचार्य्य, राज, हित्वक, संयुक्त, कात्याख्येभ्यः, (आयुदात्तः) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ आचार्यं उपाध्यायः । राजा ईश्वरः। इतित्रजो याजकाः । संयुक्ताः स्त्रीसंबन्धिनः दयालादयः । ज्ञा माकृपिकृसंबन्धिनी बान्धवाः । भाचार्याधाययेभ्यः वरः पुत्रग्रस्तो नाग्नुवात्तो भवति । 133. The word gr has not acute on the first syllable, when preceded by a word which falls under the category of teachers, kings, priests, wife's relations, and agnates and cognates.

The word साचार्य means 'teacher', राजा 'prince, king', फालिज 'a sacrificing priest', संयुक्ताः 'relations through the wife's side' as इयाना 'brother-in-law' &c: ज्ञाति means 'all kinsmen related through father and mother or blood-relations'. The word साख्या shows that the rule applies to the synonyms of 'teacher' &c, as well as to particular 'teacher' &c. Thus आचार्यपुर्जै:, दपाच्यायपुर्जै:, शाकरायनक-पुर्जै:, राजपुर्जै:, क्रियपुर्जै:, क्रियपुर्जै:, क्रियपुर्जै:, क्रात्यपुर्जै:, शाकरायनक-पुर्जै:, शाकपुर्जै:, मात्रपुर्जै:, क्रात्यपुर्जै:, शाकपुर्जै:, शाकपुर्जै:, सात्रपुर्जै:, सात्रपुर्जै:, आत्रपुर्जै:, प्रात्यपुर्जै:, शाकपुर्जै:, शाकपु

चूर्णादीन्यप्राणिषष्ठचाः ॥ १३४ ॥ पदानि ॥ चूर्णादीनि, अ, प्राणि, षष्ठचाः, (आ-हृदात्तानि) ॥

बृत्तिः ॥ उत्तरपदाविरिति वर्त्तते तत्पुरुषद्दति च । चूर्णादीन्युत्तरपदानि अप्राणिवाचिनः षष्ठपानात्पराणि तत्परुषे समासे आग्रुदात्तानि भवन्ति ॥

134. The words चूर्ण &c, in a Tatpurusha compound have acute on the first syllable, when the preceding word ends in a Genitive and does not denote a living being.

Thus बुद्ध चूर्णम्, मस्त्यूर्णम्, but मस्त्य चूर्णम् where the first term is a living being, and परमचूर्णम् where it is not Genitive. Another reading of the sûtra is चूर्णानीन्यप्राच्यापयुपमहात्, the word उपमह being rhe ancient name of पष्टी given by old Grammarians.

1 चूर्ण, 2 करिव, 3 करिप, 4 शाकिन, 5 शाकट, 6 शक्षा, 7 तूस्त, 8 कुन्दुम (कुन्दम), 9 इल्फ, 10 चमसी, 11 चक्कन (चकन चक्यम), 12 चील 11

The word चूर्ण is derived from the root चूरी हाहे (Div 50) with the affix क; करिव and करिए are formed with the upapada करि and the verbs वा 'to go' and पा 'to protect' respectively, and the affix क (कैरिणंगति = करिव) (III. 2. 3); एक with the affix इनल् added diversely (Un II. 56); एक with अटच (Un IV. 81) gives एकट; this with अल् (तहहाति) gives एकट; हाक् अरात = हाका (Prishodarâdi); एए (एक्ट) with क्त gives तुस्त the penultimate being lengthened; the word कुन्दु is formed by the affix दिवप added to the root दु with the upapada कु (कुंदुनोति कुस्तिलं या दुनोति) the angment सुन् being added to कु॥ कुन्दुं निनीते = कुन्दुनः॥ इल with the affix क्षपन् gives इल्पः, चन with असच् forms चनस, then is added ही ए; चक्कम is formed by अच् (III, 1. 134) added to कुन् and reduplication, चोलस्वापस्थं = चीतः॥

षद्धः च काण्डादीनि ॥ १३५ ॥ पदानि ॥ षट्, च, काण्डादीनि, (आद्युदात्तानि) वृत्तिः ॥ षद पूर्वोक्तानि काण्डादीन्युत्तरपत्तानि अप्राणिषष्ठमा आयुत्तत्तानि भवन्ति ॥

135. The six words काण्ड, चीर, पलल, स्प, शांक and कुल of Sûtras VI. 2. 126–129, preceded by a non-living genitive word, have acute on the first syllable.

As दर्भकाण्डम, शरकाण्डम; दर्भचीरम, कुश्चीरम ॥ In the last two example चार is not used as a comparision, that case being governed by VI. 2. 12 तिलपललम, मूलकशाकीम, इस्मूपः ॥ Here चलल, सूप and शाक्त do not denote mixin which is governed by VI. 2. 128. नन्शिकूलम, समुद्रकूलम, here the compound do not denote a Name, which would be the case under VI. 2, 129. Why the six' only? Observe राजसूवः ॥

कुण्डं वनम् ॥ १३६ ॥ पढानि ॥ कुण्डम्, वनम् (आधुदासम्) ॥
.कृतिः ॥ कुण्डमस्त्रेष कुण्डसाद्देवम क्ने वर्तते । कुण्डांमयेसदुत्तरवदं वनवाचि तस्तुरुषे समासे भागुतः
अवति ॥

136. The word set at the end of a Tatpurush compound denoting 'a wood or forest', has acute on th first syllable.

The word कुण्ड here denotes 'a wood' by metaphor. Thus इमें कुण्ड शार्कुण्डम् ॥ Why do we say when denoting 'a wood'? Observe भृतकुण्डम् ॥ The word कुण्ड means (1) a basin (2) a caste called kunda. Some say it means 'some say it means 'some

प्रकृत्या मगालम् ॥ १३७॥ पदानि ॥ प्रकृत्या, भगालम्, (प्रकृतिस्घरम्) ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ भगालवाच्युत्तरपदे नत्युरुषे समासे प्रकृतिस्वरं भवति ॥

137. The word भगाउ at the end of a Tatpurush preserves its original accent.

The synonyms of भगाल are also included. As जुम्भीभगालम, जुम्भीकर्षेत कुम्भीकर्षेत कुम्भीकर्षेत्र कुम्भीकर्षेत कुम्भीकर्षेत कुम्भीकर्षेत कुम्भीकर्षेत कुम्भीकर्षेत कुम्भीकर्षेत्र कुम्भीकर्य कुम्भीकर्षेत्र कुम्भीकर्य कुम्भीकर्षेत्र कुम्भीकर्य कुम्भिकर्य कुम्भिकर्य कुम्भीकर्य कुम्भिकर्य कुम्भीकर्य कुम्भीकर्य कुम्भिकर्य कुम्भिकर्य कुम्भिकर्य कुम्भिकर्य कुम्भिकर्य कुम्भिकर्य कुम्भिकर्य कुम्भिकर्य कुम्भिकर्य क

शितेर्नित्याबह्नज् बहुव्रीहायमसत् ॥ १३८ ॥ पदानि ॥ शितेः, नित्य, अबह्रच्, । हुवीही, अभसत्, (प्रकृतिस्वरम्) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ शिलेक्तरवरं नित्यं यदबह्वक् भसच्छब्दवर्जितं बहुत्रीही समासे तत्प्रकृतिंस्वरं अवति ॥

138. After शिति, a word retains in a Bahuvrihi i original accent, when it is always of not more than tw syllables, with the exception of भसद् ॥

Thus शितिपादः, शिरांसः, शिरांसः। The word पाइ belongs to बुकाल class (VI. 1. 203) and has acute on the first, and बांसः and बांसः being formed by सन् (Un V. 21) and यन (Un II. 4) affixes, have acute on the first (VI. 1. 197). Why do we say 'after शिति'? Observe क्वेनियपादः which being formed by the affix अनीयर has acute on the penultimate syllable मी by VI. 1. 217 11 Why do we say 'always'? Observe शितिककृत, for though ककृत is here of two syllables, it is an abbreviated form of ककृत, the final अ being elided in denoting condition of life (V. 4. 146), in compounds other than those denoting 'age', we have शितिककृतः, hence this word is not such which is always of two syllables. The word शिति has acute on the first syllable, by Phit II. 10, and retains this accent in the Bahuvrihi (VI. 2. 1). Why do we say 'abahvach or not many-syllable'? Observe शितिकलाटः ॥ Why do we say in a Bahuvrihi? Observe शितिभात्। Why do we say 'with the exception of भातत्? Observe शितिभात्॥ This sûtra is an exception to VI. 2. 1.

गतिकारकोपपदात्कृत्॥ १३९॥ पदानि॥ गति, कारक, उपपदात्, कृत, (দ্র-कृतिस्वरम्)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ तरपुरुषद्दति वर्त्तते न बहुन्नीहाविति । गतेः कारकादुपपदाच कृदन्तसुत्तरपदं तरपुरुषे समासे प्रक्र-तिस्वरं भवति ॥

139. In a Tatpurusha, a word ending in a Kritaffix preserves its original accent, when preceded by an Indeclinable called Gati (I. 4. 60), or a noun standing in intimate relation to a verb (Kâraka), or any word which gives occasion for compounding (Upapada see III. 1. 92).

The above is according to Professor Bohtlingk. Thus वर्तारकः, पर्करणम्, पर्वरिकः, प्रकेरणम्, पर्वरिकः, प्रकेरणम्। The compounding is here by II. 2. 18. With kâraka-word we have:— इपन्केरः, पलावार्वोतनः, इममुर्केल्पनः (III. 3. 117). With upapada words, we have:— ईपन्केरः, दुष्केरः, सुर्केरः ॥ All these are formed by लित् affixes and the accent is governed by VI. 1. 193. i. e. the word क्रमन is formed by न्युट् (इप्मं प्रवृ-्श्चिते थेन); so also with वातन (पलावानि वात्यन्ते थेन स व्यवः); so also with कल्पन (भम्मु कल्पने थेम स सुराहिः) Why do we say "after a Gati, Kâraka, or an Upapada word?" Observe देवदमस्यकारकः = देवदमनारकः ॥ Here the Genitive in देवदम does not express a kâraka relation. The genitive is here a वोष लक्षणा पष्टी denoting a possessor and not a कर्मलक्षणा one: for had it been latter, there would have been no compounding at all, by II. 2. 16. see also II. 3. 65. The word कृत् is employed in the sûtra for the sake of distinctness; for a gati, karaka or upapada could not be followed by any other word than a krit-formed word, if there is to be a samasa. For two sorts of affixes come after a root (dhâtu) namely तिक and कृत ॥ A samâsa can take place with krit-formed words, but

not with tinanta words. So that without employing कृत् in the sûtra, we coul have inferred that कृत् was meant. Therefore, it is said the 'Kṛit' is employe in the sûtra for the sake of distinctness. According to this view we explain th accent in मपचित्तत्त्वाम्, भपचित्तत्त्वाम्, by saying that first compounding takes plac with म and the words पचित्तत्त्व and पचित्तत्त्व ending in तृत्व and तृत्वम् and then आम् is added and the accent of the whole word is regulated by आम् by the rule of स्तितिश्व (see V. 3. 56. and V. 4. 11). According to others, the कृत् is taken in this sûtra, in order to prevent the gati accent applying to verbal compounds i words like मैपचित् देश्याः, or मैपचित्त देशीयं (V. 3. 67), or मैपचित्तिक्षम् (V. 3. 66). Th accent of these will be governed by the rule of the Indeclinable first term retaining its accent.

उभे वनस्पत्याविषु युगपत् ॥ १४० ॥ पदानि ॥ उभे, वनस्पत्यादिषु, युगपत् (प्रकृतिस्वरम्)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ प्रकुत्थेति वर्त्तते । वनस्पत्यादिषु समासेषु उभे पूर्वोत्तरपदे युगपन् प्रकृतिस्वरे भवतः ॥

140. In unequal &c, both members of the compound preserve their original accent simultaneously.

Thus वैमस्पतिः, both वन and पति have acute on the first syllable, and m augment comes by VI. 1. 157. (2) ब्रह्मपतिः or ब्रह्मपतिः = ब्रह्मां पतिः (VI. 1. 157 The word is acutely accented on the final, some say it has acute on the first. (3) शर्मीपातः (Sachi being formed by हीए), some make Sachi acute or the first र्जीचीपतिः, by including it in Sarangrava class (IV. 1. 73). (4) सन्तैपात (tanû being formed by & Un I. 80 has acute on the final, according to others it has acute on the first and napat = na pati or na palayati with far and has acute on the first). (5) नैराबैंसः नरा अस्मिन्नासीनाः शंसन्ति or नरा एव शंसन्ति (nara is formed by and has acute on the first, Sansa is formed by un, the lengthening takes place by VI. 3. 137). (6) हैं तः शेंपः = श्रुन इव शेपोऽस्य is a Bahuvrihi: the Genitive is not elided by (VI. 3. 21. Vart.), and both have acute on the first. (7) रीज्यानैकी both 'Sanda' and 'Marka' being formed by घम have acute on the first: the lengthening takes place by VI. 3. 137. (8) नैक्यावर्डिया । Trishna has acute on the first, यह बी has acute on the final. The lengthening here also is by VI. 3. 137. (9) बम्बाविश्वयसी ॥ Bamba is finally acute, and visva by VI. 2. 106 has acute on the final, as visvavayas is a Bahuvrihi. The lengthening takes place as before by VI. 3. 137. (10) नैर्म्स्युं: ॥ मर् is formed by fag affix and gry has acute on the final. The words governed by this sûtra are those which would not be included in the next two sûtras.

देवताद्वन्द्वे च ॥ १४१ ॥ पदानि ॥ देवता, द्वन्द्वे, च ॥ कृतिः ॥ देवतार्वाचनां वा कृत्वस्तत्र युगपदुभ पूर्वोत्तरपदे प्रकृतिस्वरे भवतः ॥

141. In a Dvandva compound of names of Divinities, the both members retain their original accent.

Thus हैंन्द्रासों मी, इन्द्रावैरुणे, हैंन्द्रावैहरपसी ॥ The word इन्द्र has acute on the first (by nipatana), सोम is formed by मन् (Un I. 140), and has acute on the first (VI."1. 197), परुण is formed by उनन् (Un III. 53) and by VI. 1. 197 has acute on the first. हैंक्स्प्रेंस has two acutes by VI. 2. 140, and Indra-Brihaspati has three acutes. Why do we say "names of divinities"? Observe एन्सन्यमार्था ॥ Why do we say 'a Dvandva? Observe ध्राग्नहामः ॥

नोसरपदे ऽनुदासादावपृथिवीरुद्रपूषमन्धिषु ॥ १४२ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, उत्तरपदे, अनुदातादो, अ पृथिवी, रुद्र, पूष, मन्धिषु ॥ इतिः ॥ इसरपदे ऽनुदासादी पृथिवीरुद्रपूषमान्धिवांत्रते देवताद्वन्दे नोमे कृषपत्मकृतिस्तरे भवतः ॥

142. In a Dvandva compound of the names of divinities, both members of the compound simultaneously do not retain their accent, when the first syllable of the second word is anudatta, with the exception of पृथिषी, रुद्र, पूर्वन, and मन्धिन ॥

Thus इन्द्राग्नी, इन्द्रवार्य, the words Agni and Vâyu have acute on the final. The word uttarapada is repeated in the sûtra, in order that it should be qualified by the word 'anudâttâdau', which latter would otherwise have qualified Dvandva. The word "anudattadau" shows the scope of the prohibition and the injunction. Why do we say with the exception of 'prthivi' &c? Observe चावापृथिडेंथा or देवा dvy 4v 4 has acute on the first, 'prithivi' being formed by 'nish', has acute on the final. सामारेडेंगे. Rudra is formed by 'rak' affix (Un II. 22.), and has acute on the final. रेन्द्रापूषणा, Pûshan has acute on the end. (Un I. 159) मुक्रीनिटियेनी, the words Sukra and manthin have acute on the final.

श्वस्तः ॥ १४३ ॥ पदानि ॥ अन्तः, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भन्त इत्यधिकारो बदित कर्ष्यमनुक्रमिष्यामस्तत्र समासस्योत्तरपदस्यान्त उदात्तो भवतीत्येवं तक्केदि-तव्यम् ॥

143. In the following sûtrâs up to the end of the chapter, should always be supplied the phrase "the last syllable of the second member has the acute".

The application is given in the next sûtra.

थाथघञ्काजवित्रकाणाम् ॥ १४४ ॥ पदानि ॥ थ, अथ, घञ्, क्त, अच्, अप्, इत्र, काणाम्, (अन्त उदात्तः,)॥

पृत्तिः ॥ थ भथं घम् का अज् अण् इत्र का इत्येवमन्तानाष्ठक्तरपदानां गतिकारकोषपदात्वरेषामन्त उदाक्ती भवति ॥

144. The last syllable of the second member has the acute, in the verbal nouns ending in খ, সগু. ঘুস্, ক, সভু, খুণ্, শেষ and ক, when preceded by a Gati, a Kâraka or an Upapada (VI. 2. 139).

सूपमानात् कः ॥ १४५ ॥ पदानि ॥ सु, उपमानात्, कः, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सु इद्यतमादुपमानाद परं कान्तमुत्तरपदमनोहानं भवनि ॥

145. The Participle in π has acute on the final, when it is preceded by π or by a word with which the second member is compared.

Thus सुकृतेम, सुभुक्तेम, सुपीतेम ॥ With Upamana words we have—वृकाव-सुभैम, शशासुतेम, सिहविनार्वतेम् ॥ This debars VI. 2. 49 and 48. When सु is not a Gati, the rule does not apply, as सुस्तुतेम भवता ॥

संक्षायामनाचितादीनाम् ॥ १४६ ॥ पदानि ॥ संक्षायाम्, अनाचितादीनाम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ संज्ञायां विषये गानिकारकाषपदान् कान्तपुरमन्तादाकां भवति आचितादीन्वर्जायस्य ॥

146. The Participle in 'kta' has acute on the last syllable, when preceded by a Gati, or a Karaka or an Upapada, if the compound denotes a Name, but not in आचित &c.

Thus राजूनों रामायणः, उपहुनें शाकत्यः, परिजर्भः कौण्डिन्यः॥ This debars VI. 2. 49, धनुषराानों नदी, कुदालखानैम नगरम, हस्तिम्छिनों भूमः॥ Here VI. 2. 48 is debarred. Why do we say "when it is not आण्यित &c" Observe औं चितम् &c.

1 जाचित, 2 पर्याचित, 3 भास्यापित, 4 पॅरिश्हीत, 5 निरुक्त, 6 प्रतिपन्न, 7 अपिल्ट्ट^{*}, 8 प्राश्लिट, 9 उपहित (उपहत) 10 उपस्थित, 11 संहितागित (संहिताश्रद्धी यहा गोरन्यस्य संज्ञा तहान्तीहात्ती न भवति । यहा तु गोर संज्ञा तहान्तीहात्त एवं ॥)

The word tifes in the above list does not take acute on the final, when it is the name of anything else than a 'cow'; but when it denotes 'a cow' it has acute on the final.

प्रवृद्धादीनां च ॥ १४७ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रवृद्धादीनाम्, च, (अन्तोदात्तम्) ॥ वृद्धाः ॥ प्रवृद्धादीनां च कालप्रवृत्पद्यमुलोदात्तं भवति ॥

· 147. The words মহত্ত &c. ending in 'kta' have acute on the final.

Thus प्रवृद्धं यानम्, प्रवृद्धाः वृषलः, प्रयुक्ताः सक्तवः, आकार्षेऽवहितः, अवहितां भागेषु. खद्धा-रूढः, काविशस्तः ॥ It is an Akritigana. The words have acute on the final, even when not followed by यान &c, though in the Ganapatha they are read along with these words. Some hold it is only in connection with यान &c that these words have acute on the final. This being an Akritigana we have पुनरुस्युतं वासोरेबं, पुनरिनेष्क्रता १४: &c.

1 प्रवृद्ध यानम्, 2 प्रवृद्धो वृषतः, 3 प्रयुतासूष्णवः or प्रयुक्ताः सक्ततः 4 आकर्षे ऽविहतः, 5 अविहितो भोगेष, 6 खद्रारूढः 7 कविशस्तः, आकृतिगणः

कारकाइत्तश्रुतयोरेवाशिषि ॥ १४८ ॥ पदानि ॥ कारकात्, दत्त, श्रुतयोः, पव, आशिषि ॥

वृक्तिः ॥ संज्ञायामिनि वर्ष्तते, क्त इति च । संज्ञायां विषये आशिषि गम्यमानायां कारकादुत्तरयाईत्तश्रुतयारेव कालयोरन्त उदात्तो भवति ॥

148. The final of Part Participles द्त and श्रुत alone has acute, in a compound denoting a Name and a benediction, the preceding word being a word standing in close relation to an action (kâraka).

Thus देवा एनंदेवासुः =देवदर्सैः, विष्णुरवं भूयाद् = विष्णुभूनः ॥

Why do we say "of इस and भूत"? Observe इवेपालन: (VI. 2 48), which, though a Name, is not governed by VI. 2. 146, and does not take acute on the final, for the present rule makes a restriction with regard to that rule even. So that where a Participle in क is preceded by a karaka, and the compound donotes a benediction and a Name, the accent is not on the final, as required by VI. 2. 146, but such a word is governed by VI. 2. 48, unless the Participle be Datta and śruta, when the present rule applies. The word कारक indicates that the rule will not apply when a gatior upapada precedes. Why do we use 'एव (alone)'? So that the restriction should apply to 'karaka', and not to 'Datta' and 'Sruta'. For the words 'Datta' and 'Sruta' will have acute on the final even after a nonkaraka word. As संभूतें, विभूतें: ॥ Why do we say 'when denoting benediction'? The rule will not apply where benediction is not meant. As देवे: खाना = चेनेखाना ॥ This rule applies to Datta and Sruta after a karaka-word, only when benediction is meant. It therefore does not apply to चेनेबन 'the name of Arjuna's conch', as भारतानवित देवेदन: which is governed by VI. 2. 48.

इत्यंभूनेन कृतमिति च ॥ १४९ ॥ पदानि ॥ इत्यंभूतेन, कृतमः इति, च, (अ-न्तोदासम्)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ इमं प्रकारमापत्र इस्यंभूतः । इस्यंभूतेन कृतिम्येतस्मित्रर्थे यः समासो वर्तते तत्र कान्तमुत्तरपद-मन्तात्राक्तं भवति ॥

149. The Participle in $\frac{1}{2}$ has acute on the final, when the compound denotes 'done by one in such a condition'.

The word इत्यंभूत means being in such a condition. Thus सुप्रमानिष्ते, वन्मत्तपतिर्तेम, प्रमत्तपतिर्मे, विपन्नभुतेम् as Adjectives and Abstract verbal nouns. This is an exception to VI. 2. 48. When the words प्रकृषित &c are used to denote Noun of Action (भाव, then by VI. 2. 144 they get of course acute on the final.

अनो भावकर्मवचनः ॥ १'५० ॥ पदानि ॥ अनः, भाव, कर्मघचनः, (अन्तोदासम्)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अन प्रत्यवान्तपुत्तरपदं भाववचनं कर्मवचनं च कारकारपम्नोहासं भवति ॥

150. After a kâraka as mentioned in VI. 2. 148, the second member ending in the affix अन, and denoting an action in the Abstract or the object (i. e. having the senses of a Passive Adjective), has acute on the final.

Thus भोडनभाजने सुखम, पथपान सुखम, चन्दनिपयहुकालेपने सुखम्॥ All these are examples of भाव or Abstract Verbal Nouns. राजभोजनोः शालयः, राजाच्छादनिन वासासि, are examples of कांवचन or Passive Adjectives. These are formed by स्युट् under III. 3. 116. For the Sûtra III. 3. 116 may be explained by saying that (1) ह्युट् is applied when the Upapada is in the objective case and bhâva is meant, (2) as well as when object is to be expressed. When the first explanation is taken, the above are examples of Bhâva; when the second explanation is taken, they are examples of Karma. Why do we say "ending in भन्"? Observe, हस्तक्षायमुत्रिक्षम्॥ Why do we say "when expressing an action in the abstract (bhâva), or an Object (karma)"? Observe इन्तरावनम्, here ह्युट् is added after an Instrumental kâraka (III. 3. 117). Why do we say "after a kâraka"? Observe निर्देशनम् ॥ In all the counter-examples, the second members retain there original accent.

मन्किन्व्याख्यानशयनासनस्थानयाजकादिकीताः ॥ १५१ ॥ पदानि ॥ मन्, कि-म्, व्याख्यान, शयन, आसन, स्थान, याजकादि, क्रीताः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ मत्रन्तं क्तिन्नन्तं व्याख्यान शयम आसन स्थान इत्येतानि याजकादयः त्रीतशब्दश्रोणरपदमन्तोशः सं भवति ॥

151. The words ending in मन् or किन् affixes, and the words व्याख्यान, शयन, आसन, स्थान and क्रीत as well as याजक &c, have acute on the final, when at the end of a compound, preceded by a karaka word.

Thus नम् - एयदर्गन् , शकटवर्गन् ॥ किन् - पाणिनकृति :, भाषिशालकृति : ॥ व्यख्यानद्धगयनव्याख्यानम् , छन्शेष्याख्यानेम् ॥ शयर - ाजशयनेम् , माक्षणशयनेम् ॥ भासन् - राजासनम् , माक्षण्यानेम् ॥ याजकादि words are those which form Genitive compounds under II. 2. 9, and those compounds only are to be taken here; as ब्राह्मणयाजकैः, अविययाजकैः, अविययाजकैः, अविययाजकैः, अविययाजकैः, अविययाजकैः, अविययाजकैः । किन् - राजाभितैः, भाभकितैः ॥ This is an exception to VI. 2. 139. and in the case of क्रीत, rule VI. 2. 48 is superseded. The words भाष्यान &c do not denote here भाष or क्रमे, had they done so, rule

VI. 2. 149 would have covered them. When the first member is not a kâraka, we have प्रकृतिः and प्रहारि: ॥

1 बाजक, 2 पूजक, 3 परिचारक, 4 परिषेचक परिवेषक 5 आपक स्नातक 6 अध्यापक, 7 इस्साइक (उस्साइक) 8 उद्दर्तक, 9 होतृ, 10 अर्तृ, 11 स्थगणक, 12 पांचगणक, 13 पोतृ, 14 होत्, 15 वर्तक,

सप्तम्याः पुण्यम् ॥ १५२ ॥ पदानि ॥ सप्तम्याः, पुण्यम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सप्तम्यनात्परं पुण्यमियेतदुत्तरपदमन्तोदानं भवति ॥

152. The word goa has acute on the final when preceded by a noun in the Locative case.

Thus अध्यक्षेत्र पुण्यम् = अध्यक्षतपुण्यम्, वेदपुण्येम् ॥ The compounding takes place by II. I. 40 by the process of splitting the sûtra (yoga-vibhâga), taking सममी there as a full sûtra, and ग्रीलंग्डः another. Here by VI. 2. 2, the first member would have preserved its accent, the present sûtra supersedes that and ordains acute on the final. The word पुण्य is derived by the Unâdi affix यत् (Un V. 15) and would have retained its natural accent (VI. 1. 213) and thus get acute on the first syllable by krit-accent. (VI. 2. 139). Why do we say a locative case? Observe वेदेन पुण्यं = वेदपुण्यम् ॥

ऊनार्थकलहं तृतीयायाः ॥ १'५३ ॥ पदानि ॥ ऊनार्थ, कलहम्, तृतीयायाः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अनार्थान्युत्तरपदानि कलहराब्दभ तृतीयान्तात्पराण्यन्तोहात्तानि भवन्ति ॥

153. The acute falls on the final of words having the sense of কন, and of জনত্ত, when they are second members in a compound, preceded by a term in the instrumental case.

Thus मार्थोनेंस, कार्यापणोर्नेस, मासिवकलंस, कार्यापणिवकलंस, असिकलंहैं: बाक्कलंहैं: बाक्कलंहें: बाकलंहें: बाक्कलंहें: बाकलंहें: बाक्कलंहें: बाक्कलंहें: बाक्कलंहें: बाक्कलंहें: बाक्कलंहें: बाक्कलंहें: बाक्कलंहें: बाक्कलंहें: बाकलंहें: बाकलंहें: बाकलंहें: बाकलंहें: बाकलेहें: बाकलेह

मिश्रं चानुपसर्गमसंधी ॥ १५४ ॥ पदानि ॥ मिश्रम, च, अनुपसर्गम, असंधी ॥ विकास विकास कर्मा । विकास वितास विकास व

154. The word has has acute on the final after an Instrumental case, when it is not joined with any Preposition and does not mean a 'compact or alliance'.

Thus गुडमिभा; तिलामिभा; सर्पिमभा; ॥ Why do we say मिभा? Observe गुड़पानाः ॥ Why do we say 'not having a Preposition'? Observe गुड़संमिभाः ॥ The
employment in this sûtra of the phrase 'anupasargam' implies, that wherever
else, the word miśra is used, it includes miśra with a preposition also. Therefore in II. 1. 31 where the word मिभा is used, we can form the Instrumental
compounds with मिभा preceded by a preposition also. Why do we say 'not
denoting a compact'? Observe ब्राह्मणिभा राजा = ब्राह्मणेः सह संहित ऐकार्थमापत्रः ॥ The
word सिन्ध here means a contract formed by reciprocal promises, if you do this
thing for me, I will do this for you. Others say, it means close proximity,
without losing identity, and thus differs from मिभा in which two things blend
together into one. Therefore though the King and the Brâhmaṇa may be in
close proximity as regards space, they both retain their several individualities:
hence the counter-example ब्राह्मणिभोगाजा ॥ While in the examples गुड़िमभा: &c
there is no possibility of separating the two.

नम्रो गुणप्रतिषेधे संपाद्यहेहितालमर्थास्तद्धिताः॥ १५५॥ पदानि॥ नम्नः, गुण, प्रतिषेधे, संपादि, अर्ह, हित, अलम्, अर्थाः, तद्धिताः,॥

वृत्तिः ॥ संपादि अर्ह हिन अलम् इत्येवमर्या ये तद्धितास्तदःनान्युत्तरपदानि नमा गुणप्रतिषेधे वर्त्तमानातः राण्यन्तोदात्तानि भवन्ति ॥

155. The words formed with the Taddhita affixes denoting 'fitted for that' (V. 1. 99), 'deserving that' (V. 1. 63), 'good for that' (V. 1. 5), 'capable to effect that' (V. 1. 101), have acute on the final, when preceded by the Negative Particle नम्, when it makes a negation with regard to the above mentioned attributes.

Thus संपादि 'suited for that' (V. 1. 99):—अकाणंवष्टिकिक सुखम् = न काणंविष्ट किकं (कर्ण वेष्टकाभ्यां सम्पादि)॥ The affix is ठम् ॥ अहं 'deserving that' (V. 1. 63):— अव्हार्कः = न छाँद क. (छ्रमहाँने). The affix is ठक् (V. 1. 64 and V. 1. 19). हित 'good for that' (V. 1. 5):—अवस्तीयः = न वस्ती यः ॥ The affix is छ V. І. 1. अलमधः 'capable to effect that' (V. 1. 101):—असंनापिकः = न संनापिकः ॥ The affix is ठम् (V. 1. 18) Why do we say 'after नम्'? Observe गर्भरपमहाँते = गार्भराधिकः, विगार्भराधिकः, where the negative वि is used and therefore the avyaya वि retains its accent by VI. 2. 2. Why do we say 'negation of that attribute'? Observe गार्भराधिकाव्यः भगार्भराधिकः ॥ The word गुण here means the attribute denoted by the Taddhita affix, and not any attribute in general. Thus अकाणेवेष्टिक में पूर्वः क्षणंबेहकाभ्याम् न संपादि मुखन् ॥ Why do we say 'in the sense of sampâdi &c'? Observe पाणिनीयमधीयतं = पाणिनीयः, न पाणिनीयः, = अपाणिनीयः ॥ Why do we say "Taddhita affixes"? Observe कन्यां वातुर्महोत = कन्यावादा, न वोदा = अवादा ॥ Here तृच् a kṛit affix is added in the sense of 'deserving' (III. 3. 169).

ययतोश्चातदर्थे ॥ १५६ ॥ पदानि ॥ य, यतो, च, अतद्र्थे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ य यत् इत्यतौ यौ तद्धितावतद्ये वर्तते तदन्तस्योत्तरपदस्य नमो गुणप्रतिषेधविषयादन्त उदात्ती भवति ॥

156. The words formed with the Taddhita affixes \mathbf{q} and $\mathbf{q}\mathbf{q}$ when not denoting 'useful for that', have acute on the last syllable, after the particle $\mathbf{q}\mathbf{x}$ negativing the attribute.

Thus पाद्यानां समृहः = पाद्याः, न पाश्याः = अपाद्याः, So also अन्तर्याः (IV. 2. 49); इन्तेषु अतं = इन्त्यम्, न इन्त्यं = अवन्त्यम्, अकर्ण्यम् (V. 1. 6). Why do we say 'atadartha:—not useful for that'. Observe पाद्याप्यस्त्रकम् = पाद्यम्, न पाद्यम् = अपाद्यम् (V. 4. 25). This rule does not apply when the affixes are not Taddhita, as अर्थम् formed with the krit affix यत् ॥ There must be negation of the attribute, otherwise इन्त्यादन्यत् = अवन्त्यम् ॥ The affix य and यत्, one without any anubandha and the other with the anubandha a being specifically mentioned, excludes all other affixes having य as their effective element, such as उप &c. (IV. 2. 9), thus म वामवस्य = अवामवस्य = अवामवस्य

अच्कावशक्ती ॥ १५७ ॥ पदानि ॥ अच, की, अ शक्ती ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ अच् क इत्येवमन्तमशक्ती गम्यमानायामुक्तरपदं नमः परमन्तोशक्तं भवति ॥

157. A word formed with the krit affix अच् and क, preceded by the particle नञ्. has acute on the final, when the meaning is 'not capable.'

Thus अपर्यः = य पन्तुं न शक्काति, so also अजर्यः, अपर्यः, अविक्षिपः, अविक्षिपः (III. I. 134 &c). Why do we say when meaning 'not capable'? Observe अपन्धां गीप्रितः, अपन्धः परिव्राजनः ॥ A दीप्रित and a परिव्राजनः do not cook their food, not because they are physically incapable of cooking, but because by the vows of their particular order they are prohibited from cooking.

आक्रोदो च ॥ १५८ ॥ पदानि ॥ आक्रोदो, च ॥ इतिः ॥ आक्रोदो च गम्यमानं नम उत्तरमध्कान्तमन्तां सर्वाते ॥

158. A word formed by the krit-affixes अच् or क, preceded by the Negative particle, has acute on the final when one abuses somebody by that word.

Thus अपचाँ द्रवं जाल्मः 'this rogue does not cook, though he can do so'. Here avarice is indicated, the fellow wants more pay before he will cook: and not his incapacity. So also अपंडाँडयं जाल्मः, so also अविक्षिपैं: अविलिखें: ॥

संबायाम् ॥ १५९ ॥ पदानि ॥ संज्ञायाम्, (अन्तो दात्तम्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ आक्रांशे गम्यमाने नमः परष्ठत्तरपदं संज्ञायां वर्त्तमानमन्तोदात्तं भवति ॥

159. When abuse is meant, a word preceded by

Thus भवेववर्षी: 'No Devadatta, not deserving of this name' भवेत्रवर्षी:,

कृत्योकेष्णुवार्वादयम् ॥ १५० ॥ पदानि ॥ कृत्य, उक्त, इष्णुच्, वार्यादयः, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कृत्य उक्त इष्णुच् इत्यवमन्ताभावांत्रयभ नम उत्तरेन्तोज्ञणा भवान्त ॥

by the kritya affixes (III. 1.95), by उक, and toge, and the words energy, and the

Thus kritya:—अर्कत्तरुर्वेम्, अकरणीयम्, दकः—अमागामुकैम्, अनवलापुकैम्॥ इष्णुच्अनलंकारिष्णु ,अनिराकारिष्णुं ॥ The affix इष्णुच् includes खिष्णुच् also: अनाव्यभविष्णुं अमुअगभावष्णुः ॥ चारु &c:—अचारुंः, असार्थुः, अर्थाधिकैः, अवदान्यः, अननक्रमेजर्यः (double negation). अनकस्मान् (double negation), The words वर्तमान, वर्धमान स्वरमान, श्रीयमान्
रोचमान, क्रीयमान, and श्रीभमान preceded by अ (नम्) when denoting names havacute on the final, अविकारिः, असहर्याः and अविकारसहर्याः (विकार and सहग्र taken jointly
& separately). अगृहपतिः अगहपतिकैः ॥ अराजी and अनहैः in the Vedas only. In the
Vernacular they have the accent of नम्, i. e. udatta on the first.

1 चारु, 2 साधु, 3 बौधार्क (बौधिक) 4 अनङ्गमेजय, 5 वदान्ब 6 अकस्मान्, 7 वर्तमानवर्धमाः निस्तरमाणधिबमाणकोयमाणगेचमानदां।भगनाः (कियमाण कोवमाण) संज्ञायाम्, 8 विकारसङ्गे व्यत्ते समस्त (अविकार, असद्या अविकारसङ्गे ।, 9 गृहपति, 10 गृहपतिक, 11 राजाहो। छन्दसिः

विभाषा तृम्नस्रतीक्ष्णशुचिषु ॥ १६१ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, तृन्, अम्न, तीक्ष्ण, शुचिषु, (अन्तोदात्तः) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ मुझन्त अस तीक्ष्ण शुर्वि इत्येतेषु नम् उत्तरेषु विभाषा उन्त उवाली भवति ॥

161. After the Negative particle, the final of the following is optionally acute:—a word formed with the affix एन, and the words अन्न, तीहण, and द्यांच ॥

Thus नृत-अकर्ता or अकर्ता; अब्र &c -अनब्रेन or अनिव्रम, अनीश्नेत, or अनी। क्ष्मम, अर्जार्थः or अग्रीचः ॥ The alternative accent is that of the Indeclmable (VI. 2. 2)

बहुवीहाविद्रमेतसद्भ्यः प्रथमपूरयोः कियागणने ॥ १६२ ॥ पदानि ॥ बहुवीही, इदम, एतत्, तद्भ्यः, प्रथम, पूर्योः, किया-गणने, (अन्तउदासः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ बहुवीही समारे इदम् एतद् तर्दियते य उत्तरस्व प्रथमग्रहास्य पूरणप्रयानस्य च कियागणे वर्तमानस्य न कियागणे

162. In a Bahuvrihi, after the words द्वम, प्तर् and तद, the last syllable of प्रथम and of a proper Ordinal Numeral, has the acute, when the number of times of an action is meant.

Thus इहं प्रथमें गमनं भोजनं बा = स इहमप्रथमें: 'this is the first time of going or eating ' इदं दिनीयैं, इदं नृतीयः, एतस्पर्यमैं, एतदृद्धितीयैं, एतन्तियैं तत्पर्यमैं, तद्दितीयैं तत् सताबः ॥ Why do we say 'in a Bahuvrihi?' Observe अनेन प्रथमः = इत्प्रथमः ॥ Here the first member being in the third case retains its accent by VI. 2. 2. Why do we say "after idam &c". Observe चतुमथनः = बःमथन एषाम्, here the first term retains its accent by VI. 2. 1. Why do we say 'of prathama and the Ordinals'? Observe तानि बहुन्यस्य = तह्न : " Why do we say 'in counting an action'? Observe अब प्रथम एषां =त रह प्रथमाः ॥ Here substances are counted and not action. Why do we say 'in counting'? Observe अयं प्रथम एषां = इदं प्रथमाः i. e. इदं प्रधानाः ॥ and the word प्रथम means here 'foremost', and is not a numeral. When the ard affix is added, the acute falls on the last syllable preceding and II As it The Bahuvrihi governs the subsequent sûtras upto VI. 2. 178.

संख्यायाः स्तनः ॥ १६३ ॥ पदानि ॥ संख्यायाः, स्तनः ॥ क्तिः ॥ संख्यायाः परः स्तनशब्दो बहुत्रीही समासेन्ताहात्ती भवति ॥

163. In a Bahuvrîhi, after a Numeral, the word स्तन has acute on the final.

Thus बिस्तनों, जिस्तनों, चतुःस्तनों: ॥ Why do we say after a Numeral? Observe इंद्यानायस्तना ॥ Why do we say 'स्तन'? Observe द्विशिताः ॥

विभाषा छन्दसि ॥ १६४ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, छन्दसि. (अन्तोदात्तः) ॥ पत्तिः ॥ छन्त्रसि विषये बहुत्रीही समासे संख्यायाः परः स्तनशब्दो विभाषा उन्तोदान्ता भवति ॥

164. Optionally so, in the Vedas, the stana after a Numeral has acute on the final.

Thus हिस्तर्नों or हिस्तना, चतुःस्तर्नों or चेंतुःस्तना ॥

संबायां मित्राजिनयोः ॥ १६५ ॥ पदानि ॥ संबायाम्, मित्र, अजिनयोः (अन्तउ-दात्तः)॥

बात्तः ॥ संज्ञायां विषये बहुब्रीही समासे मिब अजिन इत्येतयोरुत्तरपद्योरन्त उदात्ता भवति ॥ वानिकम् ॥ व्हिषप्रसिषेधो मिष्र ॥

165. In a Bahuvrîhi, ending in मित्र and अजिन, the acute falls on the last syllable, when the compound denotes a Name.

As देविमर्जै:, ब्रह्मिर्जै:, क्नाजिनै:, क्नाजिनै: कृष्णाजिनै: ॥ Why do we say 'a Name'? Observe प्रिविमिनः, महाजिनः ।।

Vart:—Prohibition must be stated in the case of Fig when the name is that of a Rishi. As familia: which is governed by VI. 2. 106 II

ब्यवायिनो अन्तरम् ॥ १६६ ॥ पद्मानि ॥ ब्यवायिनः, अन्तरम्, (अन्तोदासम्)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ व्यवाबी व्यवधाता । तद्वाचिनः परमन्तरं बहुवीही समास ऽन्तोदासं भवाते ॥

166. In a Bahuvrîhi ending in west, the acute falls on the final, after a word which denotes 'that which lies between'.

Thus वस्त्रान्तर्रम् 'through an intervened cloth or drapery', पदान्तर्रम्, सम्बन्ध-स्तर्रेम् = वस्त्रमन्तरं व्यवधायकं यस्य &c. Why do we say 'when meaning lying between'? Observe आस्मान्तरम् = आस्मा स्वभावोऽन्तरोऽन्योयस्य ॥

मुखं स्वाङ्गम् ॥ १६७ ॥ पदानि ॥ मुखम्, स्वाङ्गम्, (अन्तोदात्तम्) ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ बुलवुन्तरपदं स्वाङ्गवाचि बहुब्रीहीं समासे उन्तोवात्तं भवति ॥

167. In a Bahuvrîhi the acute is on the final, when the second member is ga meaning mouth i. e. the actual bodily part of an animal and not used metaphorically.

Thus गारमुखं, भद्रमुखं: ॥ Why do we say 'an-actual part of a body'? Observe द्वीपमुखा शाला ॥ Here मुख means "entrance or door". The word हवाङ्ग means "a non liquid substance actually to be found in living beings &c". as explained in III. 4. 54.

नाज्ययदिक्शाद्धगोमहत्स्थूलमुष्टिपृथुवत्सेभ्यः ॥ १६८ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, अञ्यय, विक्शाद्ध, गो, महत्, स्थूल, मुष्टि, पृथु, वत्सेभ्यः ॥ विक्शाद्ध गो महत् स्थूल मुष्टि पृथु वस्स इत्येतेभ्यः परं मुखं स्वाङ्गवाचि बहुन्नीही समासे

नानोत्तारं भवति ॥
168. In a Bahuvrîhi, the acute does not fall on such मुख denoting a real mouth, when it comes after an Indeclinable, and a name of a direction, or after गा, महत्, स्थूल, मुण्डि, पृद्ध and बत्स ॥

Thus: अच्ययः — उचार्यः, निर्मेश्वः ॥ The words उचाः and नाचै: are finally acute and retain their accent. दिक — माइनुखः, पर्यहनुखः ॥ The word माइ has acute on the first by VI. 2, 52, and परवाङ is finally acute by VI. 3. 139. मो &c:—गोर्युक्तः, महार्युक्तः, स्पूर्लेशुखः, मुहिमुखः पृयुमुखः and बस्समुखः ॥ In these the first members of the Bahuvrihi preserve their respective accents under Rule VI. 2. I and in the case of compounds preceded by गा, मुहं and बस्स, the optional rule taught in the next sûtra is also superseded by anticipation, though the words may denote comparison.

निष्ठोपमानादन्यतरस्याम् ॥१६९॥ पदानि॥ निष्ठा, उपमानात्, अन्यतरस्याम्॥ वृत्तिः॥ निष्ठान्तादुपमानवाचिनश्च पुर्वः स्वाङ्गपुत्तरपदमन्यतरस्यां बहुत्रोही समासन्तादात्तं भवति॥

169, In a Bahuvrîhi, the word मुख denoting 'an actual mouth', has optionally the acute on the final, when preceded by a participle in \overline{a} , or by that wherewith something is compared.

जातिकालसुखादिभ्यो ऽनाच्छाद्नात् को ऽक्ततिमतप्रतिपन्नाः ॥ १७० ॥ पद्रानि ॥ जातिकाल, सुखादिभ्यः, अनाछाद्नात्, कः, अकृतिमतप्रतिपन्नाः ॥ वृक्तः ॥ जातिकाषिन भाष्णादनविज्ञान्त्र जीवलाषिनः सुखादिश्यव परं कान्तं कृतिमतप्रतिपन्नान्त्र जीवला बहन्नीतै समासेन्तोत्ता मंत्रति ॥

170. After a word denoting a species (with the exception of a word for 'garment or covering'), and after a time-denoting word as well as after सुख &c. the Participle in क has acute on the final, in a Bahuvrîhi, but not so when the participles are कृत, मित and प्रतिपन्न ॥

Thus सारक्षजण्डां, पलाण्डुमिक्षतें:, सुरापीतं: ॥ कालः—मासजातें:, सदस्सरजातें: इयहजातें: । सुख &c:—सुखजातें: दुःखजातें: तृप्तजातें: ॥ Why do we say "after a Species, a time or सुख &c. word"? Observe पुजजातः (II. 2. 37), the participle being placed after the word Putra. Why do we say 'when not meaning a garment'? Observe वज्रज्ञज्ञः, वस्त्रच्छज्ञः from the root वस् with the affixes छून् and ह्युद् respectively. Why do we say "when not कृत &c."? Observe कुण्डकृतः, कुण्डानिः कुण्डमातप्रभः; कुण्ड is first acute by Phit II. 3 being neuter. These three participles do not stand first in a compound (contrary to II. 2. 36), as this sûtra implies. In the counter-examples, above given, the first members retain their original accent (VI. 2. 1). The words सुख &c are given under III. 1. 18.

1 सुख, 2 दुःख, 3 तुम (तृम तोत्र) 4 कृष्ठ्, 5 भन्न, 6 भान्न * , 7 मतीक 8 मतीप, 9 करण, 10 कृपण, 11 सोड. 12 गहन.

या जाते ॥ १७१ ॥ पदानि ॥ वा, जाते, (अन्तोदात्तः) ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ जातग्रदारुवे वा ऽन्त उदात्तो भवति बहुत्रीहो समासे जातिकालसुखादिभ्यः ॥

171. After a species (with the exception of garment) or a time denoting word, or after ge &c. in a Bahuvrihi, the word sat has optionally acute on the final.

Thus इन्तजातं: or ईन्तजातः, स्तनजातं: or स्तनजातः, मासजातं: or मासजातः, संवस्तर-जातं: or संवस्तरंजातः; सुलजातं: or सुलजातं: or तुःखजातः &c. The words इन्त and स्तन are first-acute by Phit II. 6; मास is first-acute by Phit II. 15, संवस्तर is finally-acute by Phit I. 7. बहिष्टवासरित चात्थान्ताम् "words ending in बहिष्ठ, वस्स, ति, चेत् and य are finally acute", as वहिष्ठः, संवस्तरेंः, समितिः, विचेत्, गूर्थव्॥ The words स्त and दुःल are end-acute by Phit I. 6.

नज्सुभ्याम् ॥ १७२ ॥ पदानि ॥ नज्, सुभ्याम्, (अन्तोदात्तम्) ॥ कृतिः ॥ नञ्चुन्थां परष्ठत्तरपदं बहुन्नीही समासन्तोदात्तं भवति ॥

A Bahuvrihi formed by the Negative particle 172. नज् or by सु has acute on the last syllable of the compound.

Thus अयसे देशः, भन्नीहिं, भनार्षः, सुवर्दः, सुन्नीहिं, सुनार्षः ॥ The acute here rests on the last syllable of the completed compound; so that the rule applies to the compounds which have fully developed themselves by taking the samâsânta affixes. Thus अनुचै: (formed by the samâsânta affix भ V. 4. 74). Though the word समास and उत्तरपर are both present here by context, yet the operation is performed on samasa. This is to be inferred, because of the next sûtra. For had the present sûtra meant that the final of the second member (उत्तरपर) preceded by नम् and सु gets the acute, then there would have been no necessity of the next sûtra, for the present would have covered the case of हुकुमारीक &c because कप् is not a part of the second term (uttarapada) कुमारी but of the compound (Samasa) सुकुमारी; and therefore, if we translated the present sûtra, by saying that the end of second term gets acute, the accent would have fallen on ह in सुकुमारीक: even by this sutra. But this is not intended, because of the accent of the samasanta words अनुष: and बहुच: ॥ There is necessity of the next sûtra, because a samasa includes not only the simple samasa, but one ending with a samasanta affix. Therefore, had not the next sutra been made, the accent would have fallen on an and not on it, for the affix any is considered part of the samasa and not of the uttarapada समासान्तः समासस्येतावयवा नात्तरपदस्य॥

कपि पूर्वम् ॥ १७३॥ पदानि ॥ कपि, पूर्वम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ नम्सुभ्यां कपि परतः पूर्वमन्तोदात्तं भवति ॥

173. A Bahuvrihi formed by नञ् or द्व and ending in the affix कप्, (V. 4.153) has acute on the syllable preceding the affix.

By the last sutra the accent would have fallen on my, this makes it fall on the vowel preceding it. Thus अकुमार्रा केरिया, अवृष्णीकः, अव्यक्षिकः, अव्यक्षिकः,

मा^रीकः, सुवृष^वतीकः, सुब्रह्मबन्धूकः ॥

ह्रस्वान्ते इन्त्यात्पूर्वम् ॥ १७४ ॥ पदानि ॥ ह्रस्वान्ते, अन्त्यात्, पूर्वम्,(उदात्तम्)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इस्वो 5न्तो यस्य तिददं इस्वान्तयुत्तरपृदं समासो वा, तत्रान्यास्पूर्वयुवात्तं भवति कापि परतो नम्सुः भ्यां परं बहुब्रीही समासे ॥

When the compound onds in a light vowel, 174. the acute falls on the syllable before such last, in a Bahuvrîhi preceded by नञ् and स to which कए is added.

Thus भरंदवकोत्दाः, अमापिकः, धुर्वेदकः, धुर्वेदिकः, धुर्ने। पन petition of que in this sûtra, though its anuvritti was present from the last, shows, that in the last aphorism, the syllable preceding may takes the acute, while here the syllable preceding the short-vowel-ending final syllable has the acute and not the syllable preceding may 11. This is possible with a word which is, at least, of two syllables (not counting, of course, g and m or may). Therefore, in water and gates; the acute is on the syllable preceding may by VI. 2. 173, because it has here no antyat-purvam.

बहोर्नञ्बदुत्तरपदभूम्नि ॥ १७५ ॥ पदानि ॥ बहोः, नञ्बदुत्तरपदभूम्नि ॥ वृत्तः ॥ उत्तरपदार्थबहुत्वे यी बहुशक्शे वर्ततं तस्मान्नमद्दव स्वरो भवति । नञ्झभ्यामित्युक्तम् । वहारिष तथा भवति ॥

' 175. A Bahuvrîhi with बहु, has the same accent as नञ्, when it denotes muchness of the object expressed by the second member.

In other words a Bahuvrihi with the word बहु in the first member, is governed by all those rules which apply to a Bahuvrihi with a Negative Particle such as Rules VI. 2. 172 &c. when this gives the sense of multiety of the objects denoted by the second member. Thus बहुयर्ग देश:, बहुतीहर्ग:, ब

Why do we say 'uttara-pada-bhumni—when multeity of the objects denoted by the second member is meant'? Observe बहुषु मनोऽस्य = बहुमना अयस् (VI. 2. 1).

न गुणादयो ऽवयवाः ॥ १७६ ॥ पदािन ॥ न, गुणादयः, अवयवाः (अन्तोदात्ताः) वृत्तिः ॥ गुणादयो ऽवयववािचनोबहोरुनोरे बहुब्रीही नान्तोदाना भवन्ति ॥

176. In a Bahuvrihi, after ag, the acute does not fall on the final of gra &c. when they appear in the compound as ingredient of something else.

Thus बहुँगुणाः रज्जुः, बह्नेक्षरं परमः, बहुँग्छन्रोमानम्, बह्नेथ्यायः (VI. 2. I). ग्रुणाहि is an Akrtigana. Why do we say "when it denotes an avayava or ingredient"? As बहुगुर्णौबाह्मणः = अध्ययनभुतसराभाराक्योऽनगुणाः ॥

1 गुज, 2 अक्षर, 3 अध्याय, 4 सूक्त, 5 छन्दोमान, आकृतिगण.

उपसर्गात् स्याङ्गं भ्रुवमपर्श्य ॥ १७७ ॥ पदानि ॥ उपसर्गात्, स्वाङ्गम्, भ्रुवम्, भपर्शु, (भन्तोदात्तम्) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ उपसर्गात् स्वाङ्गं ध्रुवं पर्श्चवित्रतमन्तोत्तात्तं भवति बहुब्रीही समासे ॥

177. A word denoting a part of the body, which is constant (and indispensable), with the exception of $\mathbf{q}\mathbf{\hat{y}}$, has, after a Preposition in a Bahuvrîhi compound, the acute on the last syllable.

Thus प्रपृष्टैं:, प्रोहरें:, प्रललाटैं:; सततं बस्य पगतं पृष्ठं भवति स प्रपृष्टः ॥ Why do we say 'after a Preposition'? Observe दर्शनीबललाटः ॥ Why do we say 'part of the body'? Observe पद्माखा स्थः ॥ Why do we say 'dhruva—constant and indispensable'? Observe उद्घाहः कोशाति ॥ Here the hand is raised up only at the time of cursing and not always, so the state of उद्घाह is temporary and not permanent. Why do we say with the exception of पर्श्चे ? Observe उद्घाहः, विषेश्चे: (VI.2.1).

वनं समासे ॥ १७८॥ पदानि ॥ वनम्, समासे, (अन्तोदात्तम्)॥
वृत्तिः ॥ समासमाने वर्गानत्येतदुत्तरपदशुपसर्गात्परमन्तोदात्तं भवति ॥

178. After a preposition, चन has acute on the final

in compounds of every kind.

Thus प्रवण बह्य्यम्, निर्वण प्रणिधीयत, the न changed to ज by VIII. 4. 5. The word 'samasa' is used in the sutra to indicate that all sorts of compounds are meant, otherwise only Bahuvrihi would have been meant.

अन्तः ॥ १७९ ॥ पदानि ॥ अन्तः ॥ कृतिः ॥ भन्तदशस्त्रादुत्तरं वनमन्तोदात्तं भवति ॥

179. After अन्तर the acute falls on the final of वन ॥
Thus अन्तरंगा रेगः ॥ This sûtra is made in order to make वन oxytoned,
when a preposition (upasarga) does not precede.

अन्तक्त ॥ १८० ॥ पदानि ॥ अन्तः, च ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ अन्तद्शव्यक्षेत्ररपद्युपसर्गादन्तोदात्तं भवति ॥

180. The word अन्तर has acute on the final when preceded by a Preposition.

Thus मान्तैं:, पर्यन्तेः ॥ This is a Bahuvrlhi or a मादि compound.

ृत निविभ्याम् ॥ १८१ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, नि, विभ्याम्, (अन्तोदाराः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ नि वि इत्येताभ्यापुत्तरोन्तदशस्त्रो नान्तोशत्तो भवति ॥

181. The word antar has not acute on the final, after the prepositions नि and चि ॥

Thus न्यन्तः, ध्वन्तः, here the first member retains its acute, and semivowel is then substituted for the vowel इ, then the subsequent grave is changed to svarita by VIII. 2. 4.

परेरिमतोमावि मण्डलम् ॥ १८२ ॥ पदानि ॥ परेः, अभितः-भावि, मण्डलम् ॥ इतिः ॥ परेहत्तरमभितोमाविवचनं मण्डलं चान्तोहात्त भवति ॥

182. After परि, a word, which expresses something, which has both this side and that side, as well as the word मण्डल, has acute on the final.

Thus परिकृतिय, परितरिय, परिवण्यलेष ॥ This is a Bahuvrihi or मादि compound or an Avyaylbhava. If it is an Avyaylbhava, then rule VI, 2, 33 is superseded,

and the first member does not retain its original accent. असितः = अभवतः 'on both sides, अभितोभावोऽस्यास्ति = अभितोभावित् 'that which has both sides: namely those things which have naturally two sides such as 'banks', 'shores' &c.

प्राद्स्वाङ्गं संज्ञायाम् ॥ १८३ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रात्, अस्वाङ्गम्, संज्ञायाम्, ॥ वितः ॥ प्रादुसरपदमस्याङ्गवाचि संज्ञायां विषये ऽन्तोतानं भवति ॥

183. After **x**, a word, which does not denote **a** part of body, has acute on the final, when the compound is a name.

184. The words निरुद्ध &c, have acute on the final. Thus निरुद्धम्, निरुप्तम्, निरुप्तम् &c.

1 निरुदक, 2 निरुपल निरुलप 3 निर्मिशक, 4 निर्मशक, 5 निष्कालक, 6 निष्कालक, 7 निष्पेष, 8 दुस्तरीप, 9 निस्तरीप, 10 निस्तरीक, 11 निरिजन, 12 उदिजन, 13 उपिजन, 14 वर्षेस्तपादकेशकर्षः भाकृतिगण.

These may he considered either as पादि समास or Bahuvrihi. If they be considered as avyayî bhâva compounds then they are end acute already by VI. I. 223. The word निष्कालकः = निष्काल्तः कालकात्, is a Prâdi-samâsa with the word काल ending in the affix कत्।। The word दुस्तरीपः is thus formed: to the root क् is added the affix के and we have तरी (Un III. 158) तरीप पाति = तरीपः; कृत्सित स्तरीपः = दुस्तरीपः ।। The word निस्तरीक. is formed by adding the affix कप to the Bahuvrihi निस्तरी ।। The words इस्त, पाद, कम्म and कम्म have acute on the final after परि, as, पारिस्तरैं:, परिपार्दै:, परिकेशः, and परिकर्पैः ।।

अभेर्मुखम् ॥ १८५॥ पदानि ॥ अभेः, मुखम्, (अन्तोदात्तम्) ॥ इतिः ॥ अभेरत्तरं मुखननोदात्तं भवति ॥

185. The word मुख has acute on the final when preceded by अभि॥

As, भाभेषुर्खेष ॥ It is a Bahuvrihi or a प्राहि samâsa. If it is an Avyayibhâva, then it would have acute on the final by VI. 1. 223 also. By VI. 2. 177, even पुष would have oxytone after an upasarga, the present sûtra makes the additional declaration that पुष is oxytone even when the compound is not a Bahuvrihi, when it does not denote an indispensable part of body, or a part of body even, as was the case in VI. 2. 177. Thus भिष्या पाता ॥

अपाच ॥ १८६ ॥ पदानि ॥ अपात्, च, (अन्तोदात्तम्) ॥ रानि ॥ मपाचोत्तरं नुखनन्तोतात्तं अवति ।

The word He has acute on the final, after 186. the preposition अप्।

Thus भपद्यतेन, भपद्यतेः ॥ The compound is in one case Avyayibhava also, when rule VI. 2. 33 will be superseded. The separation of this from the last sûtra, is for the sake of the subsequent aphorism, in which the anuvritti of sq only goes.

स्फिगपूतवीणाओध्यकुक्षिसीरनाम नाम च १८७॥ पदानि॥ स्फिग, पृत,

षीण, अञ्जः, उध्वम कुश्चि, सीर नाम, नाम, च,

वृतिः ॥ स्फिग पूत वीणा अञ्जल् अध्वम् कुक्षि इत्येतान्युत्तरवानि सीरनामानि मामबाध्यथापादुत्तराण्यन्तो हासानि भवन्ति।

The words स्फिग, पूत, वीणा, अअस, अध्वम, कुक्षि. 187. नामन् and a word denoting 'a plough', have acute on the final when preceded by अप ॥

Thus अपस्किरोम, अपपूर्तम्, अपवीजम्, अपाठकैः, अपाध्यौ (This ordains acute on the final where the compound apadhwa does not take the samasanta affix भ्रम् by V. 4. 85, when it takes that affix, the acute will also fall on the final because अन्य is a चिन् affix.) This further shows that the samasanta affixes are not compulsory. (अनित्यच समासान्तः), अपकुक्षिः, अपसीर्दैः अपहर्तेः, अपलाङ्गर्लम्, अपनार्मे ॥ These are une compounds or Bahuvrihi or Avyayibhavas. Some of these viz. स्प्रिंग, पूत and कुक्तिः will be end-acute by VI. 2. 177, also when they denote parts of body and a permanent condition and the compound is a Bahuvrihi. Here the compound must not be a Bahuvrihi, nor should these words denote parts of body and permanent condition of these parts.

अधेरुपरिस्थम् ॥ १८८ ॥ पदानि ॥ अधेः, उपरिस्थम्, (अन्तोदात्तम्)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अधेरुत्तरमुपरिस्थवाचि अन्तोदात्तं भवाते ।

After आध, that word, which denotes that thing which overlaps or stands upon, has acute on the final.

Thus अधिवन्तै: = दन्तस्योपिर बोडन्योदन्ता जायते 'a tooth that grows over another tooth'. अधिकंपैं:, अधिकेरीं: ॥ These are प्राद्ध samasa or an appositional compound in which the second member has been dropped. Why do we say when meaning 'standing upon'? Observe अधिकरणम् Here the acute is on क, the krit-formed second member retaining its accent (VI. 2. 139).

अनोरप्रधानकनीयसी ॥ १८९ ॥ पदानि ॥ अनोः, अप्रधान, कर्नायसी, (अन्तोदात्तम्)

वृत्तिः ॥ भनोरुत्तरमप्रधानवाचि कनीववान्तोदात्तं भवति ।

189. After ag, a word which is not the Principal, as well as कनीयस् has acute on the final.

The word अमधान means a word which stands in a dependant relation in a compound. Thus अनुगता अवेष्ठम् = अनुअवेष्ठः, अनुनध्वमः ॥ These are प्रादि samass in which the first member is the principal or Pradhâna. अनुगर्म: कनीयाम् = अनुक्र-भीयाँच, here the second member is the Principal: the word कनीयम् is taken as प्रधान ॥Had it been non-pradhâna, it would be covered by the first portion of the sûtra, and there would have been no necessity of its separate enumeration. Why do we say "अपधान"? Observe अनुगतो उचेष्ठः = अनुष्येष्ठः, where उचेष्ठ is the Principal.

पुरुषश्चान्वादिष्टः ॥ १९० ॥ पदानि ॥ पुरुषः, च, अन्वादिष्टः ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ पुरुषशको ऽन्तारिष्टराची चानोहनरोन्तरात्तो भवति ।

190. After অনু, the acute falls on the final of পুৰুষ, when it means a man of whom mention was already made.

The word अन्तारिष्ट means 'of a secondary importance, inferior', or 'mentioned again after having already been mentioned'. Thus अन्तारिष्टः पुरुषः = अनुपुरुषः ॥

अतेरक्रत्पदे ॥ १९१ ॥ पदानि ॥ अतेः, अकृत्पदे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अतेः परमकृत्न्तं परशब्दधान्ते।तात्तो भवति । वार्त्तिकम् ॥ अतर्क्वातुलोपद्दति वक्तत्र्यम् ॥

191. After अति, a word not formed by a krit-affix, and the word पद, have acute on the last syllable.

Thus अध्यङ्कु ग्री नागः, अतिक ग्रीऽधः, अतिपर्ग शकुरी॥ Why do we say 'non-krit-word and पर'? Observe अतिकारकः॥

Vârt:—The rule is restricted to those compounds in which a root has been elided. That is, when in analysing the compound a verb like कम् is to be employed to complete the sense. Therefore it does not apply to शोभनो गार्ग्यः ⇒ अतिगार्ग्यः ॥ But it would apply to अतिकाहकः, which when analysed becomes equal to अतिकान्तः काहम् ॥

नेरनिधाने ॥ १९२ ॥ पदानि ॥ नेः, अनिधाने, (अन्तोदात्तम्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ नेः परमृत्तरपदमन्तोदात्तं भवति ।

192. After 17, the second member has the acute on the last syllable, when the sense is of 'not laying down'.

The word निधानं = अप्रकाशता 'not making manifest'. Thus निमूनेम्, न्य-श्रेम्, निन्णम् ॥ These are either Bahuvrihi or prâdisamâsa. In the case of their being Avyayîbhâva, they would have acute on the final by VI. 1. 223. Why do we say when meaning 'not laying down'? Observe निश्चक् = निहित्तवाक् as निशाग्व्यकः; निश्चः = निहित्तवण्डः ॥ The force of नि is that of निधान here.

मतेरं इवादयस्तत्युरुषे ॥१९३॥ पदानि ॥ प्रतेः, अश्वादयः, तत्युरुषे, (अन्तोदात्ताः) वृत्तिः ॥ प्रतेरं भाववस्तत्युरुषे समासन्तोवात्ता भवन्ति ।

193. In a Tatpurusha compound, the words अंद्य &c have acute on the final when preceded by प्रति॥

Thus प्रत्येशुँः, प्रतिकर्तैः, प्रतिराजौं ॥ In the case of राज्ञम् this rule applies when the Samasanta affix en is not added, when that affix is added, the acute will also be on the final by virtue of दच् which is a चिन् affix.

1 कांग्र, 2 जन, 3 राजन, 4 उष्ट्र, $\,5$ खंटक (सेटक), $\,6$ आजिर, $\,7$ आर्ब्रा, $\,8$ भ्रवण, $\,9$ कृतिका,

10 अर्थ, 11 पुर (आर्थपुर आर्थपुरः)॥

The word अंश is formed by the affix कु under the general class मृत्यू: (Un I. 37), राजन is formed by the affix कानिन (Un I. 156), उछू by adding पून to उष् 'to burn'. (Un IV. 162), खिद्+ ण्डुल् = खटक; आजर is formed by किरण (Un I. 53) आ + जा + अड् (III. 3. 106), with the augment एक added to आ = आहां ॥ भू+ ह्युद् = भवण, कृत + तिकन् = कृत्तिका (Un III. 147) ऋष् + अच् (III. 1. 134) = अर्छ ; पुर्+ का = पुर ॥

Why do we say 'in the Tatpurusha'? Observe प्रतिगता अंशवीऽस्य - प्रख-

श्चरयमुष्टः ॥

उपाद् द्वचजजिनमगीरादयः॥ १९४॥ पदानि॥ उपाद्, द्वचच् अजिनम्, अ-गौरादयः, (अन्तोदात्तम्)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ उपादुत्तरं द्याजीजनं चान्तोकःत्तं भवति तत्पुरुषे समासे गीराक्षीन्वजीवत्वा ॥

194. In a Tatpurusha, the words of two syllables and अजिन have acute on the final when preceded by उप, but not when they are गार and the rest.

Thus उपगता देवः = उपदर्वः, उपन्द्रः, उपसामः, उपहार्वः, उपाजिनम् ॥ But not so in

दपगौरः, उपनेषः &c.

1र्गार, 2 नेप (नेप) 3 तेल, 4 लेट, 5 लोट, 6 जिह्ना, 7 कृष्ण (कृष्णा) 8 कन्या, 9 सुप(सुर)10 कल्प, 11 पाउ

Why "in a Tatpurusha"? Observe उपगतः सोमाऽस्य = उपसोनः ॥

सोरवक्षेपणे ॥ १९५ ॥ पदानि ॥ सोः, अवक्षेपणे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सुशब्दात्परपुत्तरपृतं तत्पुरुषे समासन्तोदात्तं भवाते अवक्षेपणे गम्यमाने ॥

195. After #, the second member has acute on the final in a Tatpurusha compound, when reproach is meant, in spite of the addition of g which denotes praise.

Thus इन खल्विहानी, सुस्यण्डिल सुरिकताभ्यां सुप्रस्यविसर्तेः ॥ The word सु here verily denotes praise, but it is the sense of the whole sentence that indicates reproach or censure. Why do we say "after मु"? Observe कुडाहम्मः॥ Why 'when reprea h is meant'? Observe शामनेषु तृणेषु = सुतृणेषु ।

विभाषोत्पुच्छे ॥ १९.६ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, उत्पुच्छे, (अन्तउदात्तः) ॥ वृत्ति ॥ तरपुच्छशब्द तत्पुरुषे विभाषा ऽन्त उहात्तां भवति ॥

In a Tatpurusha, the word उत्पुच्छ may optionally have acute on the final.

Thus उरकान्तः पुच्छात्ं = उरपुच्छेः or उर्दुच्छः (VI. 2. 2) ॥ When this word is derived by the affix अन् from पुच्छमुहस्यित = उरपुच्छवति, then it would always have taken acute on the final by VI. 2. 144, the present sûtra ordains option there also. The rule does not apply to a non-Tatpurusha: as, उरस्वं पुच्छमस्य = उरपुच्छः ॥

ब्रित्रिश्यां पाइन्मूर्क सु यहुवीहो ॥ १९७ ॥ पदानि ॥ ब्रि, त्रिश्याम् , पात्, दत्, मर्के सु, बहुवीहो, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ द्वि वि इत्वेताभ्याषुत्तरेषु पाद् वत् मूर्कन् इत्येतेषू भरपदेषु यो बहुत्रीहिस्तत्र विभाषा उन्त उदात्ती भवति ॥

197. In a Bahuvrîhi, the words पाद, दत् and मुर्धन् have optionally acute on the final after द्वि and त्रि ॥

Thus हो पातायस्य = हिपाँन or हिपान, त्रिपाँद or त्रिपाद, हिर्देन or हिर्दे क् ति त्रिपाद, विर्देन or हिर्दे क् ति त्रिपाद कि स्मूर्य । The word पाद is पाद with its अ clided, (V. 4. 140) हन is the substitute of दन्त (V. 4. 141) and मूर्धन retains its न not allowing samâsanta affix. This also indicates that the samâsanta rule is not universal. When the samâsanta affix is added, then also the acute is on the final, for the कार्यी is here the Bahuvrihi compound, and this is only a part of it. Thus हिम्द्रं: विमुद्धः । Why after हि and जि? Observe कर्योणमूर्धा here the first member is middle acute by Phit II. 19 and this accent is retained VI. 2. 1. Why 'पाद &c'? Observe हेहस्तम, जिहस्तम । Why 'Bahuvrihi'? Observe व्यामुर्द्धा = हिमुद्धां ।

सक्थं चाक्रान्तात् ॥ १९८॥ पदानि ॥ सक्थम, च, अक्रान्तात्, (अन्तोदात्तः) (विभाषा) ॥

् वृत्तिः ॥ सक्यमिति कृतसमासान्तः सक्यिशब्रोत्र गृद्यते सोकान्तात्परो विभाषान्तोत्रान्तो भवति ॥

198. The word सक्य has acute on the final optionally, when preceded by any word other than what ends in का।

The word सक्य is the samasanta form of सक्य (V. 4. 113,). Thus गैरसक्यें: or गैरिसक्यः, श्रुक्षसक्यें: or श्रुक्षेपसक्यः The word गैर being formed by स्ति शण् and श्रुक्ष by कस्न (Un III. 19) are both end-acute. Why 'not after word ending in क'? Observe चक्रसक्यें: which is always oxytone as it is formed by षच् (V. 4. 113) a चित् affix.

परादिश्छन्दसि बहुलम् ॥ १९९ ॥ पदानि ॥ परादिः, छन्दसि, बहुलम् ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ छन्दसि विषये परादिरुशक्तो भवति बहुलम् ॥

Karika -- पराहिश्च परान्तश्च पूर्वान्तश्चापि दृदयते ।
पूर्वादयश्च दृदयन्ते व्यत्ययो बहुलं ततः ॥
वार्तिकम् ॥ अन्तोदान्तप्रकरणे श्रिचकादीनांछन्दस्युपसंख्यानम् ॥
वा० ॥ पृत्रेपदान्तोदान्तप्रकरणे नरुदृदृद्धादीनां छन्दस्युपसंख्यानम् ॥
वा० ॥ पृत्रेपदान्त्रोदान्तप्रकरणे दिवोदासादीनां छन्दस्युपसंख्यानम् ॥

199. The first syllable of the second member is diversely acute, in the Veda.

The word पर "the second member" refers to सक्य, as well as to any other word in general. Thus भिज्ञसक्र्यमालभेत, but लोगसैसक्यः so also ऋजुबाहुः, वाक्पितः, चित्पति॥ In the non-Vedic literative these last two compounds will be final acute by VI. 1. 223, rule VI. 2. 18 not applying because of the prohibition contained in VI. 2. 19.

The rule is rather too restricted. It ought to be: "In the Veda, the first syllable and the final syllable of the second member, as well as the final syllable and the first syllable of the preceding member are seen to have the acute accent, in supersession of all the foregoing rules".

As to where the final of the second terms takes the acute, we have this Vârtika—In the Veda, विचक्र &c have acute on the final of the second term. As विचक्रेण, विवन्धरेण, विवृतारथेन, ॥ नियेन मुष्टिमुख्यां ॥

As to where the final of the preceding takes the acute, we have this Vartika:—The words महर्बृद्ध &c in the Vedas have acute on the final of the first term. As महर्बृद्ध: and বিश्वीयु ॥

As to where the first syllable of the preceding takes the acute, we have this Vartika:—In the Veda, the words दिशेशास &c have acute on the first syllable of the first member. As दिशेशसाय सामगाय से ॥

आम्३ ।

षष्ठाध्यायस्य तृतीयः पादः।



BOOK SIXTH.

CHAPTER THIRD

श्राहुनुत्तरपदे ॥ १ ॥ पदानि ॥ अलुक्, उत्तरपदे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अलुगिति च उत्तरपदे इति च एतद्दिशकृतं बदितव्यम् । यदितं र्वर्ध्वमतुक्रमिष्यामो ऽलुगुत्तरपद्दव स्येव तक्षेत्रितस्यम् ॥

1. In the following upto VI. 3. 24 inclusive is always to be supplied the phrase "the elision does not take place before the second member of the compound".

The words अनुक् 'there is no elision', and उत्तरपें "before the second member" are to be supplied in the subsequent sûtras. Both these words govern the sûtras upto VI. 3. 24, jointly; while उत्तरपें extends further upto that point whence commences the jurisdiction of अङ्ग (VI.4.1). Thus sûtra VI. 3. 2 says "the affixes of the Ablative after 'stoka' &c". The present sûtra should be read there to complete the sense, e. g. "the affixes of the Ablative after stoka &c are not elided before the second member of the compound". Thus स्तोकान् युक्तः = स्तोकान्युक्तः, अन्यान्युक्तः ॥ Why do we say "before the second member"? Observe निष्कानः स्तोकान् = निःस्तोकः ॥ The maxim of pratipadokta does not apply here.

पञ्चम्याः स्तोकादिभ्यः ॥ २ ॥ पदानि ॥ पञ्चम्याः, स्तोकादिभ्यः, (अलुक्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ स्तोकात्तिकनूरार्थकुच्छाणि स्ताकाविति तेभ्यः परस्याः पञ्चम्या उत्तरपदे ऽलुरभवति ॥

2. The Ablative-ending after earn &c is not elided before the second member of a compound.

Thus स्तोका-मुक्तः, अल्पान्युक्तः, अन्तिकाशगतः अभ्याशादागतः दूरादागतः, विषक्रहा-दागतः, कृष्णुन्मुक्तः ॥ By I. 2. 46, a case-inflected word when forming part of a compound is called prâtipadika, and by II. 4. 71 the endings of a Prâtipadika are elided. Therefore, in forming the compound of स्तोकात् मुक्तः, the ablative ending required to be dropped. The present sûtra prevents that. The words स्तोक &c in the dual and plural are never compounded, and consequently this rule does not apply to them. Thus स्तोकाभ्यां मुक्तः, स्तोकभ्यः मुक्तः are separate words and not compounds, for not being treated as compounds, these are not one Pada (एकपर) or one word, and do not have one accent, for in one word, there is only one acute. Thus while स्ताकान्यकः being one compound word will have one acute (VI. 1. 158, VI. 2. 144), the word स्ताकान्यां मुक्तः being treated as two words, will have separate acute accents. The above compounding takes place by II. 1. 39.

Vârt:—The word क्राह्मणाच्छंसिन् should be enumerated in this connection. Here also the Ablative is not elided. Thus ब्राह्मणात्त्रश्व शंसाते = ब्राह्मणा

ञ्छंसिन् "a kind of Ritvik priest".

ओजः सहोम्भस्तमसस्तृतीयायाः ॥ ३॥ पदानि ॥ ओजस्, सहस्, अम्भस् तम-सः, तृतीयायाः (अलुक्)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ ओजस् सहस् अस्भस् तमस् इत्येतेभ्य उत्तरस्यास्तृतीयाया अलुग्भवति उत्तरपदे ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ अञ्जस उपसंख्यानम् ॥ वा० ॥ पुंसानुजो जनुषान्थ इति वक्तस्यम् ॥

3. The Instrumental endings after ओजस, सहस, अम्मस् and तमस् are not elided before the second member of a compound.

Thus श्रोजसाकृतम्, सहसाकृतम्, अम्भसाकृतम्, तमसाकृतम् ॥ Vårt —अञ्जस् also should be enumerated. Thus अञ्जसाकृतम् ॥

Vârt:—The compounds पुंसानुजः and जनुषान्धः should also be mentioned. Thus पुंसा हेतुनानुजः = पुंसानुजः ॥ जनुषा हेतुनाऽन्धः = जनुषान्धः ॥ The word जनु is another name of जन्मन् 'birth'.

मनसः संज्ञायाम् ॥ ४ ॥ पदानि ॥ मनसः, संज्ञायाम्, (अलुक्)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ मनस उत्तरस्यास्तृतीयायाः संज्ञायामलुग्भवति ॥

4. After मन्म when the compound is a Name, the Instrumental endings are not elided before the second member.

Thus मनसादत्ता, मनसायुत्रा, मनसासंगता ॥ Why do we say 'when a Name'? Observe मनोदत्ता, मनागुना ॥

आञ्चायिनि च ॥ ५ ॥ पदानि ॥ आञ्चायिनि, च, (अलुक्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ आज्ञायिन्युत्तरपदे मनस उत्तरस्यास्तृतीयाया अलुग्भवति ॥

5. Also before आञ्चायिन, the Instrumental endings of मनस् are not elided.

Thus मनसाज्ञायिन् = मनसाऽऽज्ञातुं शीलमस्य ॥

आत्मनश्च पूरणे ॥ ६ ॥ पदाानि ॥ आत्मनः, च, पूरणे, (अलुक्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ आत्मन उत्तरस्वास्तृतीयायाः पूरणप्रत्ययान्तउत्तरपदे ऽलुग्भवति ॥

6. The Instrumental endings after आत्मन are not elided when an Ordinal Numeral follows.

Thus आत्मनापंचमः, आत्मनाषष्ठः ॥ The Instrumental case here takes place under the Vartika तृतीयाविधान प्रकृत्यातीनाष्ठपसंख्यानं (II. 3. 18 Vart). And compounding takes place by II. 1. 30, by separating तृतीया of that aphorism and making it a separate surra or in this way:—आत्मना कृतः पंचमः = आत्मनापंचमः ॥ How do you explain the form आत्मचतुर्थं in जनाईनस्थात्मचतुर्थं एव? It is a Bahuvrihi compound = आत्मा चतुर्थोऽस्य ॥ The word पूरणे is a later addition of the Vartikakara.

वैयाकरणाख्यार्या चतुर्थ्याः ॥ ७॥ पदानि ॥ वैयाकरणाख्यायाम्, चतुर्थ्याः, (अल्लक्)॥

ेर्वृत्तिः ॥ वैयकारणस्याख्या वैयाकरणाख्या । आख्या संज्ञा । यया संज्ञया वैयाकरणा एव व्यवहरन्ति तस्या-मासम उत्तरस्याश्रतुर्थ्या अलुरभवति ॥

7. The Dative case ending is not elided after आत्मन when the compound is the name of a technical term of grammar.

Thus आस्मनेपाम, आस्मनेभाषा ॥ The compounding takes place by the yoga-bibhaga of sûtra II. 1. 36, and the force of the Dative is here that of tadartha.

परस्य च ॥ ८॥ पदानि ॥ परस्य, च, (अलुक्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ परस्य च या चतुर्थी तस्या वैद्याकरणाख्याद्यामलुग्भवति ॥

8. The Dative ending is not elided after **पर**, when the compound is the name of a technical term of grammar.

Thus परस्मेपदम्, परस्मभाषा ॥

हलदन्तात्सप्तम्याः संज्ञायाम् ॥ ९॥ पदानि ॥ हल् अदन्तात्, सप्तम्याः, संज्ञा-याम्, (अलुक्)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ इठन्ताव्यन्ताद्योत्तरस्याः सप्तम्याः संज्ञायामलुग्भवति ।। वार्षिकम् ॥ दृद्गुम्यां ङेः ॥

9. The Locative ending is not elided after a stem ending in a consonant or a short अ, when the compound is a Name.

Thus युधिष्ठिरः, स्विधारः, गविष्ठिरः॥ Though गो does not end in a consonant, yet it retains its Locative ending by virtue of VIII. 3. 95 (गविश्विधिश्वां स्थिरः) which shows by implication that गवि is governed by this rule. So also अ ending words: as अरण्येतिलकाः, अरण्येभाषकाः, वनेकिश्वकाः, वनेकिश्वकाः, वनेकिश्वकाः, वनेकिश्वकाः, वनेकिश्वकाः, वनेकिश्वकाः, वनेकिश्वकाः, वनेकिश्वकाः, व्यक्तिलकाः, क्षेपिशाचकाः॥ Why do we say "after a word ending in a consonant or भ "? Observe नगां कुक्कुटिकाः = नदीकुककुटिकाः, भूम्यां पाशाः = भूमपाशाः॥ Why do we say 'when a Name'? Observe अक्षशांण्डः॥

Vârt:—The Locative ending is not elided after हुद् and दिव्; as: हुद्स्पृक्, विविधुक:॥

कारनाम्नि च प्राचां इलादौ ॥ १०॥ पदानि ॥ कारनाम्नि, च, प्राचाम, हलादौ, (अलुक्)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ प्राचां देशे यत्कारनाम तत्र हलादादुत्तरपदे हलदन्तादुत्तरस्थाः सप्तम्या अलुग्भवित ॥

10. The Locative-case affix is not elided after a stem ending in a consonant or a short a, in the name of a tax of the Eastern people, when the second member begins with a consonant.

Thus सृपेशाणः, द्वपदिमाषकः, हलेद्विपदिका, हलेत्रिपदिका ॥ All these are names of taxes, and would have retained the Locative ending even by the last rule. The present rule makes a myama or restriction, which is threefold, namely (1) when it is the name of a tax, and no other word, (2) when it belongs to the Eastern people and no other people, (3) and when the second member begins with a consonant.

Why do we say when it is the name of a tax.? Observe अभ्याईतेपग्रः= अभ्यहितपञ्चः ॥ It is the name of 'a duty or dues', but not of a 'tax'. Why do we say "of the Eastern people"? Observe यूथपशुः = यूथपशुः ॥ Why do we say 'before a second member beginning with a consonant'? Observe भविकट उरणः= भविकटोरणः ॥ So also नद्यां दांहनी = नशिदोहनी ॥ For accent of these words see VI. 2. 65.

मध्याद्गुरौ ॥ ११ ॥ पदानि ॥ मध्यात्, गुरौ, अलुक् ॥ भृत्तिः ॥ मध्यादुत्तरस्याः सप्तम्या गुरावुत्तरपदे ऽलुग्भवति ॥ दात्तिकम् ॥ अन्ताचेति वक्तव्यम् ॥

The Locative case-affix is not elided after मध्य when ग्रह follows.

As, मध्यगुरुः ॥

Vart:-So also after भन्त ; as अन्तेगुरुः ॥

अमुर्द्धमस्तकात् स्वाङ्गादकामे ॥ १२॥ पदानि ॥ अ मुर्द्ध, मस्तकात्, स्वाङ्गात्, अकामे, (अलुक्)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ मूर्द्धमस्त्रकवर्जितात्स्वाङ्गादुत्तरस्याः सप्तम्या अकामउत्तरपदे ऽलुग्भवति ॥

The Locative case-affix is not elided after a word denoting a part of the body (with the exception of मुर्धन् and मस्तक), before every word other than काम ॥

Thus कण्डे कालांऽस्य = कण्डेकालः, उर्रासलामा, उद्देरमणिः ॥ But मूर्धशिखः, मस्तकः शिखः, मुखे कामोऽस्य = मुखकामः ॥ When the first member does not denote the name of a part of the body, the rule does not apply: as अक्षांगिडः, nor does it apply when the first member does not end in a consonant or अ, as প্রানেরাণ্ড जङघावलिः॥

बन्धे च विभाषा ॥ १३ ॥ पदानि ॥ बन्धे, च, विभाषा, (अलुक्) ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ बन्ध इति घमन्तो गृह्यते । तिस्तिन्तुत्तरपदे इतदन्तादुत्तरस्याः सप्तम्बा विभाषा ऽलुग्भविति ॥ 13. The Locative case-affix is optionally not elided after a word ending in a consonant or अ before बन्ध ॥

Thus इस्तबन्धः or इस्तबन्धः, चक्रबन्धः or चक्रबन्धः ॥ This declares an option, with regard to the last rule, in a Bahuvrîhi when the first member is a स्वाह्म word, and also it is an option to VI. 3. 19, when the compound is a Tatpurusha, whether the first be स्वांग or not. The word बन्धः is घञ्च formed word. When the first member ends in a vowel (other than भा), the rule does not apply. As ग्राविवन्धः ॥

तत्युवषे कृति बहुलम् ॥ १४ ॥ पदानि ॥ तत् पुरुषे, कृति, बहुलम्, (अलुक्) ॥

कृतिः ॥ तत्पुरुषे समासे कृतन्तदत्तरपदे सप्तम्या बहुलमलुग्भवति ॥

14. In a Tatpurusha compound, when the second member is a word formed with a krit affix, the Locative ending is optionally preserved.

As स्तन्वरमः, कर्णेजपः, but also कुरुचरः, महचरः॥

प्रावृद्शरत्कालिवां जे ॥१५॥ पदानि ॥ प्रावृद्,शरत्,काल,दिघाम,जे,(अलुक्)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ प्रावृद् शरत् काल दिव् इत्येतेषां ज उत्तरपदे सप्तम्या अलुग्भवति ॥

15. The Locative ending is retained after माहृद, शारत, काल and दिव् when ज follows.

Thus प्राकृषिजः, शारिजः, कालेजः, विविज्ञः ॥ This sûtra is but an extension or amplification of the previous sûtra.

विभाषा वर्षक्षरशरवरात् ॥ १६ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, वर्ष, क्षर, शर, शर, वरात्, (अलुक्)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ वर्ष क्षर शर वर इत्येतेभ्य उत्तरस्याः सप्तम्या ज उत्तरपदे विभाषा ऽलुग्भवति ॥

16. The Locative ending is optionally retained after वर्ष, क्षर, शर, शर, and वर when ज follows.

Thus वर्षेजः or वर्षजः, शरेजः or शरजः, शरेजः or शरजः, वरेजः or वरजः ॥ घकालतनेषु कालनास्तः ॥ १७॥ पदानि ॥ घ, काल, तनेषु, काल नास्तः, (असुक्) वृत्तिः ॥ घर्सज्ञके प्रत्यवे कालशब्दे तनप्रत्यवे च परतः कालनाम्न उत्तरस्याः सप्तम्या विभाषा ऽसुरभवति ॥

17. The Locative ending is optionally retained after a word denoting time ending in a consonant or आ when तरप् or तमप्, or the word काल or the affix तन follows.

The affixes त्र and त्र are called घ (I. 1. 22). Thus घ:—पूर्वाहु तरे or पूरा-है तरे; प्रविद्व तमे or प्याहु तमे ॥ काल :—पूर्वाहु काले or पूर्वाहु काले ॥ तन :—पूर्वाहु तने or पूर्वाहु तने ॥ Why do we say 'after a time—name'? Observe ग्रक्कतरे, ग्रक्कतमे ॥ The condition that the preceding word should end in a consonant or अ applies here also. Thus no option is allowed in राचितरायाम् ॥ As a general maxim, an affix denotes whenever it is employed in Grammar a word-form which begins with that to which that affix has been added, and ends with the affix itself (प्रस्वयम्हण यस्मान् स विदेन स्तराहे स्तरन्तस्य महणम्)॥ Thus the word थ, अथ &c in VI. 2. 144 means a word ending in ध affix &c. But in this chapter, so far as the jurisdiction of उत्तरपूर्व goes, an affix does not denote a word-form ending in that affix, on the following maxim: उत्तरपुराधिकार प्रस्थवमहणे न तहन्त महणम्; on the contrary the affix denotes its own-form. Thus तर, तम and तम here do not denote a word ending in these affixes. This rule we infer from the fact that in sûtra VI. 3. 50, the author declares "हुन is the substitute of हुन्य when the word लेख, and the affixes यन, अपण, and लास follow". Had the affix अण् here meant the word-form ending in अण्, then there would have been no necessity of using the word लेख in the sûtra, as लेख is formed with the अण् affix. The word काल in the aphorism means the word-form काल ॥ See Sûtra IV. 3. 23 for the affix तन ॥

श्यवासवासिष्वकालात् ॥१८॥ पदानि ॥शय, वास, वासिषु, अकालात्,(अलुक्) वृत्तिः ॥ शय वास वासिन् इयेतेषूत्तरपदेष्यकालवात्रिन उत्तरस्याः सप्तम्या विभाषा ऽलुग्भवति ॥

18. The Locative ending is optionally retained before the words शय, वास and वासिन when the preceding word does not denote time, and ends in a consonant or short आ

Thus खेशयः, or खशयः, मानेवासः or मानवासः, भानेवासिन् or मानवासिन् ॥ After a time-name we have पुर्वाहुशयः ॥ After a vowel ending word (other than भ) we have भूनिशयः ॥

Vart:—The Locative case-affix is retained after अप when बोनि, or the affix बन् or मतुष् follows. Thus अप्सुयोनिः, अप्सन्धः, अप्सुमन्ती ॥ The affix बन् is added by treating अप् as belonging to the दिगादि class (अपसु भदः, IV. 3. 54).

नेन्सिक्सभातिषु च ॥ १९ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, इम्, सिक्स, बभातिषु, च, (अलुक्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इमने सिक्सधंद वध्नाते च परतः सप्तम्या भलुग्न भवति ॥

19. The Locative ending is not preserved before a stem ending in इन, before the word सिख, and before a word derived from बन्ध ॥

Thus स्थण्डिलशायिन, सांकादयसिद्धः, काम्पिल्यसिद्धः, चक्रबन्धकः, चक्रबन्धकः। चक्रबन्धकः। चिर्ण compounding takes place by yoga-vibhâga of sûtra II. 1. 40. Some use the word चक्रबन्धः as an illustration under this rule: बन्ध then is derived by मच् of III. 1. 134. The बन्ध ending in घम् is governed by VI. 3. 13. This sûtra is an exception to VI. 3. 14.

को च भाषायाम् ॥ २० ॥ पदानि ॥ स्वे, च, भाषायाम्, (न) (अलुक्) ॥ इतिः ॥ स्ये चीत्ररपरे भाषायां सप्तम्या मलुग्न भवति ॥

20. The Locative ending is not preserved before in the spoken language.

Thus विषमस्यः, कुटस्यः, पर्वतस्यः ॥ But आलरेष्ठः in the Veda, as in कृष्णोस्या-बोहः ॥ स is changed to प by VIII. 3. 106.

चष्ट्रचा आक्रोदो ॥ २१॥ पदानि ॥ षष्ट्रचाः, आक्रोद्दो, (असुक्)॥ वतिः ॥ आक्रोद्दो गम्यमाने उत्तरपदे षष्ट्रचा असुग्भवति ॥

वार्तिकम् ॥ षष्टीप्रकरणे वाग् विक्षद्यक्षे युक्तिवण्डहरेषु यथासंख्यमलुग्वक्तव्यः ॥

वा॰ ॥ आयुष्यायणायुष्यपुषिकायुष्यकुलिकेति चालुग्वक्तव्यः ॥

वा॰ ॥ देवानां प्रिय इत्यत्र च पष्टचा भलुग् वक्तव्यः ॥

वा॰ ॥ शेषपुञ्छलाङ्गृतेषु शुनः भसंज्ञायां पष्टचा अलुग्वक्तव्यः ॥

वा ।। दिवश्य दासे पष्टवा आलुग्यन्तव्यः ॥

21. The Genitive case affix is retained when the compound expresses an 'affront or insult'.

Thus चौरस्यकुलम्, वृषलस्यकुलम् ॥ Why do we say when insult is meant?.

Observe जान्यणकुलम् ॥

Vârt:—The Genitive is not elided after वाक् when followed by युक्ति, after दिश् before इण्ड, and after पदयन् before इर ॥ As, वाचोयुक्तिः, दिशीदण्डः, पदयतीहरः॥

Vari:—The Genitive affix is not elided in the following words आयु-ध्यायणः, भामुख्यपुचिका and आयुध्यकुलिका॥ अयुद्ध is the Genitive Singular of the Pronoun अवस्, and is enumerated in the नडादि class (IV. I. 99) and takes फक् in forming the Patronymic, अयुध्यापस्यम् = आयुध्यायणः, अयुध्यपुत्रस्य भादः = आयुध्यपुचिका formed by दुस् (V. I. 133)॥ So also आयुध्यकुलिका॥

Vân:—The Genitive affix is not elided in the compound देवानांगियः ॥
The author of Siddhânta Kaumudi says "when the sense is that of a fool, the affix is not elided in devânâm-priya" There is no authority for this, either in the Mahâbhâshya or the Kâsikâ. This was the title of the famous Buddhist monarch Aśoka, who would not have adopted it, had it meant 'a fool'. The phrase द्वि च मूर्ज has been added by Bhattoji Dikshit through Brahmanical spite.

Vart:—The Genitive affix is not elided after श्वन् when होप, पुच्छ and लांगुल follow it:—हानः होपः, शुनः पुच्छः, श्वनोलांगुलः ॥

Vart:—The Genitive affix is not elided after दिव् when दास follows : as

पुत्रे उन्यतरस्याम् ॥ २२ ॥ पदानि ॥ पुत्रे, अन्यतरस्याम्, (असुक्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पुत्रकाब्दवत्तरपदे भाकोको गम्यमाने उन्यतरस्यां पष्टवा धसुरभवति ।

22. The genitive affix is optionally retained when insult is meant, when qu follows.

Thus दास्याः पुषः or दासीपुषः, वृषस्याः पुषः, or वृषलीपुषः ॥ But when insult is not meant we have ब्राह्मणीपुषः ॥

श्वतो विद्यायोनिसम्बन्धेभ्यः ॥२३॥ पदानि ॥ ऋतः, विद्या, योनि, सम्बन्धेभ्यः, (अलुक्) ॥

कृतिः ॥ द्धकारान्तेभ्यो विद्यासम्बन्धवाचिभ्यो बोनिसम्बन्धवाचिभ्यथोत्तरस्याः पष्टपा श्रद्धाग्मवति ॥

23. The genitive affix is retained after a word ending in **\$\mathbf{x}\$** and expressing a relationship through study or blood.

Thus होतुरन्तेवासिन्, होतुः पुत्रः, पितुरन्तेवासिन् or पितुः पुत्रः ॥ Why do we say "a word ending in ऋ"? Observe मात्रावेपुत्रः, मातुलपुत्रः ॥ The relationship through 'study' or 'blood' should be between the first and the second member of the compound. Therefore, the rule does not apply to होत्रभनम्, पितृपनम्, होत् गृक्म्, पितृगृहम् ॥

विभाषा स्वसुपत्योः ॥ २४ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, स्वस्, पत्योः, (असुक्)॥
कृतिः ॥ स्वसु पति इत्येतवोहत्तरपद्योर्ककारान्तभ्यो विचायोनिसम्बन्धवायिभ्यो विभाषा उत्तुरभवति ॥

24. The genitive affix is optionally elided after a stem ending in π when π and π follow, the relationship between the two words being through study or blood.

Thus मातुःस्वसा or मातुःस्वसा or मातुःस्वसा or पितृःस्वसा or पितृःस्वसा or पितृःस्वसा or पितृःस्वसा । When the affix is elided, then स is invariably changed to **प** by VIII. 3. 85; and when it is not elided, then the change is optional (VIII. 3. 85). So also दुवितुः पतिः or दुवितृपतिः, ननान्दु पतिः or ननान्द्पतिः ॥

आनक ऋतो द्वन्द्वे ॥ २५ ॥ पटानि ॥ आनक, ऋतः, द्वन्द्वे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ऋकारान्तानां विद्यायोनिसंबन्धवाधिनां या इन्द्रस्तत्रांत्तरपंत पूर्वपदस्यानकादेशो भवति ॥

25. In a Dyandva compound of words ending in short as and expressing relationship through study or blood, the area is the substitute of the are of the first member.

Thus होतापोतारी, नेटाजावारी, प्रशास्तापांतहत्तारी मातापितरी, याताननान्दरी ॥ The substitute is really आ, the मू is useful only to prevent the application of I. 1. 51, by which a ϵ comes after every *simple vowel* substitute of ϵ ॥

Why do we say 'both words ending in हू '? Observe चित्रपितामहो।। The anuvritti of युच is understood here, so that the हू of the first member is changed to आ before युच also, though it does not end in इ. As पितायुची, मातायुची।।

देघताहरु इ. ॥ २६ ॥ पदानि ॥ देवता हरु , च, (आतक) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ देवताविनां यो इन्द्रक्तकोत्तरपदे पूर्वपदस्वावकादेशो भवति ॥ वार्तिकन् ॥ वभवव वायोः मधिषेधो वकायः ॥

26. The wing is the substitute for the final of the first member in a Dwandva compound of the names of the Devtås.

Thus क्यायवणी, क्यायोगी, क्याक्क्यवी, निवायवणी ॥ The repetition of the word Dvandva in this sutra, in spite of its anuvritti from the last, shows that

the rule applies only to such Dvandvas which are generally found in the Vedas and are well-known. It does not apply to compounds like बहामजापान, चिप्तेभवणी। In fact it applies to the Dvandva of those Devatas whose companionship is well-known.

Vart:—Prohibition must be stated with regard to any in both cases,

whether first or last, as आग्निवायू or वाय्यग्नी ॥

र्द्वरनेः सोमवरुणयोः ॥ २७ ॥ पदानि ॥ ईत्, अग्नेः, सोम, वरणयोः, ॥ विद्यः ॥ सोम वरुण इत्येतयोईवेताद्दन्दे ऽग्ने रीकारादेशो भवति ॥

27. For the final of अगिन, is substituted the long है, when सोम or घरण follow in a Dvandva.

Thus अन्नीयोगी, अन्नीवरूणी ॥ The स is changed to प by VIII. 3. 82.

इह्नुसी ॥ २८ ॥ पदानि ॥ इत्, वृद्धी, ॥ वितः ॥ क्रवनुद्धादुत्तरपुरे देवताइन्द्रे उन्नेरिकारादेवो भवति ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ कुम्बनुद्वाधुनरप्तरं प्रस्ताद्वयः उत्तरस्यात्रास्यः ॥

28. The short r is the substitute of the final of surfin in such a Dvandva in which both members take the Vriddhi.

Thus आगिनवारूणी, which would have required long है by the last rule: आगिनवारूच्य, which would have required आनक् by VI. 3. 26. Thus आगिनवारूणीगनद्वातीमालभेत, आगिनवार्य्य कर्म क्रियेत ॥ आग्नीमरुती देवताऽस्य (IV. 2. 24), takes the Taddhita affix, and by VII. 3. 21, both members of the compound take Vriddhi.
When both members do not take Vriddhi, the rule does not apply: as आग्नेम्ब्रः
(आग्न श्वन्त्र), because इन्द्र does not take Vriddhi, by VII. 3. 22.

Vart:—Prohibition must be stated when the word विष्णु follows: a.s.

भाग्नाबैष्णवं चहं निर्वपेत् ॥

दियो द्याया ॥ २९ ॥ पद्यानि ॥ दियः, द्यावा, (देवताद्वन्द्वे) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ दिवित्येतस्य द्यावा इत्ययमादेशो भवति देवताद्वन्दे उत्तरपदे ॥

29. For दिच् is substituted द्यावा in a Dvandva of the names, of the Devatas.

Thus द्यावासामा, द्यावाभूमी ॥

दिवसका पृथिज्याम् ॥ ३० ॥ पदानि ॥ दिवसः, च, पृथिज्याम्, (देवताद्वनंद्वे)॥ इतिः ॥ पृथिज्याद्वनरपदे देवताद्वनंद्वे दिवो दिवसित्ययमारेशो भवति चकाराद् वावा च ॥

30. For दिख् is also substituted दिवस (as well as पाना) when पृथिनी follows in a Dvandva of the names of Devatas.

Thus दिवस्पृथिक्सी, सावापृथिक्सी ॥ The word दिवस is exhibited in the aphoism as दिवस ending in क, in order to indicate that the स of दिवस is not changed of t or a visagga or upadifimaniya when followed by पृथिवी ॥ Following is an

anomalous use there being no Dvandva compounding here. बाबा चिवसी पृथियी

उषासोषसः ॥ ३१ ॥ पदानि ॥ उषासा, उषसः, (देवताद्वन्द्वे) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उषस उषासा इत्ययगादेशो भवति देवताद्वन्द्वे उत्तरपदे ॥

31. For उपस् is substituted उपासा in a devatâ-dvandva.

Thus :- उपासासूर्यम्, उपासानन्ता ॥

मातरपितराबुदीचाम ॥ ३२ ॥ पदानि ॥ मातर, पितरौ, उदीचाम, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ मातर्पतराविख्यशैचामाचार्याणां मतेनारङादेशो मानुशब्स्य निपासते ॥

32. According to the Northern Grammarians, मातरपितरी is a valid form.

This is formed by झरड् substitution of the द्ध of मातृ॥ The other form is मातापितरो ॥

पितरामातरा च च्छन्टसि ॥ ३३ ॥ पदानि ॥ पितरा, मातरा, च, छन्दसि, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पितरामातरा इति छन्दसि निपायते ॥

33. In the Vedas the form पितरामातरा is valid.

In the ordinary language मातापितरों is the proper form. The Vedic form is derived by adding भाइ to the first member, and आ is added to the second by VII. 1. 39: and then Guṇa by VII. 3. 110. Thus आ मा गन्तां पितरानाता व

स्त्रियाः पुंचन्द्राषितपुंस्कादन् ङ्, समानाधिकरणे स्त्रियामपूरणीपियादिषु ॥ ३४ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्त्रियाः, पुम्बत्, भाषितपुंस्कात्, अनूङ्, समानाधिकरणे स्त्रियाम्, अपूरणी, प्रियादिषु, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ भाषितपुंस्कावनूकः स्त्रीशब्दस्य पुंशब्दस्येव रूपं भवति समानाधिकरणढत्तरपदे स्त्रीलिङ्गे पूरणीपियाः विवर्जिते ॥

34. In the room of a feminine word there is substituted an equivalent and uniform masculine form, when it is a word which has an actual corresponding masculine, and does not end in the feminine affix so, and is followed by another feminine word in the relation of apposition with it; but not when such subsequent word is an ordinal numeral, nor face &c.

The words of this sûtra require a detailed analysis; रिचवा: 'for a feminine word', पुंचर् "like the masculine", i. e. a substitute like the masculine takes the room of a feminine word. माधितपुरकात् - भाषितपुराक्षेत्र, by which a masculine is spoken of i. e. a word which has an equivalent masculine, the correspond-

ence must be in the form (आकृति) and the connotation (आवाम) of the two words; that is when both the words are coextensive in their denotation, applying to the same objects, but of different genders. A word which has not the affix is called अनुद्धा That feminine word which does not end in कह and has a corresponding masculine word, having the same form and connotation, (of course, with the exception of affixes) is called a आधितपुरकारनृह जीपाय: ॥ The word आधितपुरकारनृह is a Bahuvrihi, the fifth affix is not elided anomalously. Of such a आधितपुरकारनृह feminine word, there is the substitution of a masculine form. Provided that, the second member is a (समानाधिकरण) i. e. a word in apposition with the first, and (श्वियाम) of the feminine gender: with the exception of an Ordinal numeral (पूरण) and of पिय &c.

Thus दर्शनीयमार्यः (= दर्शनीयामार्या यस्य). Here दर्शनीया is a seminine word having a corresponding masculine word of the same form and force, namely. र्श्वनीयः, moreover this feminine does not end in the affix कह, but in the affix भा ; it is followed by another feminine word भार्या which is in the same case with it, and which is not a Numeral nor included in the प्रियादि class; hence this word इर्शनीया is changed to the corresponding masculine word इर्शनीय ॥ So also इत्सणचढः, र्रोधजङ्घः ॥ Why do we say श्वियाः 'for a feminine word'? Observe मामाण बाग्राणकलं हिटरस्य = मार्माणहार्टः ॥ Why do we say which has an appropriate masculine (भाषितपुंस्कः)? Observe खद्वाभार्यः ॥ There is no corresponding masculine of खद्भा। Why do we say "of the same connotation and form समानायामाकृती"? Observe ब्रोणीभार्यः, the masculine word ब्रोण has not the same significance as ब्रोणी ॥ The words गर्मिमार्यः, प्रस्तमार्यः, and प्रजातभार्यः are anomalous. Why do we say not ending in कह? Observe कक्षवन्य्रभार्यः ॥ Why do we say 'both words being in the same case and referring to another person? Observe कल्याण्यामाता = कल्या-णीनाता "the mother of Kalyani". Why do we say श्वियाम् 'followed by a feminine word ? Observe कल्याणी प्रधानमेषां = कल्याणीप्रधानाः (इमे) ॥ Here the second member मधान is a Neuter word. Why do we say 'not being an ordinal Numeral'? Observe कस्वाणी पञ्चनी वासां ताः = कल्याणी पञ्चनाराषयः, so also कल्याणीर्श्वामाः ॥ The Ordinal Numbers must be the Principal Ordinal and not the secondary Derivative Ordinals. Therefore the rule applies here क्रस्याणपञ्चमीकः पक्षः ॥ The nmāsanta affix arg (V. 4. 116) also applies to an Ordinal which is a Principal id not what is used as a secondary word: and therefore the above compound Des not take अप्।। Why do we say not before प्रिय &c. Observe कल्याणीप्रयः।।

1 प्रिया, 2 मनोज्ञा, 3 कल्याणी, 4 सुभगा, 5 दुर्भगा, 6 भक्ति, 7 सिचवा, 8 स्वा (स्वसा), 9 िसा, 10 भान्ता, 11 सुमा, 12 चपला, 13 दुहिता, 14 वामना (वामा) 15 तनया, 16 अन्या 16 mpound हुआफि: is anomalous.

तिसलाविष्टाकृत्वसुचः ॥ ३५ ॥ पदानि ॥ तिसलादिषु, आकृत्वसुचः ॥
किः ॥ पञ्चम्बास्तिकित्वतः पश्चति संक्वायाः क्रियाश्वावृत्तिगणने कृत्वसुजिति प्रागतस्माद् वे प्रसमाके भाषितसुंस्कावदृक्षिकाः पुंबक्षपति ॥

वार्त्तिकम् ॥ शस्ति वहूत्पार्यस्य पुंतक्रावी वक्तध्यः ॥ वा० ॥ त्यतकीर्युणवच्चनस्य पुंतक्कावी वक्तध्यः ॥ वा० ॥ भस्यादे तक्षिते पुंतक्कावी वक्तध्यः ॥ वा० ॥ दक्षक्षसीम पुंतक्कावी वक्तध्यः ॥

35. A feminine word not ending in the affix उड़, and having an equivalent and uniform masculine, is changed to such masculine form, before the affixes beginning with तसिंद् &c (V. 3. 7) and ending with करवसुन (V. 4. 17)

Thus तस्याः चालायाः = ततः, तस्यां = ततः, वस्यां = वतः वस्यां = वतः ॥ The following are the affixes before which the feminine is changed to masculine: च and तस्, तर्ष् and तन्ष्, चरद्, जातीवर्, कन्पप्, रेवय, रेवीयर् कप्प, पाच्प्, यम, थाल, द्वा and हिंल तिल् तातिल् ॥ All other affixes do not affect the gender. Thus तर्ष् तमच् & द्वांनीयतरा, द्वांनीयतमा, पदुचरी, पदुजातीया, द्वांनीयकल्पा, द्वांनीयदेशीया, द्वांनीयकपा, द्वांनीयपाद्या ॥ कया प्रकृत्या = कथम्, श्रथा प्रकृत्या = यथा, तस्यां देलाया = तदा, तिहं &c.

Vart:—The seminine of बहु and अल्प is changed to masculine before the Taddhita affix श्रह:—as बहुिश्यो देहि = बहुशो देहि; अल्पान्यो देहि = अल्पशो देहि ॥

Vari:—A feminine Adjective is changed into masculine before the affixes स्व and तल् ॥ As पर्च्या भावः = पहुस्तम् or पहुता ॥ Why do we say 'an adjective'? Observe क्रमा भावः = कण्डीस्वं or कडीता ॥

Vart: The feminine word is changed to masculine before all Taddhita affixes, except ह, when the word gets the designation of म ॥ Thus हस्तिनीनं समूहः = हास्तिकम् ॥ Had the word not become masculine, then हस्तिनी having lost its है (VI. 4. 148), the word म of हस्तिम् would not be elided be fore the Taddhta affix, because the lopa-elision being sthânivat, would have prevented the application of the rule VI. 4. 144, ordaining the elision of the final syllable. So the form would have been something like हास्तिनिकम् instead of हास्तिकम् ॥ Why do we say 'with the exception of ह'? Observe हवेनेवः, राहिनेवः the masculine being हवेन and राहिन ॥ The word आग्नेवः (= अग्नावी रेवता अस्य स्थानीपाकस्य) is an exception to this rule.

Vârt:—The masculine-change takes place before the affixes ढक् and छम् ॥ As भवस्या भ्छात्रा = भावस्काः, भवतीयाः ॥

क्यक्रमानिनोश्च ॥ ३६ ॥ पदानि ॥ क्यक्, मानिनोः, च, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ क्यक्रि परतो भानिनि च स्थिया भाषितपुंस्काश्युक् पुंवस्वति ॥

36. A feminine word not ending in ऊड् and having an equivalent and uniform masculine, is changed into masculine before the Denominative क्यक, and the affix मानित्।

Thus from प्नी—एतायते, द्वेनी—इयेतायते ॥ गामिन् :—इर्शमीयमानी अयमस्याः "He esteems her as handsome". र्श्मीयमानिनीयमस्याः (इयन् अस्याः "She esteems her as handsome'. The word नानिन् is employed for the sake of non-feminine and non-appositional words. Thus non-feminine words:—इर्शमीयां मन्यते देवदस्तो यत्रन्ती

इर्ज्ञानीयमानी अयमस्याः ॥ For non-appositional words :--- as, दर्ज्ञानीयां मन्यसे देवदसां यज्ञ-

न कोपधायाः ॥ ३७ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, क, उपधायाः, ॥

वृत्तः ॥ कोपधायाः स्त्रियाः पुंतद्वायो न भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ कोपधर्मीतेषेधे दु तद्धितमहणं कर्त्तव्यम् ॥

37. A Feminine word having a penultimate we, does not assume the Masculine form.

Thus पाचिकाभार्यः, कारिकाभार्यः, वृज्ञिकाभार्यः, महिकाभार्यः, महिकाकल्पा, महिकायसे ॥ वृज्ञिकायसे, महिकामानिनी, वृज्ञिकामानिनी, वैलेपिकां (वैलेपिकाया धर्म्यः). This rule is an exception to all the previous rules VI. 3. 34—36: and not only to VI. 3. 34.

Vârt:—The rule applies to the क of the affix g and the Taddhita क and not to every क ॥ Therefore the masculine transformation takes place here पाकमार्थ:, भिक्रभार्थ: ॥ The word पाका means "young"; and भिक्ती means 'action'.

संज्ञापूरण्योश्च ॥ ३८ ॥ पदानि ॥ संज्ञा. पूरण्योः, च, ॥ वित्तः ॥ संज्ञायाः पूरण्यात्र स्त्रियाः पुरक्रावा न भवति ॥

38. The feminine is not changed to masculine, when it is a Name or an Ordinal Numeral.

Thus इत्ताभार्यः । ग्रुप्ताभार्यः । इत्तापाशा । ग्रुप्तापाशा । इत्तायते । ग्रुप्तायते । इत्तामानिनी । ग्रुप्तमानिनी । पूरण्याः । पञ्चमीभार्यः । दश्चमीभार्यः । पञ्चमीपाशा । दश्मीपाशा । पञ्चमीयते । दश्मीयते । पञ्चमीमानिनी । दश्मीमानिनी ॥

वृद्धिनिमित्तस्य च तद्धितस्यारक्तविकारे ॥ ३९॥ पदानि ॥ वृद्धिनिमित्तस्य, घ, तद्धितस्य, अरक्तविकारे, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ वृद्धिनिमित्तस्तिद्धितः स यदि रक्तेर्थे विकारे च न विहितः, तदन्तस्य स्त्रीशब्दस्य न पुंवद्भवाते ॥

39. The feminine is not changed into Masculine, when it is formed by such a Taddhita affix, which causes the Vriddhi of the first syllable, with the exception however of the Taddhitas meaning 'colored therewith', and 'made there of'.

Thus स्रोन्नीआर्यः, माथुरीआर्यः, स्रोध्नीपाश्चा, माथुरीपाश्चा, स्रोध्नीयते, माथुरीयते, स्रोध्नीमिनिनी ॥

Why do we say 'which causes Vriddhi'? Observe मध्यमभार्थः (मध्ये भवा = मध्यमा formed by the affix म IV. 3. 8 which does not cause Vriddhi). Why lo we say 'of a Taddhita'? Observe काण्डलावभार्यः (काण्ड लुनाति = काण्डलावी with पण् (क्रिंग्यण्) and हीप्). Why do we say when not meaning 'colored there vith' or 'made thereof'? Observe. क्यायण रक्ता = काषायी, काषायी वृहतिका यस्य = काषायवृहतिकः, लोहस्य विकारोलीही लीही ईपा यस्य रथस्य = लीहपः (IV. 3. 134). The word जिनिमित्तस्य should be explained as a Bahuvrihi, and not a Tatpurusha, i. e. a addhita affix, in which there is an element like ण or म or क् &c which causes

Vriddhi. Therefore this exception does not apply to सावजार्थः यावजार्थः (तावती भाषे। यस्य &c). Here the affix वतुष् V. 2. 39 added to तद् does not cause Vriddhi by its own force, but by VI. 3. 91.

स्वाङ्गाश्चेतो ऽमानिनि ॥ ४ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्वाङ्गत, च, इतः, अमानिनि, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ स्वाङ्गादुत्तरो य ईकारस्तवन्तायाः स्त्रिया न पुंवज्ञवति अमानिनि परतः ॥

40. A feminine in ξ ending in the name of a part of body, does not become masculine, except when the word मानिन follows.

Thus र्वार्थकेशीभार्यः, शुक्ककेशीभार्यः, र्वार्थकेशीपाशा, श्लक्ष्णकेशीपाशा, वीर्यकेशीयते, श्लक्ष्णकेशीयते, श्लक्ष्णकेशीयते, श्लक्ष्णकेशीयते, श्लक्ष्णकेशीयते, श्लक्ष्णकेशीयते, श्लक्ष्णभार्यां, not ending in long ई), and दीर्थकेशमानिनी ॥ The exception भामानिनि has been added from the Vartika and is no part of the original satra.

जातेश्च ॥ ४१ ॥ पदानि ॥ जातेः, च, (न) (अमानिनि)॥
वृत्तिः ॥ जातेभ स्त्रिया न प्रवद्भवति अमानिनि परत ॥

41. A feminine noun expressing a class or kind does not become masculine.

Thus कठीभार्यः, बह्वृत्त्रीभार्यः कठीपाशा, बह्व्यीपाशा, कठीयने, बह्व्यीयते ॥ But not so when मानिन् follows, as कठमानिनी, बह्व्यमानिनी ॥

The exception does not apply to हस्तिनीनां समूहः = हास्तिकम् ॥

पुंचत्कर्मधारयजातीयदेशीयेषु ॥ ४२ ॥ पदानि ॥ पुम्बत्, कर्मधारय, जातीय, देशीयेषु, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ कर्मधारये समासे जातीय देशीय इत्येतयोश्व प्रत्यययोर्भाषित पुंस्कादत्त इध्यया पुंषद्रवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ कुक्कुत्र्यादीनामण्डादिषु पुंचद्राया वक्तव्यः ॥

42. The feminine (unless it ends in ऊ), having an equivalent and uniform masculine, becomes masculine in a Karmadhâraya, and before जातीय and देशीय॥

This sûtra is enunciated as a prohibition to the preceding sûtras. Thus it applies even to words having a penultimate क (VI. 3. 37). Thus पाचकवृन्दारिका, पाचकजातीया, पाचकवृत्दारिया। It applies even to Names and the feminines which are ordinals in opposition to VI. 3 38. Thus इत्तवृन्दारिका, इत्त-जातीया, पंचमवृन्दारिका, पंचमवातीया, पंचमवृत्दारिका, पंचमवातीया, पंचमवंद्दाया। It applies even in opposition to VI. 3. 39: ब्राप्तवृन्दारिका, ब्राप्तवातीया, ब्राप्तवातीया। So also in opposition to VI. 3. 40, as श्रुक्षणपुखवृन्दारिका, श्रुक्षणपुखजातीया and श्रुक्षणपुखविद्दाया। So also in opposition to VI. 3. 41, as कडवृन्दारिका, कडवातीया, कडवातीया, कडवातीया।

The feminine must have a corresponding masculine (भाषितपुंस्क). So the rule does not apply खद्वावृन्तारिका, as खद्वा has no corresponding masculine. The feminine should not end in ऊ; as क्रह्मबन्ध्रवन्तारिका।

Vart:—The words कुक्कुटी &c become masculine before भण्ड &c: as कक्कुबा अण्डं = कुक्कुटाण्डन् ॥ भृग्याःपदं = मृगपदम्, भृग्याःश्रीरं = मृगसीरम्, काक्याः शावः = कार्

This rule need not be made, as the first member in these compounds may be considered as class denoting words of common gender.

Vart:—When a word formed by an affix having an indicatory ख, or the affixes तर and तम &c (VI. 3. 43) follow, the final long vowel of the first term becomes short instead of its becoming masculine. As कालीमास्मानं मन्यते काल्येवाहम् = कालिमन्या (compare VI. 3. 66) हरिणमन्या, पद्धितरा. पद्धितपा, पद्धितपा,

चरूपकरपचेलडमुवगोत्रमतहतेषु ङ्योऽनेकाचो हस्यः ॥ ४३ ॥ पदानि ॥ घ, रूप, करप, चेलड, म्रुव, गोत्र, मत, हतेषु, ङ्यः, अनेकाचः, हस्यः, ॥ वृत्तिः॥ घ रूप करप चलट् मुव गोत्र मत हत इत्यतेषु परतो भाषितपुम्काम्परो यो डीप्रस्ययस्तदन्तस्यानि-काचो हस्यो भवति ॥

43. Before the affixes तर, तम, रूप, कल्प, before चेल (with the feminine in ई), युव, गोत्र, मत and इत, a word ending in the feminine affix ङी becomes short, when the feminine consists of two or more syllables, and has an equivalent and uniform masculine.

Thus च — ब्राह्मणिनरा. ब्राह्मणिनसा ब्राह्मणिक्सा. च. रूप and कल्प are affixes, चेलड &c are words as second members: ब्रुद्धः is formed by अच् (III. 1. 134) added to ब्रू. guṇa and बच्च substitution being prevented anomalously. Why do we say ending in ई (डी)? Observe क्तातरा, ग्रामतरा॥ Why do we say consisting of more than one syllable? Because words of one syllable eptionally become shortened by the next rule. Why do we say having a corresponding masculine? Observe आमलकीतरा कुवलीतरा. where आमलकी and कुवली have no equivalent masculine forms.

नद्याः शेषस्यान्यतरस्याम् ॥ ४४ ॥ पदानि ॥ नद्याः, शेषस्य, अन्यतरस्याम्, ॥ किः ॥ नद्याः शेषस्य पारिषु परतो इस्यो भवति अन्यतरस्याम् । कश्च शेषः । अङां च या नदी ङ्यन्त यहेकाच् ॥

ात्तिकम् ॥ कृत्रद्याः प्रतिषेधो वक्तव्यः ॥

44. In all the remaining feminine words called [adi (I. 4. 3 and 4), the substitution of short vowel under as preceding circumstances is optional.

What are the हाच or the remnants? Those feminines which are not formed by long ई (इन), and are called Nadi; and those feminines which endin long ई but consist of one syllable. Thus ब्रह्मबन्धूनरा or ब्रह्मबन्धुनरा वीरबभूतरा or वीरबन्धुनरा, स्थितरा or स्थीतरा, स्थितरा or स्थीतरा, स्थितरा or स्थीतरा, स्थितरा or स्थीतरा ।

Vârt: - Nadi words formed by कृत् affixes are excepted: as लक्ष्मीतरा, तन्त्रीतरा formed by the Uṇâdi affix ﴿ (Uṇ III. 158, 160)

उगितश्च ॥ ४५ ॥ पदानि ॥ उगितः, च, (हस्वः) (अन्यतरस्यां) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उगितभ परस्या नद्या धारिषु अन्यतरस्यां हस्तो भवति ॥

45. The feminine \mathfrak{t} (ক্র) added to a word formed by a Taddhita-affix having an indicatory ব or আৰু, is optionally shortened before the ঘ &c (VI. 3. 43).

Thus भेयांसतरा or भेयसीतरा or भेयसतरा, विद्वापितरा or विद्वारी राज्य विद्वार कर विद्वार

आन्महतः समानाधिकरणजातीययोः ॥ ४६ ॥ पदानि ॥ आत् , महतः, समाना धिकरण, जातीययोः, ॥

बृत्तिः ॥ समानाधिकरणउत्तरपदे जातीये च प्रत्यये परतो महत आकारादेशो भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ महतात्वे घासकरविशिष्टेष्रपसंख्यानं पुंदद्वचनं चासमानाधिकरणार्थम् ॥ वा० ॥ अष्टनः कपात्रे हविष्युपसंख्यानम् ॥ । वा० ॥ गवि च युक्ते ऽष्टन उपसंख्यान कर्त्तव्यम् ॥

46. For the final of महत्त, is substituted आत् (आ) before a word which is in apposition with it and before जातीय।

As महारेव:, महाबाह्यणः, महाबाह्यः, महाबालः, महाजातीयः ॥ But महतः पुत्रः च महत्पुतः "the son of the great man": the two words are not in apposition. The compounding with महत् takes place under II. 1.61. This rule applies to compounds under that rule, as well as to Bahuvrihis, when also the two words are in apposition, as in महाबाहः ॥ In fact this is the object of using the word samânâdhikarana in this sûtra. Had it not been used, then by the maxim of pratipadokta, the rule would have applied only to the Tatpurasha compounds of mahat taught under II. 1.61 but not to Bahuvrihis. In महत् भूतभन्द्रमा = अमहान् महान् सप्तः, the long आ is not substituted, as the sense of महत्व् is here secondary.

Vart:—आ is substituted for the final of महन् before घास, कर and विशिष्ट the feminine महती being changed to masculine, though the words may not be in apposition. As महत्या घासः = महाघासः, महत्याः करः = महाकरः, महत्याविशिष्टः = महाविशिष्टः ॥

Vârt:—मा is substituted for the final of महन् before कपाल, when a sacrificial offering is meant. As भहाकपाल यहं निर्वपेत । Why do we say when meaning a sacrificial offering? Observe भहकपाल बाह्यणस्य ।। Vart:—आ is substituted for the final of अष्टन् before भी, when the meaning is that of 'yoked'. As, अष्टागरेन शक्तरेन ।। But अष्टगरं बाह्मणस्य, where 'yoking' is not meant. The तू in आत् is for the sake of distinctness.

द्वश्रष्टनः संख्यायामबहुविद्यशित्योः ॥ ४७ ॥ पदानि ॥ द्यप्टनः, संख्यायाम्, अब्-हब्रीहि, अशीत्योः, ॥

ु वृक्तिः ॥ द्वि अष्टन् इत्येतयोराकारादेशो भवति संख्यायाष्ठत्तरपदे भवडुब्रीद्यशीत्योः ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ प्राक् शतादिति वक्तव्यम् ॥

47. आ is substituted for the final of द्वि and अधन when another Numeral follows, but not in a Bahuvrîhi or before अशीति॥

Thus द्वादशः दाविशासः, द्वाचिशासः, आटादशः, अटादिशासः, अटादिशासः। Why do we say द्वि and अप्टम्? Observe पञ्चदशः। Why do we say 'when followed by a Numeral'? Observe द्वे मातुरः, अटमातुरः। Why do we say 'not when the compound is a Bahuvrihi, or the word अशीनि follows'? Observe द्वितः, चिदशाः, हाशीसिः।।

Vârt:—This rule applies upto one hundred. Therefore not here, दिशसम्, हिशहसम, अष्टशतम्, अष्टसहस्रम् ॥

न्नेस्नयः ॥ ४८ ॥ पदानि ॥ त्रेः, त्रयस्त, ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ त्रि इत्येतस्य त्रयमित्ययमादेशो भवति संख्यायामबहुत्रीह्यशीत्यो ॥

48. For त्रि is substituted त्रयस् when another Numeral follows, but not in a Bahuvrîhi or before अशीतिः॥

As, त्रयोदश, त्रयोदिशति , त्रयस्त्रिशत् ॥ But not in त्रेमातुरः (the second word not being a Numeral), nor in त्रिदशाः which is a Bahuvrihi, (II. 2. 25) व्यशीति ॥ This substitution takes place upto hundred : not here, त्रिशसम् , त्रिसहसम् ॥

विभाषा चत्वारिंशत्प्रभृतौ सर्वेषाम् ॥ ४९ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, चत्वारिंशत् , प्रभृतौ, सर्वेषाम्, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ चस्वारिशतृप्रभृतौ संख्यायामुत्तरपदे ऽबहुश्रीह्यशीत्यो सर्वेषां द्व्यष्टन् वि इत्येतेषां यदुक्तं तिद्दभाषा भवति ॥

49. The above substitution in the case of all (द्वि, निय and अप्रत्), is optional, when the word चत्वारिंशत् and the numerals which follow it are the second member.

Thus द्विचलारिशन or दाचलारिशन, त्रिपञ्चाशन् or चयःपञ्चाशन्, अष्टपञ्चाशन् or भष्टापञ्चाशन् ॥ This also before hundred: as, द्विशतम् and अष्टशतम्, विशतम् ॥

इत्यस्य इल्लेखयदणलासेषु ॥ ५०॥ पदानि ॥ इत्यस्य, इत्, लेख, यत्, अण्, लासे ष.॥

वृत्तिः ॥ दरबस्य द्ववित्यवनावेदो भवति लेख यत् भण लास इत्येतेषु परतः ॥

50. हृद् is substituted for हृद्य, before लेख, and the affixes यत् and आण and before लास ॥

Thus हरवं लिखिति = होकेखः, हरवस्य पियं = हराम्, हरवस्येरम् = हार्रम, हरवस्य लासो ≈ हज्ञासः ॥ The word लेख is derived by भण् affix from लिख् ॥ Before the word लेख formed by चम्म् affix, this substitution does not take place, as हरवलेखः ॥ The inclusion of लेख in this sûtra proves the existence of this maxim " च सर्पशा-धिकारे प्रत्यव्यव्यक्षे न सर्न्त्रपहणम्" ॥ See VI. 3. 17.

या शोकष्यञ्रोगेषु ॥ ५१ ॥ पदानि ॥ वा, शोक, ष्यज्, रोगेषु ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ शोक ष्यञ् रोग इत्यतेषु परतो हरयस्य वा हरित्ययमारेशो भवति ॥

51. हृद् is optionally the substitute for हृद्य, when the words शोक, and रोग or the affix ध्यङ् follows.

Thus हुन्छोकः or हृदयशोकः, सीहार्थम् or सीह्द्रस्यम् ॥ Here ष्यङ् is added as हृदय belongs to Brâhmaṇâdi class V. 1. 124. When हृद् is substituted there is Vriddhi of both the members सु and हृ by VII. 3. 19. So also हृद्वोगः or हृद्यशोगः ॥ All these forms could have been got from हृत् which is a full word sui generis, having the same meaning as हृद्यः ॥ The substitution taught in this sûtra is rather unnecessary.

पादस्य पदाज्यातिगोपहतेषु ॥ ५२ ॥ पदानि ॥ पादस्य, पत्त, आजि, आति, ग, उपहतेषु, ॥

बुत्तिः ॥ पादस्य पद इत्ययमादेशां भवति आजि आति ग उपहत इत्येतेष्ट्रत्तरपदेषु ॥

52. पद् is substituted for पाद, before आजि, आति, ग and उपहत ॥

Thus पदाजिः = पादाभ्यामजित ; पदातिः = पादाभ्यामति ॥ आजिः and आतिः are formed by इण् from अज and अत् (Un IV. 131), and irregularly अज् is not changed to वी though required by II. 4. 56; before this affix. So also पदमः = पादाभ्यां गच्छति ; पदापद्दाः = पादेनीपहतः ॥ पाद belongs to Vrishadi class (VI. 1. 203) and has therefore acute on the first syllable, the पद् substitute however has acute on the final, only in the उपदेश (VI. 1. 171), therefore in पदापद्दाः, पद retains its accent (VI. 2. 48), and it becomes acute on the final. While पदाजिः, पदातिः and पदगः have acute on the final (VI. 1. 223 and krit-accent).

पद्यत्यतद्र्ये ॥ ५३ ॥ पदानि ॥ पद्, यति, अतद्र्ये, ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ यत्यत्यये परतः पादस्य पद्तिययमादेशो भवत्यतद्र्ये ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ पद्भावे इत्रे चरतादुपसंख्यामम् ॥

53. पद् is substituted for पाद before the affix यत used in any sense other than that of "suited there to.;

Thus पाशेषिध्यन्ति = पद्याः शर्कराः, पद्याः कण्टकाः ॥ When यत् has the force of "suited there to" we have पाद्यम् = पाशर्थम् इतं ॥ (see IV. 4. 83 and V. 4. 25).

Vart:—Before the affix इक्, in the sense of 'he walks there by', पर is substituted for पार; as पारा-यां चराते = पार्कः (IV. 4. 10) by छन् affix. The word पार in this sûtra means 'the actual foot', a part of animal organism. Therefore पर is not substituted before the यत् of V. I. 34, as दिपाद्यम्, जिपाद्यम् because पार here denotes, a measure'.

हिमकाषिहतिषु च ॥ ५४ ॥ पदानि ॥ हिम, कापि, हतिषु, च, (पद्)॥
कृतिः ॥ हिम काषिन हति इत्येतेषु पाइराब्दस्य पदित्ययमोदेशो भवति ॥

54. पद् is substituted for पाद before हिम, कापिन् and हति॥

Thus पद्धिमम्, (=पादस्य शीतं) पतृकाधिन् (=पादचारिण) as in अथ पतृकाार्षणा शान्ति, and पद्धतिः (पदाभ्यां हन्यते)॥

श्रुचः दो ॥ ५५ ॥ पदानि ॥ श्रुचः, दो ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ श्रुक्संबन्धिनः पाइबाब्दस्य को परतः पहित्ययमादेको भवति ॥

55. पद् is the substitute for पाद before the affix शस्, when the meaning is that of a Hymn (Rik).

Thus पण्डो गायणी शंसाति = पादं पादं शंसाति, the affix श्राम् being added by V. 4.
43. Why do we say 'when meaning a Hymn'? Observe पादशः कार्षापंण दशाति ॥
वा घोषमिश्रशब्देषु ॥ ५६॥ पदानि ॥ वा, घोष, मिश्र, शब्देषु, (पद)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ घोष मिश्र शब्द इस्रेतेपु चोत्तरपदेपु पादस्य वा पहित्ययमादेशो भवाति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ निष्के चेति वक्तव्यम् ॥

56. This substitution of पद for पाउ is optional before घोष, मिश्र and राव्द ॥

Thus पद्योषः or पाद्योषः, पन्निश्वः or पाद्यिश्वः, पच्छक्तः or पाद्शक्तः ॥

Vart:—So also before निष्कः as पन्निष्कः or पाइनिष्कः ॥

उदकस्योदः संज्ञायाम् ॥ ५७ ॥ पदानि ॥ उदकस्य, उदः, संज्ञायाम् (उत्तरपदे)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उदक्षशब्दस्य संज्ञायां विषये उद इत्ययमादेशो भवति उत्तरपदे परतः ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ संज्ञायामुत्तरपदस्य उदक्षशब्दस्य उदावेशो भवतीति वक्तव्यम् ॥

57. उद is substituted for उद्क, when the compound is a Name.

Thus उर्वेमघः'a person called Udamegha', उर्वाहः "a person named Udavahah." The well-known Patronymics from these are भौद्रेमचिः and भौद्रवाहिः ॥ Why do we say 'when it is a Name'? Observe उद्कागिरः ॥

Vart— उर् is the substitute for धरक when it stands as the second member of a compound and denotes a Name: as, लाहितोदः, शीरीदः ॥

पेषंषासवाहनधिषु च ॥ ५८ ॥ पदानि ॥ पेषम्, वास्त, वाहन, धिषु, च, ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ वेषं वास वाहन धि इत्येतेषु चोक्तेरावेषु उदकस्य उद इत्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

58. उद is substituted for उद्दक before वेषं, वास, बाह्न, and धि॥

Thus उत्पेषं पिनष्टि formed by जम्रुल् by III. 4. 38; उद्यासः - उदकरमानाः, so also दरवाहनः ॥ दर्कं धीयतेऽस्मिन् = दर्घः 'a water jar'.

एकहलादी पूरियतव्ये उन्यतरस्याम् ॥५९॥ पनानि ॥ एक, हलादी, पूरियतक्ये,

अम्यतरस्याम्,॥

वृत्तिः ॥ हत् आदिर्यस्योत्तरपदस्य सदेकहलादिस्सह्मिन्नेकहलादी पूर्ययत्रव्यवाष्यिन्यन्यसरस्याधुदकस्य उद इत्यवमादेशी भवति ॥

उद is optionally substituted for उदक, before 59. a word biginning with a single consonant, and which expresses that which is filled with water.

Thus उदकुरभः, or उद्ककुरभः, उदपायम् or उदकपायम् ॥ The word एकहलादि means 'a word beginning with a single simple consonant'. The rule does not apply to दक्कस्थालम् as the second member begins with a conjunct consonant: nor to उदक्कपवर्तः, as the पर्वतः is not a vessel which is to be filled.

मन्थौदनसक्तुबिन्दुवज्रभारहारवीवधगाहेषु च ॥ ६०॥ पदानि ॥ मन्थ, ओदन, सकु, बिन्दु, वज्र, भार, हार, वीवध, गाहेषु, च, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ मन्य भोदन सन्त विन्दु वज्ज भार हार वीवध गाह इत्येतेषूत्तरपवेषूदकस्य दर इत्ययमदिशो भवि धान्यसरस्याम् ॥

60. उद is optionally substituted for उदक, before मन्ध, ओदन, सक्तु, विन्दु, वज्र, भार, हार, वीवध, and गाह ॥

Thus उदक्षेत मन्यः = उदमन्य or उदक्षमन्यः । उदक्षेत्रीदन, उद्दीदनः or उदक्षीदनः । सन्तु उद्केन सक्तुः, उदसक्तु or उदकसक्तुः। बिन्दु। उदकस्य बिन्दुः, उदबिन्दुः or उदकबिन्दु । यज्ञ । उदकस वजाः, तदवजाः or तदकवजाः । भार । उदके विभनीति उदभारः or तदकभारः । हार । उदके हरतीति, उद हारः or उदकहारः । वीवध । उदकस्य वीवध, उदवीवधः or उदकवीवधः । गाहः । उदकं गाहत इति, उदगाहः । तक्कगाहः॥

इको हस्वोऽङ्यो गालवस्य ॥ ६१॥ वदानि ॥ इकः, हस्वः, अङ्गः, गालवस्य

अन्यतरस्याम् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ इगन्तस्याङ्ग्यन्तस्योत्तरपदे ह्रस्यो भवति गालवस्याचार्यस्य मतेनान्यतरस्याम् ॥ वार्तिकम् ॥ भ्रूकुंसादीनामकारा भवतीति वक्तव्यम् ॥

According to the opinion of Galava, a shor vowel is substituted, in a compound, before the second member for the long इक vowels (ई, ऊ, ऋ), unless it is the long vowe of the Feminine affix ई (की).

In other words, for \$\frac{1}{4}\$, when it is not the Feminine affix \$\frac{1}{4}\$ (\$\frac{1}{4}\$) and \$f\$ इ, a short द and द are substituted in a compound before the second member Thus मामजिपुनः or मामजीपुनः, ज्ञहाबन्धुपुनः or ज्ञहाबन्धूपुनः॥ Why do we say इक् vowel Observe खद्वापादः, मालापादः ॥ Why do we say not the long ई of the Femini affix की'? Observe गार्गीपुनः, वास्तीपुनः ॥ The name of Galava is mentioned pujart for the anuvritti of 'optionally' was present in this sûtra
It is a limited optionally option of the same of the pujārtha, (vyavasthita vibhāsha), and does not apply to कारीषगन्धीपति &c which are governed by VI. 3. 139.

Vârt:—It does not apply to Avyayîbhâva compounds, nor to those words which take इवह or उवह augment in their declension, as श्रीकुलम्,

काण्डीभूतम्, कुडवीभूतं, वृषलीभूतम् ॥

Vart:—It does however apply to भुकुंस &c, as भुकुंस:, भुकुरि: ॥ Others say म is substituted for भ &c as भकुंस: and भकुंदि:

पक तद्धिते च ॥ ६२ ॥ पदानि ॥ एक तद्धिते, च, (ह्रस्वः) (उत्तरपदे) ॥ वितः ॥ एकशब्दस्य तद्धिते उत्तरपदे हस्यो भवति ॥

62. The short is substituted for the long of can, before a Taddhita affix, and when a second member follows.

As एकस्या भागतं = एकस्प्यम्, एकस्या भावः = एकस्यम्, एकता ॥ So also एकस्याः श्लीरं = एकशीरम्, एकतुग्यम् ॥ The shortening takes place of the Feminine word एका, having the affix भा ॥ When एक is an adjective (ग्रुणवचन) then the above forms could be evolved by the help of the rules of masculation, such as VI. 3. 35, i. e. when एक means the numeral one. But when it means 'alone', then those rules will not apply. The word एक is exhibited in the sûtra without any case-affix 'as a Chhandas irregularity. The examples given are of एका in the feminine which alone can be shortened, and not of एक whose final is already short. Nor can the rule of shortening be applied to ए of एक, for the rule applies to the final letter, and not to a vowel situeated in the body of a word.

ङ्यापोः संझाछन्दसोबेषुलम् ॥६३॥ पदानि ॥ ङ्यापोः, संझा, छन्दसोः, बषुलम्,॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ङ्यन्तस्याबन्तस्य च संज्ञाङ्क्यसोबेहुलं इस्यो भवति ॥

63. The short is diversely substituted for the feminine affixes i and আ (জী and আত্) in a Name and in the Vedas.

As देवतिषुषः, रोहिणिपुषः, भरणितुषः॥ Sometimes not, as नान्दीकरः, नान्दीघोषः, नान्दीघोषः, नान्दीघोषः॥ So also in the Vedas, as जुमारिदारा, प्रदर्विद्याः sometimes the shortening does not take place, as फाल्गुनीपोर्णमासी, जगतीछन्दः॥ आए ending words in Name: शिलवहस्, शिलप्रस्थम्; sometimes there is no shortening, as, लेमकागृहस्, लेमकाखण्डस्॥ So also in the Vedas:—अजक्षीरेण जुहोति. ऊर्णसरा पृथियी विश्वधायसस्॥ Sometimes there is no shortening, as, ऊर्णास्थण कवयो वयन्ति॥

त्वे च ॥ ६४ ॥ पदानि ॥ त्वे, च, (ह्रस्वः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ त्वप्रत्ये परतो क्र्यापार्वेद्यतं ह्रस्वो भवति ॥

64. The feminine affixes र and आ diversely become short, before the affix स्व ॥

Thus भजावा भावः = अजस्यं or अजास्यं, रोहिणिस्यं or रोहिणीस्यम् ॥ These are Vedic illustrations, no Names can be formed in स्व ॥

इष्टकेषीकामालानां चितत्तूलभारिषु ॥ ६५ ॥ पदानि ॥ इष्ट का, इषी का, माला-नाम, चित, तूल, भारिषु, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ इष्टकेषीकामालानां चित तुल भारिन् इत्येतेष्ट्रसरपदेषु यथासंख्य इस्वो भवति ॥

65. For the long vowel, a short is substituted, in इषका before चित, in इषीका before तुळ, and in माला before भारित।

Thus इष्टक्षचितम, इषीकतृतम् and मातभारिणी कन्या॥ The rule of tadanta applies to इष्टका &c, so that the compounds ending in इष्टका &c are also governed by this rule: as पक्केष्टक्षचितम्, सुरुजेपीकर्तृतम्, उप्पलमालभारिणी कन्या॥

खित्यनव्ययस्य ॥ ६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ खिति, अनव्ययस्य, (ह्रस्वः) ॥ वृांचः ॥ खिदन्तउत्तरपदे ऽनव्ययस्य ह्रस्त्रो भवति ॥

66. A short is always substituted for the final of the first member, when the second member is a word formed by an affix having an indicatory eq, but not when the first member is an Indeclinable.

Thus कालिमन्या, हरिणिमन्या। The augment सुम् does not prevent the shortening, had it done so, the rule would have been unnecessary. But रोषा-मन्यमहः, रिवामन्याराभिः, where रोषा and रिवा are Indeclinables there is no shortening. The above words are formed by खर्म (III. 2.83). The phrase anavyayasya indicates by implication that the word खित् here means खिर्न्तः, contrary to the maxim enunciated in VI. 3. 17 उत्तरपराधिकार प्रत्ययमहणे तर्न्तिविधिनेष्यते॥ For an Avyaya can never take a खित् affix which are ordained only after dhâtus.

अरुर्द्धिषदजन्तस्य मुम् ॥ ६७ ॥ पदानि ॥ अरुस्, द्विषत्, अजन्तस्य, मुम्, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अरुस् हिषत् इत्येतयोरजन्तानां च खिदन्तदत्तरपदे सुमागमा भवति अनव्ययस्य ॥

67. सुम is the augment added immediately after the final vowel, of अरुस, द्विपत, and of a stem ending in a vowel, unless it is an Indeclinable, when a word formed by a खित affix follows.

Thus अरुन्तुदः, द्विषन्तपः, कालिंगन्या &c. See III. 2. 35, 39, 83. The स् of अरुस and the तृ of दिषत् are dropped by VIII. 2. 23.

Why do we say 'of झरुस &c'? Observe विद्यम्भन्या ॥ Why do we say 'not an Indeclinable'? Observe होषामन्यमहः, दिवामन्याराणिः ॥ Why do we use the word अन्स in अजन्स, when merely saying अपः would have sufficed by the rule of tadanta-vidhi? This indicates that the shortening taught in the preceding sûtra does not debar the सुन् augment, nor does सुन् debar the shortening So that सुन् is added after the shortening has taken place.

इच एकाचोम्प्रत्यययस्य ॥ ६८ ॥ पदानि ॥ इचः, एकासः, अस्, प्रत्ययवत्, च,॥ वृक्तिः ॥ इजन्तस्य एकाचः खिवन्तउत्तरपदं ऽमागमा भवति अस्प्रत्ययवस्तितियैकवचनवस्य स अविति ॥ other than अ, when followed by a word formed by a जित् affix, receives the augment अम, which is added in the same way as the affix अम of the Accusative singular.

The word अस् is to be repeated here thus, इस एकाचोडस, असप्रत्यवस ॥ Thus गांमन्यः, स्त्रीमन्यः, or स्त्रियंमन्यः, श्रियंमन्यः, श्रुवंमन्यः ॥ By force of the atidesंa असप्रत्यवस्त्, the changes produced by the Accusative ending are caused by this augment also: viz: the substitution of long आ, the substitution of a vowel homogenous with the first, the guṇa, the substitutes इयह and उत्तर् As आ—गां मन्यः (VI. 1. 93); पूर्वस्थणं as स्त्रीमन्यः (VI. 1. 107); guṇa, as,—गरंमन्यः (VII. 3. 110) and इयह and उत्तर्, as श्रियंमन्यः, श्रुवंमन्यः (VI. 4. 81 &c). Why do we say ending in a vowel other than अ (इस)? Observe स्वन्मन्यः ॥ Why do we say 'a monosyllable'? Observe लेखाभुं मन्याः ॥

The affix अम is elided after a Neuter noun (VII. 1. 23), therefore, will this अम् also be elided when श्री is treated as Neuter? As श्रियमास्मानं मन्यते । इत्रियमन्यम् or श्रिमन्यम्? The second is the valid form according to Patanjali.

वाचंयमपुरंदरी च ॥ ६९ ॥ पदानि ॥ वाचंयम, पुरन्दरी, च, ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ वाचंयम पुरंदर इसेती निवासेते ॥

69. वाचंयम and पुरन्दर are irregularly formed.

Thus वाचयमः आस्ते (III. 2. 40 खच् affix). पुरं तारयाते = पुरन्दरः (III. 2. 42). The shortening of याम and दार takes place by VI. 4. 94.

कारे सत्यागवस्य ॥ ७० ॥ पदानि ॥ कारे, सत्य, अगदस्य, ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ कारक्षद्वत्वत्तपदे सत्य अगद् इत्येतयोर्धमागमा भवति ॥
वात्तिकम् ॥ अस्तुसत्यागदस्य कारक्षति वक्तव्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ अक्षस्य छन्वसि कारे पुम वक्तव्यः ॥
वा० ॥ धेनोर्भव्यायां सुम्वक्तव्यः ॥ वा० ॥ लोकस्य पृणे सुम्वक्तव्यः ॥
वा० ॥ इत्ये उनभ्याक्षस्य सुम्वक्तव्यः ॥ वा० ॥ आष्ट्राग्न्योरिन्धे सुम्वक्तव्यः ॥
वा० ॥ गिले ऽगिलस्य सुम्वक्तव्यः ॥ वा० ॥ गिलगिले चात् वक्तव्यम् ॥
वा० ॥ उद्यापमुत्र्योः करणे सुम्वक्तव्यः ॥ सुतोप्रराजभोजमेवित्यं तेभ्य उत्तरस्य दुहित्स्वस्य पुस्वदादेशो वा वक्तव्यः ॥

70. मुम is the augment of सत्य and अगद when the word कार follows.

As संस्थंकारः = संस्थंकरोति or संस्थस्यकारः ॥ So also अगदंकारः ॥

Vart:-So also of अस्तु, as अस्तुंकारः ॥

Vart:—So also in Vedas, of भन्न before कार:—e. g. भन्नकार, in secular language भन्नकार: ॥

Vart:—Of भेतु before भच्या, e. g. भेतुंभच्या ॥ Vart:—Of लोक before पण, e. g. लोकंप्रणा ॥ Vart:—Of अनभ्याद्य before दृश्य as अनभ्यादामिन्यः ॥

Vart :-- Of भ्राष्ट्र and अन्ति, before इन्धः, as भ्राष्ट्रामिन्धः ॥

Vart:—A word before गिल takes सुम् augment, unless it is also गिल e. g. तिमिङ्गलः, but गिलगिलः ॥

Vârt :--So also before गिलगिल, e. g. तिमिक्किणीलः ॥

Vart :-- Of उडण and भन्न before करण, c. g. उडण करण, भन्नेकरण ॥

Vart:—पुत्रक् is optionally the substitute of दुव्हिन when the words मूल, उम, राज, भोज, and मेर precede it e. g. सूतपुत्री or सूतदुव्हिता, उमपुत्री or उमदुव्हिता, राजपुत्री or राजदुव्हिता, भोजपुत्री or भोजदुव्हिता, मेरुपुत्री or मेरुदुव्हिता ॥ Some read पुत्र in the Sarangaravadi class (IV. 1.73), and then this word has its feminine पुत्री ॥ This is seen in other places also, e. g. रीलपुत्री ॥

इयेनतिलस्य पाते जे ॥ ७१॥ पदानि ॥ इयेन, तिलस्य पाते, जे, ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ इयेन तिलइस्येतयोः पातशब्दतस्य प्राप्ते अप्रस्थे ममागमो भवति ॥

71. मुम् is the augment of the words इयेन and तिल, before पात, when the affix si is added.

Thus इयेनपातोऽस्यां क्रीडायां = इयेनपाता, तैलंपाता ॥ See IV. 2. 58. Why do we say before म? Observe इयेनपातः ॥

रात्रेः कृति विभाषा ॥ ७२ ॥ पदानि ॥ रात्रेः, कृति, विभाषा, (मुम्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ रात्रेः कृदन्तउत्तरपदे विभाषा सुमागमा भवति ॥

72. The word रात्रि optionally takes मुम् before a word formed by krt-affix.

As राष्ट्रिकरः or राष्ट्रिकरः, राष्ट्रिकरः or राष्ट्रवटः ॥ This is an aprapta-vibhasha The augment is compulsory before a krit-affix having an indicatory ख, As, राष्ट्रिकरुवः ॥

नलोपो नञः॥ ७३॥ पदानि॥ न, लोपः, नञः, (उत्तरपदे)॥ वृत्तिः॥ नञो नकारस्य लोपो भवस्युत्तरपदे॥ वार्त्तिकम्॥ नञो नलोपो ऽवक्षेपे तिङ्गुपसंख्यानम्॥

The π of the Negative particle πx , is elided when it is the first member of a compound.

Thus अज्ञाह्मणः. अवृषतः, असुरापः, असोमपः ॥

Vârt:—The न of नम्र is elided before a verb also, when reproach is meant: as, अपचित्त स्वं जाल्म:, अकरोषि स्वं जाल्म:॥

तस्मान्तुडचि ॥ ७४ ॥ पढानि ॥ तस्मात्, जुद्, अचि, (उत्तरपदे) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तस्माल्जुप्तनकारात्रमः तुडागमो भवति भजावादुत्तरपदे ॥

74. After the above न-elided नज् (i. e. after अ) i added the augment तुर, to a word beginning with a vowel.

Thus अनजः, अनग्दः, अनुष्टः ॥ Why do we use तस्मात् "after such a नम्"
Otherwise नुर् would have been the augment of नम्न, and not of the subsequent

word for: the sûtra would have read thus नुजानि ॥ Adding नुद् to नम् or rather to म, we have भन् (granting that नुद् is not to be added before भ but after it, against I. I. 46). Now भन् + भा अ: will be भाग अ: and not भान आ: for VIII. 3. 32 will cause the doubling of the final म of भान्॥ Hence to prevent this contingency, नुद् is ordained with regard to the second member and not with regard to भ or नम्॥

नभ्राण्नपाश्रवेदानासत्या नमुंचिनकुलनखनपुंसकनक्षत्रनक्षनाकेषु प्रकृत्या ॥ ७५ ॥ पदानि ॥ नभ्राद्, नपात्, नवेदा, नासत्या, नमुचि, नकुल, नख, नपुंसक, नक्षत्र, नक्ष, नाकेषु, प्रकृत्या, ॥

वृत्तिः॥ नभाद् नपात् नवेदाः नासत्या नम्राचि नकुल नख नपुंसक नक्षत्र नख नक नाक इत्येतेषु नम् पक्र्या भवति॥

75. The Negative particle remains unchanged in नम्नाज्, नपात, नवेद्स, नासत्या (dual), नमुचि, नकुल, नख, नपुंसक, नक्षत्र, नक्ष and नाक ॥

Upto नासत्या the words are exhibited in the Nominative case in the sûtra, the rest are exhibited in the Locative! नभाजते = नभार्, formed by किंपू and नम् composition. न पाति = नपान् formed by श्रृ affix. न वेत्ति = नवेश, formed by असुन् ॥ सन्ध साधवः = सत्याः, न सत्याः = असत्याः, न असत्याः = नासत्याः ॥ न सुञ्चिति = न सुचि, formed by कि affix (Uṇadi), नास्य कुलमस्ति = नकुलः ॥ नास्य स्वमस्ति = नस्यम् ॥ न स्त्री न पुगान् = मपुंसकम् ॥ न करते शीयते वा = नक्षत्रम् ॥ न क्रामित = नक्र by द affix. न अस्मिन् अकम् = नाकम् ॥

एकादिश्चेकस्य चातुक् ॥ ७६ ॥ पदानि ॥ एकादिः, च, एकस्य, च, अतुक्, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ एकादिम नश्रकृत्या भवति एकशब्दस्यादुगागमा भवति ॥

76. The Negative particle remains unchanged in a word which begins with पक, and of this पक, there is the augment अवक (अव).

Thus एकेन न विद्याति: = एकान्नविद्यातिः, एकान्नविद्यात् ॥ These are Instrumental compounds. The augment आहुक is added to the final of the first member, so that we have optionally two forms एकान् न विद्यातिः and एकान् न विद्याति by VIII. 4.45.

नगो ऽप्राणिष्यन्यतरस्याम् ॥ ७७ ॥ पदानि ॥ नगः, अप्राणिषु, अन्यतरस्याम्, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ मस्मकुत्या भवति ॥

77. The Negative particle is optionally retained unchanged in $\pi \pi$, when it does not mean a living animate being.

Thus नगाः or सगाः 'trees', or 'mountains', literally 'what do not move'. The affix ह is added to गम्। Why do we say when not referring

to animate beings. Observe भगः वृपलः चीतेन ॥ No alternative form is allow. ed here.

सहस्य सः संज्ञायाम् ॥ ७८ ॥ पदानि ॥ सहस्य, सः, संज्ञायाम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सहग्रहस्य स इत्ययगादेशो भवति संज्ञायां विषये ॥

78. स is substituted for सह, in a Name.

Thus साध्यस्यम्, सपलाशम्, सार्शशपम्॥ Why when it is a Name? Observe सहयुष्ट्या, सहकृत्या॥ The word सह has acute on the first syllable, because all Particles have acute on the first syllable. The substitute स coming in the room of the acute स and the grave ह, will have an accent mid-way between स acute and ह grave, namely, it would have the svarita accent. But, as a matter of fact, it has the acute accent. As समुद्धः, समार्थः॥ These are Bahuvrihi. In Avyayibhâva, the samâsa-accent will prevail (VI. 1. 223), as सिंहें, सपश्चकर्षम्॥

प्रन्थान्ताधिके च ॥ ७९ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रन्थान्त, अधिके, च, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ मन्यान्तं ऽधिके च वर्त्तमानस्य सहराब्दस्य स इत्ययमांदशो भवति ॥

79. **\(\mathbf{e}\)** is the substitute for **\(\mathbf{e}\)**, when it has the sense of 'upto the end' (in connection with a literary work), or 'more'.

Thus सकलं = कलान्तं ज्योतिषमधीते ॥ So also समुहृतंम् = (मुहृतांन्सम्) ॥ स संप्रह (= संप्रहान्तम्) व्याकरणमधीते ॥ These are all Avyayibhâva compounds by कान्त्वचने (II. 1. 6). Therefore, when a word, denoting time, is the second member, सह would not be changed to स्, because of the prohibition in VI. 3. 81. The present sûtra removes that prohibition by anticipation, with regard to time-denoting words even, when the meaning is that 'of the end of a book'. When the sense is that of 'more', we have सद्द्राणाखारी, समाधः कार्षापणः सकाकिणीको माधः ॥

द्वितीये चानुपाख्ये ॥ ८० ॥ पदानि ॥ द्वितीये, च, अनुपाख्ये, (सहस्यसः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ द्वितीये ऽनुपाख्ये सहस्य स इत्ययमादेशां भवति ॥

80. A is the substitute for AE, when it is in connection with a word which refers to a second object, which latter however is not directly perceived.

Of the two things which are generally found co-existing, the non-principal is called the 'second' or दिसीय। That which is perceived, observed or is known is called उपाया, that which is not perceived &c is अनुपाया, i.e what is to be inferred. That is, when the second object is to be inferred from the presence of the first, स is added to such second word. Thus साग्रिः (करोतः) 'a pigeon which points out that conflagration has taken place some where सिपेशाचा वात्या "a storm-wind which announces the Pisachas". सराक्षतीका धाला। Here the fire, the Pisacha or the Rakshasas are not directly perceived, but their existence is inferred from the presence of the pigeon &c.

श्रुठययीभावे चाकाले ॥ ८९॥ पदानि ॥ अध्ययीभावे, च, अकाले, (सहस्यसः)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अध्ययीभावे च समासे ऽकालवाचिन्युत्तरपदे सहस्य स हत्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

81. स is the substitute of सह, in an Avyayîbhâva when the second member is not a word denoting time.

Thus सचकंधिह, मधुरं प्राजः, but सहपूर्वाहणम् the second member being a ime denoting word (II. 1. 5).

वीपसर्जनस्य ॥ ८२ ॥ पदानि ॥ वा, उपसर्जनस्य ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सर्वोपसर्जनो बहुब्रीहिर्गृद्यते । तदवयनस्य सहग्रद्यस्य ना स इत्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

82. स is optionally the substitute of सह, when the compound is a Bahuvrihi.

That compound in which all members are secondary—उपसर्जन—is a त्रवीपसर्जन, and the Bahuvrihi is such a compound, because in it all the members are secondary, the Principal being understood. Thus सपुत्र: or सहयुत्रः, तच्छात्रः or सहयुत्रः। Why do we say of a Bahuvrihi? Observe सहयुश्त्रा, सहकृत्वा। The substitution does not however take place in a Bahuvrihi like सहकृत्विभयः or सहयुद्धिभयः॥

प्रकृत्याशिष्यगोवत्सहलेषु ॥ <३॥ पदानि ॥ प्रकृत्या, आशिषि, अ,गोवत्सहलेषु,॥ वृत्तिः ॥ प्रकृत्या सहराको भवति आशिषि विषये ऽगोवत्सहलेषु ॥

83. The word सह retains its original form when the sentence denotes benediction, except when it is गो, वत्स or हर ॥

Thus स्वस्ति देवरत्ताय सहपुत्राय, सहच्छात्राय, सहामाखाय ॥ But optionally here, as स्वस्ति भवते सहगवे or सगवे, सहदस्साय or सवस्ताय, सहहलाय, or सहलाय ॥ The phrase भगोवस्सहलेचु is no part of the original sûtra, but has been added by the Kâśikâ from a Vartika.

समानस्य छन्द्रस्यमुर्द्धप्रभृत्युदर्भेषु ॥ ८४ ॥ पदानि ॥ समानस्य, छन्दस्ति, अ, मुर्दे, प्रभृति, उदर्भेषु, ॥

वृत्तिः॥ समानस्य स इत्ययमादेशो भवति छन्दिस विषये मुर्द्धन् प्रश्वति उदर्क इत्येतान्युत्तरपदानि वर्क्कायित्वा॥ 84. स्र is the substitute of समान in the Chhandas,

but not before मुर्धन, प्रशाति and उदके॥

Thus अनुभ्राता सगर्भ्यः, अनुसखा सयूथ्यः, योनः सनूत्यः (See IV. 4. 114). समानो गर्भः = सगर्भः, तत्र भवः = सगर्भः formed by यन् affix IV. 4. 114. But समानमूद्धां, समान-प्रभृतयः, समानोक्कां ॥ This substitution takes place in secular literature also, as सपंभः, साधर्म्यम्, सजातीयः &c.

ज्योतिर्जनपद्रात्रिनाभिनामगोत्ररूपस्थानवर्णवयोवचनबन्धुषु ॥ ८५ ॥ पदानि ॥ ज्योतिः, जनपद्, रात्रि, नाभि, नाम, गोजरूप, स्थान, वर्ण, वयोवचन, बन्धुषु, (समानस्यसः) वृत्तिः ॥ क्योतिस् जनपद् रात्रि माभि नामन् गोत्र रूप स्थान वर्ण वयस् वत्रन बन्धु इत्येतेषू त्तरपदेषु समानस्य सः इत्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

85. This substitution of स्त for समान takes place before ज्योतिस, जनपद, रात्रि, नामि, नामन, गोत्र, रूप, स्थान वर्ण, वयस्, वचन and बन्धु in the common language also.

Thus सञ्चातिः, सजनपदः, सराजिः, सनाभिः, सनामा, सगोजः, सकदः, सस्यानः, सवर्णः, सवयाः, सवचनः, सबन्धः ॥

चरणे ब्रह्मचारिणि ॥ ८६॥ पदानि॥ चरणे, ब्रह्मचारिणि, (समानस्यसः) (उत्तरपदे) कृतिः॥ चरणे गम्यमाने ब्रह्मचारिण्युत्तरपंदे समानस्य स इत्ययमादेशी भवति॥

86. स is substituted for समान before व्याचारिन when it denotes persons engaged in fulfilling a common vow of studying the Vedas.

Thus समामो ब्रह्मचारी । ब्रह्म means the Vedas. The vow of studying the Veda, is also called ब्रह्म ॥ He who is engaged in the performance of that vow is called ब्रह्मचारित् ॥ समान refers to the vow, the vow of studying being common to both: i. e. समाने ब्रह्मिण व्रतचारी = सब्ब्रह्मचारी ॥ According to Bhattoji Dikshit चरणे in the sûtra means a साखा or a department of Vedic study. He who has a common (samâna) branch (charaṇa) is a sabrahmchârl.

तीर्थे ये ॥ ८७ ॥ पदानि ॥ तीर्थे, ये, (समानस्यसः)॥
वृत्तिः ॥ तीर्थश्चक्रवत्तरपदे वस्मत्वयपर परतः समानस्य स इत्यवमादेशो भवति ॥

87. स is substituted for समान, before तीथे when the affix यत is added to it.

Thus सतीर्थः = समाने तीर्थे वासी (IV. 4. 107). 'a fellow-student?

विभाषोद्रे ॥ ८८ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषाः उद्रे, (समानस्यसः) (उत्तरपदे) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उद्दर्गक्वतत्तरपदे यक्षस्ययान्ते समानस्य विभाषा स इत्ययमदिशी भवति ॥

88. The substitution of स for समान is optional before उदर when the affix यत is added to it.

Thus सोदर्य or समानोदर्यः (IV. 4. 108).

हुगृहरावतुषु ॥ ८९ ॥ पदानि ॥ हक्, हरा, वतुषु, (समानस्यसः)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ हक् हश्च वतु इत्येतेषु परतः समानस्य स इत्ययमारेशो भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ हभे चेतिं वक्तव्यम् ॥ वाष्ठ ॥ हशेः क्सप्रत्ययोपि तमैव वक्तव्यः ॥

89. स is substituted for समान, before रक, रश and

Thus सहक, सहसः ॥ The affixes कम् and किन् are added to ह्य under III. 2. 60. Vârt:—which give as the forms हक् and हम ॥ Vârt:—So als before हक्ष: as सहसः ॥ हक्ष is formed by क्स affix under III. 2. 60. Vârtika The affix बतु is taken for the sake of the subsequent sûtra.

इदंकिमोरीश्की ॥ २०॥ पदानि ॥ इदम, किमोः, ईश, की, (इग्हरावतुषु)। वृत्तिः ॥ इदं किम इत्येतवारीश् की इत्येती वयासंस्थानादेशी भवतो दग्दशबतुषु ॥ वार्तिकम् ॥ इसे चेति वक्तव्यम् ॥ 90. ई is substituted for इहम and की for किम before the words इक, इश and the affix वत्॥

Thus इटक्, ईट्याः and इयान्, कीट्क्, कीट्याः and कियान्।। ईवन् and कीवन् are thanged to ई + इयोन् and का + इयान् by V. 2. 40 and the long ई is elided by VI. 148: and we get इयान् and कियान्।।

Vart :- So also before हुआ, as हहा and कीइमः ॥

आ सर्वनामः ॥ ९१ ॥ पदानि ॥ आ, सर्वनामः, (हग्हरावतुषु) ॥ वृक्तः ॥ सर्वनाम् आकारावेषो भवति हग्हरावतुषु ॥ वार्षिकम् ॥ हसे चिति वक्तव्यम् ॥

91. आ is substituted for the final of the Pronouns [I. 1. 27] before these words इक्, दश and the affix वत् ॥

Thus साहक, ताहकः तावान, याहक, याहकः, यावान् ॥ Vart:—So also before हस्र, as ताहसः and याहसः ॥

विष्यग्देवयोध्य देरद्याञ्चतौ (ता) वप्रत्यये ॥ ९२ ॥ पदानि ॥ विष्यक्, देवयोः, व, देः, अद्भि, अञ्चतौ, अप्रत्यये ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ विष्यक् देव इत्येतयोः सर्वनामध देरद्रीत्ययमादेशो भवति अञ्चतौता वप्रत्ययान्तरत्तरपदे ॥ वार्तिकष् ॥ छन्त्रसि खिद्यां बहुलीमति वक्तव्यम् ॥

92. In the room of the last vowel with the consonant that follows it, of a Pronoun and of the words विषक and देव. is substituted अदि, when अश्व with the affix च follows.

Thus विष्यगञ्चति = विष्यदाङ, This form is thus evolved. अञ्च + दिवन = मुज्य + O = भुज्य + सुम् (VII. 1. 70) Then there is elision of the final conjunct consonaut sty, then the final dental is changed to guttural because of the fare affix (VIII. 2. 62), e. i. न is changed to इ and we have अइ which with विषाद्वे gives the above form. देवडाङ, तडाङ, बहाङ ॥ आहे and सम्र (VI. 3. 95) have acute on the final irregularly (nipâtan) in order to prevent the krit-accent, and when \mathbf{g} is changed into a the following vowel becomes svarita (VIII. 2. 4). Why do we say of विष्यम् and देव? Observe अश्वाची = अश्वमञ्चाति, the feminine कीप being added by IV. 1, 6 Vart. The st of statistical by VI. 4, 138, and the final of माथ is lengthened by VI. 3. 138. Why when अञ्च follows? Observe विष्युष्यक ॥ Why do we say 'when the affix व follows'? Observe विष्यगञ्चनं ॥ The व is totally elided by VI. 1. 67. Another reading of the sûtra is अप्रत्ये (अञ्चतावप्रत्ये). It would give the same result, the meaning then being when no affix follows. The word बासबे or भारतं indicates by implication that in other places where simply a verb is mentioned, it means a word-form beginning with that verb which ends with some affix. For had अपरचंदे not been used, then the rule would have applied not only when anch followed, but when anchana ending in ege also followed. The maxim धातप्रहणे नदादि विधिरिज्यते is illustrated in अञ्चलकं कार्य

भयस्कारः; for VIII. 3. 46 teaches that visarga is changed into स् when क follows. There the क denotes not only the root क but a word derived from क, therefore which begins with क, such as कार: and कुत: 11 Therefore the rule applies to forms like भयस्कृत् which is followed merely by the verb क; as well as to forms like भयस्कृत: 11

Vart:—In the Vedas, diversely before the feminine nouns: thus in "विभाषी च धृताची च" there is no substitution in विभाषी, but in कब्रीची there is this substitution. कब्रीची is derived from किम्+ अञ्चलका मिश्र म् । Then is added हीए and then like अभाषी ॥

समः समि॥ ९३॥ पदानि॥ समः, समि,॥ वृत्तिः॥ समित्येतस्य समि इत्यवमादेशो भवीत अञ्चतौ व (अ) प्रत्यवान्त उत्तरपदे॥

93. सिम is substituted for सम, before this अञ्च when no affix (or च affix) follows.

Thus सम्बक्, सम्बज्जो, सम्बज्जः ॥

तिरसस्तिर्यलोपे ॥ ९४ ॥ पदानि ॥ तिरसः, तिरि, थलोपे, ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ तिरस् इत्येतस्य तिरि इत्ययमदेशो भवत्यञ्चती व (भ) प्रत्ययान्तउत्तरपदे ऽलोपे । बहा ऽत्य लोपो न भवति ॥

94. तिरि is substituted for तिरस् before this अञ्च when no affix (or च affix) follows, provided that the अ of अञ्च is not elided.

Thus सिर्चेष, तिर्वेष्ठची, तिर्वेष्ठचा । Why do we say 'when there is no elision'? Observe तिरमा, तिरम । Here म is elided by VI. 4. 138. The word मलेंगे in the sûtra is ambiguous. It may mean elither (1) "where म is elided" or (2) "Where there is no elision". The latter meaning should be taken however.

सहस्य सिद्धः ९५॥ पदानि ॥ सहस्य, सिद्धः, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सहस्रस्य सिद्धारत्यवमारेशो भवत्यञ्चती व (भ) प्रत्यवानावत्तरपेर ।

95. साध्र is the substitute of सह, before अङ्ख followed by no affix (or ब affix).

Thus सध्यूक्, सध्यूक्षी, सध्यूक्षः; and सभीषः, सभीषा॥ See VI. 3. 138 for long vowel.

सध मादस्ययोरछन्दसि ॥ ९६ ॥ पदानि ॥ सध, माद, स्वयोः, छन्दसि, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ छन्दसि विषये माद स्य इत्यवाहरा सहस्य सथ इत्यवमारेशो भवति ॥

96. सघ is substituted for सह in the Veda, when माद and स्थ follow.

Thus सधमारोगुम्न्य एकास्ताः, सधस्याः ॥ Another example is झास्ता बृहन्तो हर्ष्यं युजाना, अर्थागिन्त्र सधमारो वहन्तु (Rig III. 3. 7) सहमाग्रन्ति देवा अस्मिन् ॥

द्वचन्तरुपसर्गेश्यो ऽप ईत् ॥ ९७॥ पदानि ॥ द्वि, अन्तर्, उपसर्गेश्यः, अपः, ईत्, ॥ वृत्तः ॥ द्वि अन्तरियेताश्वाष्ट्रपर्याचेत्रारस्याचियेतस्य ईकारावेशो भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ समापर्श्व प्रनिषेधा वक्तव्य ॥ वा० ॥ ईरवमनवर्णादिति वक्तव्यव ॥ 97. After द्वि, अन्तर् and Prepositions, long है is the substitute of अप्॥

By I. 1. 54, ई replaces the first-letter of झाप् viz झ only. Thus द्वीप्:, झाम्तरीपः, नीपम्, वीपम्, सनीपम् ॥ The samasanta झ is added by V. 4. 74.

Vart:—Prohibition should be stated with regard to समाप ॥ समापं नाम देवयज्ञनम् ॥ Others say after a Preposition in आ, the long ई substitution does not take place. Thus आपम्, परापम् ॥ The word upasarga strictly speaking denotes adverbs, and cannot be applied to nouns like अप्; here however, this word is used in a loose sense in the sûtra. It means म &c.

ऊदनोहें रो ॥ ९८ ॥ पदानि ॥ उत्, अनोः, देशे, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भनोरुत्तरस्याप जकारारेशो भवति देशाभिधाने ॥

98. After अनु, ऊ is substituted for (the अ of) अप्, when the sense is that of a locality.

Thus अन्त्यो देश:, but अन्तिपम् when locality is not meant. The long ऊ is taught for the sake of showing how the word is to be analysed; as अनुज्ञा = अनुषः ॥
The form अनुषः could have been evolved with a short उ also, as अनु + उपः = अनुषः ॥
But this analysis is not intended.

अषष्ठचतृतीयास्यस्यान्यस्य दुगाशीराशास्यास्थितात्सुकोतिकारकरागच्छेषु ॥९९॥ पदानि ॥ अषष्ठी, अतृतीयास्थस्य, अन्यस्य, दुक्, आशीः, आशा, आस्था, आस्थित, उत्सुक, ऊति, कारक, राग, च्छेषु, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ अवष्ठीस्यस्य अनृतीयास्यस्य चान्यशब्दस्य दुगागमी भवति आश्चि स् आशा आस्था आस्थि स बस्युक कति कारक राग छ इत्येतेषु परतः ॥

Kdrikd- दुग,गमा ऽविशेषेण वक्तव्य कारकच्छयोः । षष्ठीतृतीययोर्नेष्ट आशीरादिषु सप्तसु ॥

99. अन्य, when not used in the Genitive or the Instrumental, gets the augment दुक् (द्), before आशिस, आशा, आस्था, आस्थित, उत्सुक, ऊति, कारक and राग, as well as before the affix छ (र्थ).

Thus भन्या भाशीः = भन्यशाशीः भन्या भाशा = भन्यशशाः, भन्या भाश्या = भन्यशाशः। भन्य भाश्याः = भन्यशाश्याः = भन्यशाश्याः = भन्यशाश्याः = भन्यशाश्याः = भन्यशाश्याः । So also with छ, as भन्यस्मिन् भवः = भन्यशीयः ॥ It takes हु because it belongs to गहादि class (IV. 2. 138.)

The word अन्य belongs to गहादि class (IV. 2. 138). Why do we say when not in Genitive or the Instrumental?. Observe अन्यस्य आही: = अन्यादी:, अन्येन आस्थित: = अन्यास्थित: &c. With regard to the word कारक and the affix so, the दुक् augment is universal, though अन्य may be even in the Genitive case &c: as अन्यस्य कारक: = अन्यत् कारकय, अन्यस्यदम् अन्यसीयम्॥ The unusual occurrence of two negatives in the sûtra (अषष्ठी and अनुतीया), implies this.

अर्थे विभाषा ॥ १०० ॥ पदानि ॥ अर्थे, विभाषा, (उत्तरपदे) ॥ कृत्तिः ॥ अर्थेशक्दकारपे भन्यस्य विभाषा दुगागमा भवति ॥

100. दुक् is optionally the augment of अस्य when अर्थ follows.

As अम्बद्धः or अन्वार्थः ॥

कोः कत्तरपुरुषे ऽचि ॥ १०१ ॥ पदानि ॥ कोः, कत्त तरपुरुषे, अखि, ॥ कृतिः ॥ कु इत्येतस्य कदित्ययमदिशो भवति तस्पुरुषे समासं ऽजाशवुत्तरपरे ॥ वार्तिकम् ॥ कद्वावे पापुपसंख्यानम् ॥

101. sag is substituted for s in a Tatpurusha, when a word beginning with a vowel follows as the second member.

As कर्जः, कर्भः, कर्ष्टः, कर्षमः॥ Why do we say in a 'Tatpurusha? Observe कृष्ट्रो राजा। Why do we say "when the second member begins with a vowel"? Observe कुझाझणः, कुपुरुषः॥

Vart :--कत् is substituted before चय , as क्रचयः = कुस्सितास्त्रयः ॥

रथवदयोश्च ॥ १०२ ॥ पदानि ॥ रथ, वदयोः, च, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ रथ वद प्रतेतयोश्चोत्तरपदयोः कोः कहित्यवमारको भवति ॥

102. कह् is substituted for कु before रथ and वह also.

Thus कड्यः, कड्दः ॥

तृणे च जाती ॥ १०३ ॥ पदानि ॥ तृणे, च, जाती, ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ तृणक्षाब्दसरपदे जातावभिषेयायां कोः कदादेशो भवति ॥

103. कत् is substituted for कु, when तृण follows denoting a species.

As कच्णा नाम जातिः॥ But कुस्सितानि नणानि = कुन्णानि ॥ का पथ्यक्षयोः॥ १०४॥ पदानि ॥ का, पथि, अक्षयोः, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ पथित् अक्ष इत्येतयोरुक्तरपर्योः कोः का इत्ययमारेशो भवति ॥

104. का is the substitute of क, before पश्चित् and अक्ष ॥
Thus कापथ: and काक्ष: ॥

र्द्ववस्र्ये ॥ १०५ ॥ पदानि ॥ र्द्रघत्-अर्थे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ र्द्वदर्भे वर्त्तमानस्य कोः का इत्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

105. In is the substitution for s, when the meaning is 'a small'.

As कामधुरम, कालवणम, काम्लम ॥ Though the second member may begin with a vowel, yet this substitution takes place, in spite of VI. 3. 101: as कीरणम् ॥

विभाषा पुरुषे ॥ १०६ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, पुरुषे, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पुरुषशब्दवत्तरपदे विभाषा कोः का इत्ययनदिशो भवति ॥

106. का is optionally substituted for क, when the word पूर्व follows.

Thus कापुरुषः or कुपुरुषः ॥ This is an aprâpta-vibhâshâ. In the sense of 'a little ईषद् ', the substitution is compulsory; as ईषन् पुरुषः = का पुरुषः ॥

कवश्चोष्णे ॥ १०७ ॥ पद्मानि ॥ कयम्, च, उष्णे, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उष्णकाव्यउत्तरपदे काः कवज्ञिययमादेशां भवति का च विभाषा ॥

107. का and कवड़ are optionally the substitutes of कु when उच्च follows.

As क्रवोब्णम्, कोष्णम् or कदुब्लम् ॥

पथि चच्छम्द्सि ॥ १०८ ॥ पदानि ॥ पथि, च, छन्द्सि, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पथिशम्बदत्तरपदे छन्दसि विषये कोः कव का इस्रेतावादेशी भवतो विभाषा ॥

108. This substitution of का, and कव for कु takes place in the Veda, before प्रशा

Thus क्रवपथः, कापथः and कुपथः ॥

पृषोदरादीनि यथोपदिष्टम् ॥ १०९ ॥ पदानि ॥ पृषोदरादीनि, यथोपदिष्टम्, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पृषोदरादीनि शब्दरूपाणि येषु लोपागमवर्णविकाराः शास्त्रेण न विहिता दृदयन्ते च सानि यथोपवृद्यानि साधूनि भवन्ति ॥

वार्त्तिकम् ॥विक्र्वाद्वेभ्य उत्तरस्य तीरस्य तार भावा वा भवति ॥

वा॰।। वाची वादे उत्वं च लभावभासरपदस्येमि प्रत्यये।।

वा॰।। षषउत्वं दतृदद्याधासूत्तरपदादेषुत्वं च।।

बा०।। दुरोवाद्यानादादभध्यपूर्वं वक्तव्यमुत्तरपददेशहरवम्।।

बा॰ ॥ स्वरो रोहती छन्दस्युश्व वन्तव्यम् ॥ वा॰ ॥ पीवापवसनादीनां च लोपी वन्तव्यः ॥

Káriká—वर्णागमो वर्णविषयंयश्च ह्वी चापरी वर्णविकारनाशौ । धातोस्तव्यातिशयेन योगस्तदुच्यते पञ्चविधं निरुक्तम् ॥

109. The elision, augment and mutation of letters to be seen in **प्यादर** &c, though not found taught in treatises of Grammar, are valid, to that extent and in the mode, as taught by the usage of the sages.

The word यथोपाइटम् = शिष्टेरचारितानि ॥ Thus पृषद्वरो यस्य = पृषोद्वरम्, पृषद् रहानं यस्य = पृषोद्वानम् ॥ Here there is elision of ह् ॥ So also वरिवाहकः = बलाहकः, here वारि is replaced by ब, and ल replaces व of वाहकः जीवनस्य मूलः = जीमूतः, here वन has been elided; श्वानां श्वानं = इमशानम्; here इम replaces श्वावः and शान for श्वाम ॥ उद्धे लमस्य = उत्स्वलम् ; here उन्न replaces ऊर्थ, and खल replaces खन ॥ पिशिताशः = पिशाचः ॥ जुवन्तोस्यां सीवन्ति = वृसी ॥ Here सद् takes the affix उद् in the locative, and जुव is replaced by ह ॥ मह्यां रैतित = मद्यः ॥ Here मही is replaced by मृयू, and the final of इ is elided before the affix अच्॥ And so on with अभ्वस्य, कियस्य &c.

Vârt:—तीर becomes optionally तार after a word denoting direction, as विभागतीरम् or विभागतारम् , उत्तरतीरम् , or उत्तरतारम् ॥

Vart:-Before the Patronymic इम् affix, बाग्वाइ becomes बाङ्गाल as, बाग्वाइ-स्वापतं - वाङ्गाल: ॥

Vart:—The final of पृष् is changed to उ before इत्, इत, and भा (meaning

'location'): and the first letter of the second member is changed to उ or द। Thus षड् रृन्ता अस्य = षाडम्; so षोंडग ; षड्धा or षोडा कुरु॥ The addition of द is optional here. The putting of धासु in the plural number indicates that धा has here the meaning of "in many parts or ways" (नानाधिकरण). In fact it has the force of an affix here. The rule therefore does not apply to these:—षद् वधाति or धयति = षड्धा॥

Vârt.—The final of हुर is changed to ज, before बाबा, नाबा, दभ and ध्ये and the first letters of these are changed to their corresponding cerebrals. Thus दुःखन वाश्यते, नाइयते, दश्यते यः = वृद्धाद्याः, वृणाद्यः, तृद्धभः, In the last (दश्भ) there is elision of the nasal also. दुष्ट ध्यायाते = वृद्धाः ॥ Here is added the affix क to the root ध्या (ध्ये) preceded by the upapada दुः, by III. I. 136.

Vart:—उ is substituted for the final of स्वर when the verb रह follows in the Vedas: as एहिस्व जायेस्वा रोहाव (रोहाव is Imperative Ist, Pers. Dual).

Vart:—The final of पीवस्, पद्मस् &c. is clided in the Vedas. as पीवोप वस-मानां, पद्योपवसनानाम्॥

संख्याविसायपूर्वस्याहर्स्याहर्नन्यतरस्यां ङौ ॥ ११० ॥ पदानि ॥ संख्या, वि, साय, पूर्वस्य, अहस्य, अहन्, अन्यतरस्याम, ङौ ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ संख्या वि साब इत्येवपूर्वस्याहृशब्दस्य स्थाने अहनित्ययमादेशो भवत्यन्यसरस्यां ङी परतः ॥

110. अहन् may optionally be substituted for अह, in the Locative singular, when a Numeral, or चि or साय precedes it.

Thus इयोर में भनः च्हाइः, उद्युत् ॥ The Locative singular of these are ह्याङ्ग or द्वाहान, ज्याङ्ग or ज्याहान । So also द्वाङ्ग, ज्याङ्ग ॥ With नि च्हाङ्ग व्यहनि or व्याङ्ग साय सायाङ्ग सायाङ्ग सायाङ्ग । These are एक अश्वासमासः, and this very sutra is an indicator that अहन may be compounded with other words than a Numeral, or वि or साय ॥ Thus we have मध्याङ्ग = मध्यमङ्गः (II. 2. 1). But पूर्वाङ्ग and अपराङ्ग only.

ढूलोपे पूर्वस्य दीघों ऽणः ॥ १११ ॥ पदानि ॥ ढूलोपे, पूर्वस्य, दीघेः, अणः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ बकाररफवोलोपो यस्मिन स ब्लोपः, तत्र पृर्वस्वाणो दीघों भवति ॥

111. When ξ or ξ is elided, for the preceding ξ and ξ a corresponding Long vowel is substituted.

Thus लीडम, नीडम, उपगुडम ॥ रलेपि-निर्-रक्तम = नीरक्तम, अग्मिर् रथः = अग्नीरथः, इन्दू रथः, पुना रक्तम वासः, प्राता राजकयः ॥ For the elision of इ see VIII. 3. 13, and for the elision of see VIII. 3. 14. But आवृडम्, the क्य is not lengthened because it is not included in the pratyahâra अग् which is formed with the ण् of अइउ णा

सिंहबहोरोदवर्णस्य ॥ ११२ ॥ पदानि ॥ सिंह, बहोः, ओत्, अवर्णस्य, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सिंह वहि इत्येतवोरवर्णस्योकार मारेगो भवति ब्लोपे ॥

112. When द or र are clided, there is the substitution of ओ for the अ or आ of the verbs सह and यह।

Thus सोडा, सोड्रम, सोडच्यम्, बेडा, बेड्रम् and बेडच्यम्॥ Why do we say of आ or आ? Observe ऊढः, ऊढवान्॥ Why do we say अवर्णे which includes long आ also? The rule will apply even when the short आ of सह and वह is changed to आ by Vriddhi: as उदबेडाम, उदबेडम्॥ Had merely आ been read into the sûtra, instead of अवर्ण then coming after the त् of ओत्, it would have denoted only short आ (तादिण परः चतपरः I. I. 75).

113. साङ्ग्री, साङ्घा and साङा are irregularly formed in the Vedas.

Thus साक्र्य समन्तान, साब्ध राष्ट्रम् ॥ The latter is formed by स्तवा affix, the sill substitution not taking place. In the other alternative त्तवा is changed to भे॥ साबा is formed by मृष् affix. In the secular literature सोबा and सोब्बा are the proper forms.

संहितायाम् ॥ १९४ ॥ पदानि ॥ संहितायाम्, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ संहितायामित्यवमधिकारः । यदित ऊर्ज्वमनुक्रमिष्यामः संहितायामित्येवं तहेदितव्यम् ॥

114. In the following sûtras upto the end of the pâda, are to be supplied the following words:—"In an uninterrupted flow of speech".

Thus sûtra VI. 3. 135 declares "अ at the end of a two-syllabic inflected verb becomes long in the Hymns". Thus विद्माहिस्या सत्पति शूर गानाम् The word संहितायाम् should be read into that sûtra to complete the sense. So that when the above words stand separately, we have धिम्न, हि, स्वा, सत्पति, श्रूर, गानामा।

कर्णे लक्षणस्याविष्टाष्टपञ्चमणिभिन्नचिछन्नचिछन्नस्वस्य स्तकस्य ॥११५॥ पदानि॥ कर्णे,लक्षणस्य, अविष्ट, अष्ट, पञ्च, मणि, भिन्नं, छिन्न, छिन्न, स्वतः स्वस्तिकस्य (दीर्घः)॥ वृत्तिः॥ क्षर्णग्रस्य उत्तरपदे लक्षणवाचिमी वीर्षो भवति विष्ट अष्टम् पञ्चम् भणिभिन्न छिन्न छिन्न स्वतः क स्वतान्वनंतिकत्य ॥

115. Before कर्ण, there is the substitution of a long vowel for the final of the preceding word, when it denotes a proprietorship mark or the ears of cattle, but not when the words are विष्ट, अष्टन, पञ्चन, मणि, भिन्न, छिन्न, छिन्न, सुन and स्वस्तिक ॥

Thus दाबाक्षर्जः, दिख्णाक्षर्णः, विद्यणाक्षर्णः, झङ्गुलाक्षर्णः, झङ्गुलाक्षर्णः ॥ The word लक्षण here means any peculiar mark showing the proprietorship, put or made on the ears of animals. Why do we say when it denotes such a mark?

Observe क्षेत्रमक्कणः ॥ Why do we say 'with the exception of विष्ट &c'? Observe दिष्टकर्णः ॥ भटकर्णः, पञ्चकर्णः, भिनकर्णः,छिनकर्णः,छिन्नकर्णः,स्वकर्णः,स्वस्तिककर्णः and मणिकर्णः॥

नहिबृतिवृधिव्यधिकचिसहितनिषु को ॥११६॥ पदानि ॥ नहि, वृति, वृषि, व्यधि, रुचि, सहि, तनिष, की, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ नहि वृति वृषि व्यथि विच सहि तिन इसेतेषु क्विमसमानेषुत्तरपदेषु पूर्वपवस्य दीवों भवति सं

हितायां विषये ॥

-116. A long vowel is substituted for the final vowel of the preceding word, before the verbs नइ, प्त, रूप, स्पन्न. दच्, सह् and तन्, when these roots take the affix कि ॥

Thus उपानक् (उपानक् Nom. S.), so also, परीणक्, नीवृत्, उपावृत्, (with vit) माबुर्, उपावुर्, (with vrsh) नर्मावित्, दृश्यावित्, श्वावित्, (with vyadh) नीहक्, भभीत्क, (with ruch) ऋतीपर, (with sah) तरीतर (with tan). The nasal is elided after गम् before र्क (VI. 4. 40), by an extension of that rule, it is elided after त्रव् also. Why do we say when क्वि follows? Observe परिणइनम् ॥

वनिगर्योः संज्ञायां कोटर्राकेशुलकादीनाम् ॥ ११७॥ पदानि ॥ वन, गिर्योः, सं-

द्यायाम्, कोटर, किंशुलकादीनाम्, ॥

बृक्तिः ॥ वन गिरि इत्येसयोरुत्तरपदयोर्ययासंख्यं कोटरादीनां किञ्चलकादीमां च दीर्घो भवात संज्ञायां विषये।

For the final vowel of mier &c. a long vowel is substituted before धन, and so also of किंग्रुढक &c. before गिरि, when the compound is a Name.

Thus कांटरावणम्, निभकावणम् , सिभकावणम्, सारिकावणम् ॥

So also क्रिग्रनकागिरिः, अञ्जनागिरिः, &c.

The न is changed to or in दन by VIII. 4. 4. But असिपणवनम् and कृष्ण fift as these words do not belong to the above classes.

1 स्तोटर, 2 मिश्रक, 3 सिश्रक, 4 पुरग (पुरक), 5 शारिक (सारिक) ॥

1 किञ्चलुक (किञ्चलक), 2 शास्त्र (सास्त्रक), 3 नड*, 4 अस्त्रम, 5 मस्मन, 6 लोहित 7 कुक्कट ॥

वले ॥ ११८ ॥ पदानि ॥ वले, (पूर्वस्य दीर्घः)॥

वृक्तिः ॥ वले परतः पूर्वस्य दीर्घो भवाते ॥ बार्तिकम्॥ अनुस्साहभातृपितृणमिति ॥

The final of the preceding word is lengthened before the affix वल ॥

Thus भाद्यतीयलः, कृषीयलः, इन्तायलः ॥ These are formed by the affix वतः (V. 2. 112).

Vart:-Not so, of बस्साह, आतृ and पितृ : as बस्साहवल , आह्वल: and पितृवल: |

मती बहुचो अनिजरादीनाम् ॥ ११९ ॥ पदानि ॥ मती, बहु चः, अनिजरादीनाम् (संबायाम्)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ मती परली बह्नचो ऽकिरादिवर्जितस्य दीयों भवति संज्ञाना विषये ॥

119. The final vowel of a word consisting of more than two syllables is lengthened before the affix मत, when it is a name, but not of the words आजिर &c.

Thus उदुम्बरावती, मशकावती, वीरणावती, पुष्करावती, अमरावृती ॥ These are formed by the affix मतुष् (IV. 2. 85) The मत् is changed to वत्, by VIII. 2. 11. Why do we say 'of a word consisting of more than two syllables? Observe ब्रीहिमसी ॥ Why 'with the exception of अजिर &c'. Observe अजिरवती, खिरवती, पुलिनवती, हंसकार-ण्डवती, चक्रवाकवती ॥ When the word is not a name, there is no lengthening, as वलयवती ॥

1 अजिर, 2 खिरूर, 3 पुलिन, 4 हस, 5 कारण्डय (हंसकारण्डय) 6 सकवाक शरादीनां स्व ॥ १२० ॥ पदानि ॥ शरादीनाम्, स्न, (दीर्घः) ॥

वितः ॥ शरादीनां च मतो दीघों भवति संज्ञायां विषये ॥

120. The final vowel of बार &c. is lengthened before मन when it is a Name.

As ছारावती। The म of मन् is changed to च because it is a Name (VIII. 2. 11). But not so after ब्रीहि &c as these belong to व्यविष class (VIII. 2. 9).

1 शर, 2 वंश, 3 धूम, 4 अहि, 5 कापि 6 मणि, 7 सुनि, 8 शुचि, 9 हतु.

इको वहे ऽपीलोः ॥ १२१ ॥ पदानि ॥ इकः, वहे, अपीलोः ॥ कृतिः ॥ इगन्तस्य पूर्वपदस्य पीलुवार्जनस्य वहउत्तरपदे दीयों भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ अपील्वादीनांमिति वन्तव्यम् ॥

121. The final g and the उ of a word, with the exception of पीछ, are lengthened before वह ॥

Thus ऋषीवहम्, कपीवहम्, मुनीवहम् ॥ Why do we say 'ending in इक् vowels'? Observe पिण्डवहम् ॥ Why not of पीलु? Observe पीलुवहम् ॥

Vârt:—It should be stated "with the exception of पीछ and the rest." As

उपसर्गस्य घञ्चयमनुष्ये बहुलम् ॥ १२२ ॥ पदानि ॥ उपसर्गस्य, घञि, अमनु-ष्ये, बहुलम्, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ उपसर्गस्य घन्नन्तउत्तरपदे ऽमनुष्येभिधेये बहुलं दीर्घो भवाते ॥

122. The final vowel of a Preposition is diversely lengthened, before a word formed by the krit-affix **an**, but not when the compound denotes a human being.

Thus निक्केरः, बीमार्गः, अवामार्गः ॥ It does not take place, as प्रतेवः, प्रसारः ॥ It is lengthened before सार and कार, when building is meant, as प्रसारः and प्रकारः, otherwise प्रसारः and प्रकारः ॥ Optionally in वेश &c. as प्रतिवेशः or प्रतीवेशः, प्रतिवेशः or प्रतीवेशः ॥ When human beings are meant, there is no lengthening, as निपास मनुद्धः ॥

इकः कारो ॥ १२३ ॥ पदानि ॥ इकः, कारो, (दीर्घः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इगन्तस्यापसर्गस्य काराराब्द्उत्तरपदे सीर्घो भवति ॥

123. A Preposition ending in হ, or ব lengthens its final before কাৰা ∥

As नीकाशः, बीकाशः, धनुकाशः ॥ क्वाश is formed by अच् (III. 1. 134). Why do we say 'ending in **इ** or **उ**'? Observe प्रकाशः where the Preposition does not end in इक् ॥

दस्ति ॥ १२४ ॥ पदानि ॥ दः, ति, (दीर्घः इकः उपसर्गस्य) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ श इत्यसस्य यस्तकाराहिराहेशस्तिसम्परत इगन्तस्थापसर्गस्य शियाँ भवति ॥

124. A Preposition ending in द or उ lengthens its final vowel, before the verb द्रा, when the latter is changed to त ॥

Thus नीत्तम्, वीत्तम्, परीभम्॥ See VII. 4. 47 for the change of दा to त ॥ But प्रत्तम्, अवत्तम्, where the prepositions do not end in इ or उ ॥ Why do we say 'दा is changed to त'? Observe वितीर्णम् नितीर्णम्॥ Why do we say ति 'a substitute of दा, beginning with a त'? Observe खदत्तम्, here दद् is the substitute of दा (VII. 4. 46).

अग्रनः संज्ञायाम् ॥ १२५ ॥ पदानि ॥ अग्रनः, संज्ञायाम्, (दीर्घः) ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ भ्रष्टनित्येतस्योत्तरपदे संज्ञायां दीर्घो भवति ॥

125. A long vowel is substituted for the final of area before the second member, when the compound is a name.

Thus अष्टावकः, भष्टावन्धुरः भष्टापदम् ॥ But अष्टपुत्रः, अष्टभार्यः where the compounds are not names.

छन्द्सि च ॥ १२६ ॥ पदानि ॥ छन्द्सि, च, (दीर्घः) ॥ कृतिः ॥ छन्द्सि विषये ऽष्टन उत्तरपेद दीर्घो भवति ॥ वार्षिकम् ॥ गवि च युक्तं भाषायामष्टनो दीर्घो भवतीति वक्तव्यम् ॥

126. In the Veda also, the long vowel is substituted for the final of aug before a second member.

Thus आग्नेयमदाकपालं निर्वपंत, अद्याहरण्या दक्षिणा, अद्यापदी देवना सुमती ॥ The form अद्यापदी is the feminine in इरिष् (IV. 1. 8) of अद्यान् (V. 4. 138 the अ of पाद being elided in a Bahuvrihi), पद being substituted for पान by VI. 4, 130.

Vârt:—The final of भटन is lengthened before में even in the vernacular, when yoking is meant. Thus भट्टागर्व शुक्रदम ॥

चितेः कपि ॥ १२७ ॥ पदानि ॥ चितेः, कपि, (दीर्घः) ॥ कृतिः ॥ चितग्रहस्य कपि परता सीर्था भवति ॥

127. The final vowel of चिति is lengthened before the affix কর্ম

Thus एकचितीकः, द्विचितीकः, विचितीकः ॥

विश्वस्य वसुराटोः ॥ १२८॥ पदानि ॥ विश्वस्य, वसु, राटोः, (दीर्घः) ॥ विश्वस्य वसु राटोः (दीर्घः) ॥

128. The final vowel of विश्व is lengthened before वसु and राष्ट् (the form assumed by राज्).

Thus विश्वायसुः, विश्वाराट् ॥ The rule applies to the सृट् form of सज in the Nominative singular, and not when it retains its own form: as विश्वराजी, विश्वराजः ॥

नरे संक्षायाम् ॥ १२९ ॥ पदानि ॥ नरे, संक्षायाम्, (दीर्घः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ नरक्षव्यत्तरपदे संज्ञायां विषये विश्वस्य दीर्घो भवान ॥

129. The final of विश्व is lengthened before नर, when the compound is a Name.

Thus विश्वानरः, वैश्वानरिः (the son of Vishvânara). But विश्वनरः चिश्व नरा यस्य when it is not a name.

मिश्रे चर्षो ॥ १३०॥ पदानि ॥ मिश्रे, च, ऋषी, (दीर्घः)॥
वृत्तिः॥ मित्रे चोत्तरादे ऋषावभिधेये विश्वस्य दीर्घो भवति॥

130. The final of विश्व is lengthened before मित्र when it is the name of a Rishi.

As विश्वामित्रः 'the sage Viśvamitra'. But विश्वमित्रः 'a boy called Viśvamitra'.

मन्त्रे सोमाश्वेन्द्रियविश्वदेव्यस्य मतौ ॥ १३१ ॥ पदानि ॥ मन्त्रे, सोम, अश्व, इन्द्रिय, विश्वदेव्यस्य, मतौ, (दीर्घः) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ मन्त्रविषये सीम अभ्य इन्द्रिय विश्वदेष्य इत्येतेषां मतुष्पत्यये परतो हीर्घो भवति ॥

131. In a Mantra, the final vowels of सोम, अभ्व, इन्द्रिय and विश्वदेव्य are lengthened when the affix मतुप follows.

Thus सोमावती, अश्वावती, इन्द्रियावती, विश्वदेष्यावती॥

ओषधेश्च विभक्तावप्रथमायाम् ॥ १३२ ॥ पदानि ॥ ओषधेः, च, विभक्तौ, अप्र-थमायाम्, (मन्त्रे) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ ओषधिश्राहदृस्य विभन्तावप्रथमायां परतो दीघों भवति ॥

132. In a Mantra, the final of স্থাপথি is lengthened before the case-endings, but not in the Nominative.

Thus भोषधीभिरपीपतत्, नमः पृथिक्ये नमः भोषधीभ्यः॥ Why do we say 'before case-endings'? Observe भोषधिपते॥ Why do we say 'but not in the Nominative'? Observe स्विरेबनस्वीषधिः॥

ऋचि तुनुघमश्चुतक्कुत्रोरुष्याणाम् ॥ १३३ ॥ पदानि ॥ ऋचि, तु, तु, घ, मश्चु, तरू, कुत्र, उरुष्याणाम्, (दीर्घः) ॥ विक्षः । कृषिः । ।

133. In the Rig-Veda the finals of the particles नु, तु, घ, मञ्ज, the tense-affix तङ्, कु, the ending द्र and the word उरुष are lengthened.

Thus तु:-आ तू न इन्द्र वृषहन् (Rig IV. 32. 1) तु-नू करणे ॥ ध: - उत वाषा स्यालात्॥ मञ्जः-मङ्ग् गोमन्तमीमहे ॥ तङ्ः-भरता जातवहसम् (Rig X. 176.2). तङ् is the त substitute of या, when it is treated as डिन्, therefore it does not apply here, शृणोत मावाणः (I. 2. 4). कु — कूमनस ; च — अवा गीः ; उरुव्या णोग्नेः ॥

इकः सुत्रि ॥ १३४ ॥ पदानि ॥ इकः, सुत्रि, (दीर्घः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सुम् निपातो गृह्यते । इगन्तस्य सुभि परतो मन्त्रविषये दीर्घो मवति ॥

134. In a Mantra, the finals of the preceding member ending in T or T are lengthened before the particle स्र ॥

Thus भभी पुणः संखीनाम् (Rig. IV. 31. 3) बर्ध्व क पुण वतंय (Rig I. 36. 13). The स is changed to a by VIII. 3. 107: and a changed to a by VIII. 4. 27.

द्वचचोतस्तिङः ॥ १३५॥ पदानि ॥ द्यचः, अतः, तिङः, (ऋचि दीर्घः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ द्वाचस्तिङन्तस्यात ऋग्विषये तीर्घो भवति ॥

A tense affix ending in wis lengthened in 135. the Rig-veda, when the Verb consists of two syllables.

Thus विद्या हि त्या संस्पानि शूर गोनाम् &c. See Rig III. 42. 6, विद्या हि तस्य पितरम &c. But not here देवा भवत याजिन, as the verb consists of more than two syllables: not also here भा देवान् विक्ष याक्षे च as the verbs do not end in आ ॥

निपातस्य च ॥ १३६ ॥ पदानि ॥ निपातस्य, च, (ऋचि) (दीर्घः) ॥ ं वृत्तिः ॥ निपातस्य च मत्रियपेय दीर्घ आदेशो भवति ॥

136. In the Rig Veda the final of a particle is lengthened.

Thus एवा ते, भच्छाते, भच्छा जरितारः (R. 1. 2. 2).

अन्येषामि इश्यते ॥ १३७ ॥ पदानि ॥ अन्येषाम् अपि, इश्यते, (दीर्घः)॥ बृत्तिः ॥ अन्येषामपि रीघों दृष्यते स शिष्टप्रयोगादनुगन्तव्यः॥ यस्य रीघेत्वं न विहितं दृष्यते च प्रयोगे तह नेन कर्त्तप्र्यम् ॥

वार्त्तिकम् ॥ शुनो दन्तदंष्ट्राकर्णकुन्दवराहपुच्छपदेषु ॥

137. The elongation of the final is to be found in other words also.

Here we must follow the usage of the Sishthas. Where the lengthening is not ordained by any of the rules of Grammar, but occurs in the writing 0 standard authors, there we should accept such lengthening as valid. Thu केशाकांश, कचाकचि, जलसाद्, नारकः, प्रुषः ॥

138. The final vowel of the preceding member is lengthened before as, when it assumes the form a, having lost its nasal and the vowel.

Thus दधीचः प्रथा दधीचा, दधीचा, नध्यः प्रथा, मधूचा, मधूचा। The nasal of मञ्च is elided by VI. 4. 24, and the st by VI. 4. 138. In दिधि + अच् the द्र is not changed to its semivowel, though that is an antaranga rule, because the present sûtra ordains specifically long द्र, and so also दधी + अच् and मधू + अच्॥ See also VI. 3. 92.

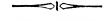
संप्रसारणस्य ॥ १३९ ॥ पदानि ॥ संप्रसारणस्य, (उत्तरपदे दीर्घः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ संप्रसारणान्तस्य पूर्वपदस्योत्तरपदे दीर्घो भवति ॥

139. The vowel substituted for a semivowel is lengthened, when it stands as the first member of a compound.

As कारीषगन्धीपुत्र कारीषगन्धीपतिः, की मुरगन्धीपतिः ॥ See VI. 1. 13. करीषभ्येत । क्योऽस्य = करीषगन्धिः (इ peing added as samâsânta by V. 4. 136 and 137). The optional shortening ordained by VI. 3. 61. does not apply here, for that option is a definite and restricted option; moreover, on the maxim of प्रस्त, 'a subsequent rule superseding a precedent,' rule VI. 3. 61 is superseded by VI. 3. 139; and the rule VI. 3. 61 can not be revived by the maxim पुनः मसङ्ग विज्ञानं "occasional ly the formation of a particular form is accounted for by the fact that a preceding rule is allowed to apply again, after it had previously been superseded, by a subsequent rule." For here the following maxim will prevent the revival सक्कता. विभित्तिपेयवाधिनं तदाधिननेव "when two rules, while they apply simultaneously, mutually prohibit each other, that rule of the two which is once superseded by the other, is superseded altogether, and cannot, therefore, apply again, after the latter rule has taken effect."

अं/प्३।

षष्ठाध्यायस्य चतर्थः पादः ।



BOOK SIXTH.

CHAPTER FOURTH

अङ्गस्य ॥ १॥ पदानि ॥ अङ्गस्य, ॥

· वृत्तिः ॥ भाधिकारोबमाऽऽसप्तमाध्वावपरिसमाप्तेः । बहित उर्द्धमनुक्रमिष्वामोऽक्रुस्वेत्येवं तद्वेहितध्यम् ॥

1. Whatever will be taught here after upto the end of the Seventh Adhyâya, is consequent upon the stem (anga).

This is an adhikâra sûtra. Thus in VI. 4. 2 is taught the lengthening of the vowel of a samprasâraṇa: as हृतः, जीतः, संगितः ॥ That means that the vowel preceded by a consonant belonging to the stem is lengthened. Therefore in निर्+वेग्न+क=निरुत्तम्, the vocalised vowel द is not lengthened, as निर् is upasarga and not stem. So दुरुत्तम् ॥ Similarly VI. 4. 3, teaches the lengthening of the final before नाम्, as अग्रीनामः वायुनाम् ॥ But किमिणाम् पद्य, पामनं पद्य, as मि and म are not the end-portions of a stem. The stem is किमिणा and पामना 'a female having किमि or पामन', formed by न affix (V. 2. 100). The forms किमिणाम् and पामनाम् are Accusative Singular. Similarly VII. 1. 9 teaches that after भ, भिस् is changed into ऐस् ॥ As कृभैः, प्रकेः ॥ There also, the भ must be the भ final in an anga or stem: hence not here बाह्मणभिस्सा, भोनामिस्सम्, the भिस does not follow an anga. भिस्स means boiled rice and भिस्तग means क्षाः ॥

The maxim of अर्थनद्यहणे मामर्थकस्य does not apply here; for had it been so, there would have been no necessity of making this sûtra. For example, in the sûtra नामि (VI. 4. 3), the affix नाम having a meaning would have been meant, and not any other नाम ॥

The word अहस्य must be read in the following sûtras, otherwise there would arise incongruity: first; sûtras teaching the lengthening of the vowel when सन् or Samprasarana follows, thus: VI. 4. 16 ordains the lengthening of vowel before सन्, as विशेषति; but not here दिश्व सनोति for इ of दिश्व is not that of anga. So also in Samprasarana, but not in निरुत्त &c as shown above.

andly—For the purposes of एस्त in sûtra VI. 4.68. The optional change of आ into ए must refer to anga,, as क्लेयात् or क्लायात्, but not here निर्यानात् or निर्वायात्, for here र is not part of the anga, and so यं cannot be considered a conjunct part of anga.

3rdly—For the change of तु to तात् in VII. 1. 35. There also तु must be portion of the anga, and not the particle तु, therefore, जीवतु or जीवतात्, but hot here जीव तु स्वम् ॥

4thly-For the substitution of इयङ् aud उवङ् in VI. 4. 77. Therefore not here इवर्थम् and वर्थम् ॥

5thly—For the sake of तुर् augment in VII. 1. 54. But not here कुमारी

6thly—For the sake of shortening of vowels. Thus VII. 4. 13 ordains the shortening of अण् vowels before क ॥ It refers to the anga-vowel, as कुमारिका ॥ But not here, कुमारी कस्मै स्पृहवति or कुमायीः कं सुखं = कुमारीकं ॥

And lastly for तस्व or त substitution. Thus VII. 4. 48 ordains the change of g into त in the case of अप before भ ॥ It refers to anga, as अक्टि: ॥ But not here अव्भारः, for अप here is not anga.

To sum up in Sanskrit: सन् सम्प्रसारण शीर्घादैश्व नातार्ङयङ्कवरुत् इस्वस्य तस्ते च मङ्गस्यस्थिकारे प्रयोजनं ॥

The word अङ्गस्य is in the Genitive case. But the force of Genitive is here not only that taught in I. I. 49 (स्थान योगः), but of mere relation-ship. Or अङ्गस्य may be considered as a mere prâtipadika, without any case-affix. In the subsequent aphorisms, it should be read with proper case-affixes as the exigencies of each sûtra may require. Thus in अतो भिस ऐस् (VII. I. 9) अङ्ग should be read in the ablative case: अङ्गासन्ताद् अङ्गाद् भिसः ऐस् ॥ The Genitive case has force of स्थानपष्टी în sûtras like इन्तेर्ज, where the whole of इन is replaced (VI. 4. 36). It has the force of अवयवपष्टी in sûtras like ऊदुपथाया गोहः (VI. 4. 89). It has the force of निमित्तानिमित्त सम्बन्धः in युवेरनाको (VII. I. I). Or the Genitive case in अङ्गस्य may be changed into any other case, as already shown.

हलः ॥ २ ॥ पदानि ॥ हलः, (अङ्गस्य सम्प्रसारणम् दीर्घः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भङ्गावयवाद्धले यद्ततरं संप्रसारणं तदन्तस्याङ्गस्य दीर्घो भवति ॥

2. The long vowel is substituted for a vocalised half-vowel a, and at the end of a stem, when it is preceded by a consonant which is a portion of the stem.

Both the words इघं and अण from VI. 3. 111, and संग्रसारण from VI. 3. 139 are understood here. Thus हूत: from ह्या, जीन: from ह्या, सरीत: from ह्या ॥ Why do we say 'preceded by a consonant'? Observe उतः and उत्तवान् from वेज्या। Why do we say that the preceding consonant should be a portion of the stem?

Observe निरुत्तम्, here र is not an integral part of the stem, but a portion of the upasarga निर् and therefore उ is not lengthened. Why do we say 'at the end of a stem'? Observe निरुद्ध:, विचित्तः from ब्यथ् and ब्यच् ; here the vowel र is in the middle of the stem. Why do we say 'अ, र and उ substitutes of semivowels'? Observe निर्देश: II Here कि has been vocalised into उ, र being substituted for र before the affix तीय (V. 2. 55). The will not be lengthened. Or the absence of lengthening in निर्देश is an irregularity countenanced by Pâṇini himself in sûtras like II. I. 30 &c. The word अक्र should be repeated in this sûtra, first to qualify the word इल, and then to qualify the letters अ; र and उ।

नामि ॥ ३॥ पदानि ॥ नामि, (अङ्कस्य दीर्घः)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ नामीत्येतत्वष्ठीबहुवचनम् आगततुरकं शृद्धते ॥ तस्मिन्परतोष्ट्रस्य रीर्घो भवति ॥ Kârîkâ—नामि रीर्घ आमि चेत्स्यास्कृते रीर्घे न तुत् भवेत् । वचनास्यम् तम्रास्ति, नोपथायास्य चर्मणाम् ॥

3. The long vowel is substituted for the final of the stem before the Genitive Plural affix नाम (having the augment जुड़).

Thus अग्नीनाम, वायूनाम, कत्तूजाम, हर्त्तूजाम। The anuvritti of आण् (VI. 3. 111) ceases. The augment तुर्(VII. 1. 54) in नाम is for the sake of the subsequent sûtra; like VI.4.7. and the lengthening takes place after the addition of तुर् to the genitive affix आमा। For if the lengthening took place before the addition of तुर्, there would be no occasion for तुर् which comes only after short stems.

न तिस्चतस् ॥ ४ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, तिस्, चतस्, (नामि दीर्घः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तिस् चतस् इत्येतयोनामि दीर्घा न भवति ॥

4. The finals of तिस् and चतस् are not lengthened before नाम्॥

As तिस्णाम्, चतस्णाम् ॥ The very fact of this prohibition proves by imiplication that the final द्व of these words is not changed to t before a genitive plural, VII. 2. 100 notwithstanding. In fact नुद् is added before scope is given to that rule, and thus the preceding rule VII. 1. 54 prevents the application of the subsequent rule VII. 2. 100.

छन्दस्युमयथा ॥ ५ ॥ पदानि ॥ छन्दस्ति, उभय था ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ छन्दसि विषये तिसृष्वतकोर्नार्षे परत उभयथा दृश्यते, वीर्धभावीर्षे ॥

5. In the Veda, the finals of fate and the found in both ways, before the Genitive plural art II

In some places, they are seen as lengthened, in others not. As निस्ण मध्येक्ति or तिसुणाम् मध्येक्ति ॥ So also चतस्याम् and चतस्याम् ॥

॰ नृच्च॥६॥ पदानि॥नृ,च,॥ वृत्तिः॥नृद्येतस्य नामि पग्युनयथा भवति॥ 6. So also न before the Genitive Plural नाम is lengthened optionally.

As स्वं नृषां तृपते, and स्वं नृषां तृपते ॥ According to some this option is confined to the Vedas, according to others, it extends to secular literature also.

नोपधायाः ॥ ७॥ पद्दानि ॥ न, उपधायाः, (नामि दीर्घः)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ नान्तस्याद्गस्योपधाया नामि परतो दीर्घो भवति ॥

7. In a stem ending in π , the preceding vowel is lengthened before the affix $\pi \pi \pi$!

Thus पञ्चन् + नाम् (VII. 1. 55) ⇒ पञ्चान् + माम् (VI. 4. 7) ⇒ पञ्चानाम् (VIII. 2. 7); सप्तानाम्, नवानाम्, दशानाम् ॥ Why do we say 'ending in मृ'? Observe चतुर्णाम् ॥ But not in चर्म्मणाम् where the affix is not नाम् but आम् without तुर्॥

सर्वनामस्थाने चासंबुद्धौ ॥ ८॥ पदानि ॥ सर्वनामस्थाने, च, असम्बुद्धौ (नोप-धायाः दीर्घः) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ सर्वनामस्याने च परतो ऽसंबुद्धौ नोपधाया वीर्घो भवति ॥

8. In a stem ending in \mathbf{z} , the preceding vowel is lengthened in strong cases, with the exception of the Vocative singular.

As राजा, राजानी, राजानम्, राजानम्, राजानी॥ So also सामानि तिष्ठन्ति॥ राजा was राजानम्, the स् was elided by VI. 1. 68, and म् by VIII. 2. 7. Why do we say fin strong cases'? Observe राजानि (Loc-Sing); सामानि (Loc. Sing). Why do we say fout not in the Vocative Singular? Observe ह राजान् ! हे तक्षन् !

वा पपूर्वस्य निगमे ॥ ९ ॥ पदानि ॥ वा, प, पूर्वस्व, निगमे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पपूर्वस्याचो नापधाया निगमविषये सर्वनामस्थाने[परतो ऽसंबुद्धो वा दीर्घो भवति ॥

9. The lengthening of the penultimate vowel of a stem ending in \mathbf{q} , before the affixes of the strong-case, is optional in the Veda, when \mathbf{q} precedes such a vowel.

Thus स तक्षाणं or तक्षणं, तिष्ठन्तमद्ववीत् । ऋभुक्षाणं or ऋभुक्षणमिन्द्रम् ॥

Why do we say 'in the Veda'? In the secular literature we have तका तकाणी

सान्तमहतः संयोगस्य ॥ १०॥ पदानि ॥ सान्त, महतः, संयोगस्य, (दीर्घः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सकारान्तस्य संयोगस्य यो नकारः महत्तभ तस्यीपधाया तीर्घो भवति सर्वनामस्याने परतो ऽसंबुद्धौ ॥

10. In the strong cases with the exception of Vocative singular, the penultimate vowel is lengthened, in the case of a stem ending in **a**, with a Nasal consonant preceding it, and of **महत** ॥

That is, a stemending in the conjunct consonant म्स, elongates its penultimate vowel before the affixes of the first five cases. Thus श्रेयान्, श्र्यांसी, श्रयांसी, श्रयांसी, श्रयांसी, प्रयांसी, प्रयंसी, प्रयांसी, प्रयंसी, प्रयांसी, प्रयांसी, प्रयांसी, प्रयांसी, प्रयांसी, प्रयांसी, प्रयंसी, प्रय

अप्तृन्तृच्स्वसृतप्तृनेषृत्वषृक्षनृहोतृपोतृप्रशास्त्रृणाम् ॥११॥ पदानि ॥ अप्. तृन्, तृच्, स्वस्, नप्तृ, नेषृ, त्यषृ, क्षन्, होतृ, पोतृ, प्रशास्त्रृणाम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अप् इत्यतस्य तृजन्तस्य स्वसृ वप्तृ नेष्ट् स्वषृ क्षर्तृ होतृ पोतृ प्रशास्त्र इत्येतेषां चाङ्गानासुप्रायाः

रीचों भवति सर्वनामस्थाने परतो ऽसंबुद्धाः॥

11. In the strong cases, with the exception of the Vocative Singular, the penultimate vowel is lengthened in अप, in stems formed by तृन and तृच् affixes, and in स्वस्, नप्नृ, नेपृ, त्वपृ, क्षमृ, होत्, पोत् and प्रशास्त ॥

Thus भाषः तिष्ठन्ति ॥ Some would have it even in compounds; as बहुान्यि सद्धागिनि ॥ The Samasanta rule is not applied here, because it is anitya. If it be considered nitya, then also there is lengthening, but without the addition of the nasal. तम्न समासान्तो विधिरित्य इति समासान्तो निक्षमिप च नुममकृश्वा शिंधव्यमिष्यते । नृत्। कत्तांशो कदान् । विदित्त कि जनापवादान्। कर्त्तारः । तृष्ट् । क्यांशो कदान् । विदित्त कि जनापवादान्। कर्त्तारः । तृष्ट् । क्यांशे । नेष्टारः । स्वष्ट् । स्वष्टारे । स्वष्टारः । स्वर् । अत्तारे । क्षात् । क्षात् । होतारे । होतारे । विद्यारे । विद्यारे । प्रवास्त् । प्रवास्त् । प्रवास्तारे । प्रवास्तारे । प्रवास्तारे । क्षास्तारे । क्षास्तारे । क्षास्तारे । क्षास्तारे । क्षास्तारे । क्षास्तारे । विद्यारे । व

If the words नस्तृ &c. be considered as कहि, not derived from any root, then their enumeration is here for the sake of Vidhi (injunction); if they be considered as derivative words formed by Uṇadi affixes, then their enumeration is for the sake of niyama (restriction), so that other words formed similarly are not to be governed by this rule. As पितरी, पितर:, मातरी, मातर: ॥ Why do we say 'not in the Vocative Singular'? Observe है कर्नः, हे स्वसः ॥ In the above examples अर् is substituted for क by VII. 3. 110.

इन्हन्पूपार्यम्णां शौ ॥ १२ ॥ पदानि ॥ इन्, हन्, पूष अर्यम्णां, शौ, (दीर्घः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इन् हन् पूषन् अर्यमन् इत्येवमन्तानामङ्गानां शौ परत उपधाया शीर्षो भवति ॥

12. The penultimate vowel is lengthened before the affix दि (Nominative and Accusative Pl.), when the stem ends in इन्, or इन्, or प्यन or अर्थमन्॥

According to the maxim (See VI. 4. 14 also) that "अन्, इन, अन्, मन प्रकृतन्वर्थवता जानर्थकंन च तरन्त विधि प्रयोजयन्ति", the employment of इन in this sutraincludes and means "words ending in the syllable इन्"॥ As regards the rest (इन् &c.), the affix शि (Neuter Pl.) is never added to them alone, but when they are parts of a compound. Thus इन् is a noun formed by the addition of

the affix क्विप् to the root इन्; and the affix Kvip is added to it only then, when it is preceded by another word like "Brahma" &c. See III. 2. 87. Similarly the words पूपन and अध्यान are masculine and cannot take the Neuter Plural affix जि in their original state. They must be parts of a neuter compound, to admit this affix. Hence we have used words "when the stem ends in इन् &c."

Thus बहुरण्डीनि and बहुच्छत्रीणि। बहुवृषहाणि। बहुत्रृणसम्बि। बहुपूपाणि। बहुर्यमाणि ॥ सिद्धं सत्यारम्भो नियमार्थः। इन्ह न्यूषार्यम्याद्यपथायाः शावेव दीर्घो भवति नान्यव। दण्डिनौ । छिषणौ । वृषहणौ । पूषणौ । अर्थमणौ ॥

Though this result could have been obtained by VI. 4. 8, the special mention of these words shows that except in Accusative and Nom. Pl. the lengthening does not take place in other strong cases. As क्षिडनी, छिषणी, वृष-इणी, पूषणी, अर्थनणी ॥

Kârîkâ:—Regarding the rule of lengthening taught about इन् &c here, let the wise reader, after making a restrictive rule with regard to सुद् (sarvanâmas thâna) affixes in general, make again another rule regarding the affix हा in particular, (i. e., make a yoga-bibhâga). By so doing, the form भूजहान (Loc. sin.) of the Achârya, will not be found fault with.

- 2. (But if yoga-vibhaga be not made) then I rule that the anuvritti of झुद being dropped, let the rule be made with regard to जि affix in general (without regarding it as a Sarvanamasthana affix). And as the rule of lengthening applies to penultimates, there would arise no fault, if the vowel of हन is lengthened before the demonstrative affix य (in words like वृषहायते = वृणहा इन आचरात, This refers to VII, 4. 25).
- 3. Or if the anuvritti of $\pi\xi$ (Sarvanamasthana) be taken into this Sûtra, because of the context, then the mention of π in this Sûtra, (would be redundant, because the word Sarvanâmasthâna includes it, so far as the strong cases are concerned) but it would find scope and utility in preventing the lengthening in those cases to which the context of Sarvanâmasthâna does not apply. That is, the Sarvanâmasthâna will be restricted with regard to $\pi\xi$ &c to the affix π and not to $\pi\xi$ affixes generally.

Note:— It is the affix of the Nom. and Acc. Pl. in Neuter (VII. 1. 20.) It it a Sarvanamasthana by I. 1. 42. But the word Sarvanamasthana may be read into this sutra from the preceding VI. 4. 8. What is then the necessity of employing in this? The above karika answers this.

In the case of इन् ending words, the subsequent rule VI. 4. 15, which required the lengthening of the penultimate vowel before an affix having an indicatory क् or इ, is however debarred by the present restrictive rule. Thus the Locative Singular (कि) is युवहनि, and अपूणहिन ॥ How do you make this? By splitting up the present sutra into two parts, the first part being इन इन प्यार्थम्याम्, and the second being शो ॥ It would then mean:—

(1) The penultimate vowel is lengthened, in strong cases only and no where else, when the stem ends in इन or इन or in पूष्म or अधेमन् । (2) So also it is lengthened before the strong case चि and no where else. These two restrictive rules therefore, would debar all other rules of penultimate lengthening which would otherwise have been applicable. But a rule which does not relate to penultimate vowel, is not debarred by this restriction, but does take effect. Thus वृषदायन, भूजहायने denominative verbs in क्यह ।।

Or even though the Sarvanâmasthâna may be read into the sûtra by anuvritti, yet this may be considered a Restrictive Rule in general, and not only with regard to far considered a Sarvanâmasthâna or a Neuter affix far is the Sarvanâmasthâna affix of the Neuter: which has no other Sarvanâmasthâna, therefore, it is a general Niyama and not only a Sarvanâmasthâna or a Neuter niyama. Therefore in this niyama the word "न्यंस-कृद्ध"—" of the Neuter"—is not to be taken.

For if it be taken, then the Sûtra would mean, the neuter stems in বৰু &c are lengthened in বি only and no where else. The result would be that in examples like সুসন্ধনি ছাত্ৰাসকুৰ (loc. sin), there would be no lengthening at all (i.e. we shall never have the form সুসন্ধানি in loc. sin. by force of VI. 4. 15); moreover, by so doing, there would arise this anomaly also, that words other than Neuter would also not be lengthened.

The force of the definition of Sarvanâmasthâna applies to Neuter also in certain cases, therefore, any rule (niyama) made with regard to Sarvanâmasthâna would apply to Neuter also.

सी च ॥ १३ ॥ पदानि ॥ सी, च, (उपधायाः दीर्घः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सावसंदुद्धां परत इन्हन्यूषार्यम्णाष्ठपथाया दीर्घो भवति ॥

13. The penultimate vowels of a stem ending in इन, हन, पूपन् or अर्थमन् are lengthened before the affix सु of the Nominative Singular but not in Vocative Singular.

Thus इण्डी, वृत्रहा, पूषा, अर्थना ॥ The न् is elided by VIII. 2. 7, and the case-affix by VI. 1. 68. In the Vocative singular we have हे दाण्डिन, हे पूपन है वजहत है अर्थनन् ॥

अत्यसन्तस्य चाघातोः ॥ १४ ॥ पदानि ॥ अतु, असन्तस्य, च, अघातोः ॥ वक्तः ॥ अतु अस् इत्यवनन्तस्य अधातोस्प्रथायाः सावसंबुद्धौ परतो स्थिो भवति ॥

14. In the Nominative Singular (with the exception of the Vocative Singular) the penultimate vowel is lengthened in a stem ending in and, and are when the consonant (set) does not belong to a root.

Thus भवान् (with उवतुष् Un I. 63 from भा to shine), कृतवान् (with कवतु)। भागान् and यवमान् (with मतुष्)॥ The तुम् (म्) is added to the above by VII. I. 70, after the clongation has taken place, for if added before clongation, the

yowel no longer being penultimate, will not be lengthened at all. अस्:—as व्यवाः, सुवाः, सुवाः। Why do we say 'not belonging to a dhâtu'? Observe विण्डमः where स् belongs to the root यस् (पिण्डं यसते), so also चर्मवः (चर्म वस्ते) ॥ The सस् having no significance as an affix &c is also included here, on the strength of the maxim "whenever अस् or इस् or अस् or मन्, when they are taught in Grammar denote by I. 1. 72, something that ends with these, there they represent these combination of letters both in so far as they possess, and also n so far as they are void of a meaning". (अनिनस्पन् महानि अर्थवता चानर्थकेन च व्स्तिविधि प्रयोजयन्ति) ॥ The word अन्त in the sûtra indicates whatever ends in ख whether when first enunciated (उपदेश), such as उवतु, क्तवतु &c, or which ssumes the form अतु in grammatical inflection, such as मतुष् which in upadeśa nds in अतुष्, but becomes अतु in प्रयाग or application. In Vocative singular to have ह गानन्, हे सुषयः this rule not applying there.

अनुनासिकस्य किझलोः क्ङिति ॥ १५ ॥ पदानि ॥ अनुनासिकस्य, कि, झलोः, ৃङिति, (दीर्घः)॥

र्हितः ॥ अनुनासिकान्तस्याङ्गस्य उपधाया दीर्घो भवति क्विप्रस्यये परतो झलाही च क्ङिति ॥

15. The penultimate vowel of a stem, ending in nasal, is lengthened before the affix and before an affix aving an indicatory or so, which begins with a consonant ther than a semivowel or a nasal.

Thus प्रशान and प्रतान from the roots श्वम् and तम् by VIII. 2. 64. So also fore an affix beginning with a झल् consonant (any consonant but a nasal id a semivowel). As शान्तः (with क्क), शान्तवान् (with क्कवनु), शान्तवा (with क्कवा), id शान्तिः (with क्किन्). These are all formed with किन् affixes. As to जिन् fixes we have श्रशान्तः and तन्तान्तः formed by तस् 3rd Person Dual added to e Intensive roots श्वम् and तम्॥ तस् is जिन् by I. 2. 4. Why do we say 'endgin a Nasal'? Observe श्वान्तवक्, पक्कः, पक्कवान्॥ Why do we say 'before क्किन addi affix'? Observe गम्यते, रम्यते॥ Why do we say a जिन् or a किन् affix? bserve गन्ता and रन्ता॥

अञ्झनगमां सिन ॥ १६ ॥ पदानि ॥ अच्, हन्, गमाम्, सिन, (वा दीर्घः)॥ तिः ॥ अजन्तानामङ्गानां हिनगम्योभ सिन झलाही परे वा हीर्घो भवति ॥ र्तिकम् ॥ गमेरिङादेशस्यति वक्तस्यम् ॥

16, The lengthening of the vowel takes place in 16 case of a stem ending in a vowel, as well as of हन and गम, hen the Desiderative affix सन् being jhalâdi (i. e. not taking 16 augment हर) follows.

Thus of roots ending in vowel we have:—विवीषति, तुष्ट्रवित, चिकीर्षति, विषेति (VII. 1. 100); of हन् and गम्, जियांसित, and अधिजिगांसते ॥

Vart:—The rule applies to that गम which is the substitute of हा (II. 4. 48) 'to study'. Therefore, not here, संभिगंसने बस्सो नावा (cf. VII. 2. 58) In the Veda we read स्वर्गे लोकं समिजिगांसन्, where though गम् means 'to go' and is not, therefore, the substitute of हरू, the lengthening takes place by the rule VI. 3, 137. Or the word अच्च should not be added in the sûtra at all: which should be read as इनगमां सिन meaning "There is lengthening of the stem when the Desiderative सन् follows". This would apply of course, to vowel-ending stems, because the sentence would mean that, for there cannot be lengthening of a consonant. This will apply to गम् also, in this way:—"A stem ending in a vowel is lengthened in the Desiderative, and so also of गम् which is substitute of the vowel-stem ह" । In this way, we may see, that there is n necessity of the Vârtika.

तनोतेर्विभाषा ॥ १७ ॥ पदानि ॥ तनोतेः, विभाषा ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तनोतेरक्रस्व सनि झलारी विभाषा रीपों भवति ॥

17. The lengthening of the stem of तन् is optional before the Desiderative सन, when it does not take the augment

इद् ॥
Thus निनांसनि or निनंसनि ॥ But in निनानेषनि no alternative is allowed, a दर is added to सन् by VII. 2. 49 Vart: optionally.

क्रमश्च क्ति ॥ १८ ॥ पदानि ॥ क्रमः, च, क्ति, (झिल) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ क्रम उपथाया विभाषा दीयों भवति त्त्राप्रत्यये झलारी परतः ॥

18. The penultimate of क्रम is optionally lengthened, before the affix का, when it is without the augment इद ॥

Thus ऋन्त्वा or क्रान्त्वा; but ऋमित्वा only, with इट् augment. But when क्या is replaced by स्वप्, the rule does not apply: as प्रकम्य, उपकम्य । This is on the maxim अन्तरङ्गानिप विधीन बहिरङ्गाल्यप् वाधते 'a bahiranga substitution of स्वप् supersedes even antaranga rule'.

च्छ्नोः ग्रूडनुनासिके च ॥१९॥ पदानि ॥ च्छ्नोः, ग्रूट्, अनुनासिके, च, (किझलेः)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ छ इस्ततस्य सतुकस्य वकारस्य च स्थान यथासस्य रा ऊर इस्ततावारेगी भवतः, अनुनासिकातै प्रस्यवे परनः क्वी सन्तरी च क्ङितिः ॥

19. For च्छ (including the augment तुक्) is substituted ज्ञ, and for च is substituted ज्ञ , before an affix beginning with a Nasal, as well as before च्या and jhalâdi ङित् and कित affixes (VI. 4. 15).

Thus प्रमः, विम्नः from प्रच्छ and विच्छ, with the affix नङ् (III. 3.90) the end being replaced by हा। Similarly from the root सिन् we have स्योनः thus सिन् मन (Un III. 9). = सि + ऊ + न = स्यू + न = स्योनः (VII. 3.84). Here the ऊ is added to the stem prior to the scope being given to the guna rule of VII. 3.86, oth wise the form would be सिन् मन सेन् मन सेन का Having thus added

efore scope could be given to the guna rule VII. 3. 86, we make sandhi of ব + জ = ৰ্যু, because semivowel substitution is antaranga operation and of eider scope than guna, and the maxim of বাৰ্ণাবাস্থ ৰূপীয়া সৰনি has no scope ere. "An operation which is taught in the Angadhikara, and affects the nga or stem, possesses greater force than an operation which concerns a ombination of letters (i. c. is taught in a sandhi rule)".

With iक we have शक्तपाश formed with किए (Un II.57) added to प्रच्छ, nere is no vocalisation of the semivowel र, and there is lengthening of झं, nd च्छ changed to श्र. So also गोविश् ॥

Of the change of व into क we have the following:— असस्यः, हिरण्यसः देव्+क्षिप् = दि+क = सः)। I Here the क substitution is Bahiranga, and दि+क = स्र, he change of द into य is antaranga, therefore on the maxim of असिकं बहिरक्व-लाफें (a bahiranga is non-existent for the purposes of an antaranga), there should e no change of द into य, for क is non-existent. That maxim is however set side by नाजानन्तर्थे बहिन्द्व पक्लिमः "A bahiranga operation is not regarded as ahiranga, and consequently asiddha, when an antaranga operation is to take flect, which depends on the immediate sequence of a vowel and something lse".

So also before a jhaladi affix; as मच्छ + क्त = पृष्टः, पृष्टवान (क्तवतु), पृष्ट्वा (क्रवा); ere च्छ is changed to ज्ञ, there is vocalisation by VI. 1. 16, and ज्ञ changed to by VIII. 2. 36.

So also ब is changed to क as, शूतः, शूतवान्, शूला ॥

When the affixes are not हिन् or कित्, the rule does not apply: as शुश्याम्, भि:॥ Some do not read the anuvritti of कित् and हिन् into this sûtra, and xplain शुश्याम् and शुक्ति: by VI. 1. 131: उ short being substituted for द of दिव ॥

In "ভ্ৰমাৰ" (VIII. 2. 36) the letter ভ should not be taken, because by the force of the present sûtra, ছ is ordained to come every where in the place of ভ।।

The indicatory হ in জ হ is for the sake of distinguishing this জ in ftras like एसे धरयूद् सु (VI. 1. 89). In the sutra वाह জ হ (VI. 4. 132) there is lso indicatory হ ॥

ष्वरत्वरिश्रव्यविमवामुपधायाश्च ॥ २० ॥ पदानि ॥ ज्वर, त्वर, श्चिवि, श्रवि, खाम, उपधायाः, च, (क्रिझलोः वस्य)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ज्वर त्वर स्थिवि भव मत इत्यंतवामङ्गानां वकारस्य उपधायाम स्थाने कडित्यवमादेशो भवति क्वी ^{स्तो ऽतुनासिके झलादी च क्}डिति ॥

20. In ज्वर, त्वर् श्चिच्, अच, and मच्, before the abovenentioned affixes (भिच, a Nasal or a jhalâdi 'कित' or ङिन्) there s the single substitution of ऊद् for the च and the vowel preceding the final consonant. Thus जूः, क्रूरी, क्रूरः, क्रुर्तिः ॥ स्वरः—हः, तूरी, तूरः, तूरिः ॥ श्विवः-श्रुः, श्रुवो, श्रुवः, श्रुतः श्रूतः ॥ श्रूतवान, श्रूतिः ॥ अवः--- कः, उवी, उवः, करिः ॥ मवः--- तूः, सुवी, सुवः, तूनः, तूनवान्, सूर्तिः ॥ अवस्थिरे स्पारं वकारान् परा, श्रिव्य वमवां पूर्वो ॥

In जनर् and स्वर् the ज replaces ब् as well as the आ which follows ब्; and in श्विन, अब् and मन् it replaces the ब् and the vowel इ and आ which precede ब्॥ Another reading is श्विन्॥

राल्लोपः ॥ २१ ॥ पदानि ॥ रात्, लोपः, (किझलोः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ रेफादुत्तरवोदञ्जलोंपो भवति क्वी परतो झलवी कुडिर्त च परतः ॥

21. After τ there is the elision of \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{v} before 'कि' and jhalâdi 'कित' and 'डिन ' affixes.

Thus from मुर्ज मूर्, मुर्ते, मुरः, मूर्तः मूर्तवान्, मूर्तिः, the त of Nishthâ is not changed into न by VIII. 2. 57. So also from हुळां we have हूर्, हुरो, हुरः, हुर्णः, हुर्णः वान्, हूर्तिः ॥ So also the व is elided, as from तूर्वीः—तूर्, तुरी, तुरः, तूर्णः, नूर्णवान्, नूर्तिः ॥ धुर्वीः—सुः, धुरी, धुरः, धूर्णः, धूर्णवान्, धूर्तिः ॥

असिद्धवद्त्राऽऽ भात् ॥ २२ ॥ पदानि ॥ असिद्धवत्, अत्र, आभात् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ असिद्धवित्रयमिश्वारां यदित ऊर्दूमनुक्रमिष्याम आ अध्यायपरिसमाप्तस्तद् असिद्धविद्वेतिष्यम् ॥ वात्तिकम् ॥ युग्युटाबुवङ्यणाः सिद्धौ भवत इति वक्तष्यम् ॥

22. The change, which a stem will undergo by the application of any of the rules from this sûtra upto VI. 4. 129, is to be considered as not to have taken effect, when we have to apply any other rule of this very section VI. 4. 23 to 129.

This is an adhikâra rule. The above translation is given according to Prof. Bohtlingk. According to Kâsika the आसद्भन extends up to the end of the chapter. Dr. Ballantyne translates it thus:—"The rules, reckoning from this one to the end of the chapter, are called Abhiya, because the chapter ends with a series of rules dependant on the aphorism 'bhasya' VI. 4. 129. When that (i. e. one of the âbhiya rules) is to be brought into operation, having the same place for coming into operation as another âbhiya, which has already taken effect, that one which has taken effect, shall be regarded as not having taken effect".

The word आभात् means 'up to म' i. e. upto VI. 4. 129. in which last sûtra the word म occurs: i. e. in applying the rules taught upto VI. 4. 129. The word अन shows that the two rules must have the same आभन्न or place of operation, where their places of operation are different, they are not asiddha to each other. The word असिन्न shows that an utsarga or general rule must take effect, as if existing in spite of a special rule, and that an 'Adesa' or substitution taught by another rule should not be considered to have taken effect in applying the special rule. Thus in forming एपि and आपि (Imperative 2nd person'

q is first substituted for अस् 'to be' by VI, 4. 119: and आ for आस् by VI. 4. 35 and then is श्वि added by VI. 4. 101. The latter rule says that श्वि is added in the Imperative, only after those roots which end in a consonant of झन् class. Now अस् and आस् end in a *jhal* consonant, and can take श्वि, but their substitute vand of end in a vowel and not a consonant and should not take श्वि॥ The present rule helps us here, and for the application of श्व (VI. 4. 101) the substitution of var for आस् or आ for आस् should be considered as asiddha or not to have taken effect. Similarly in आगहि (Vedic Imperative, अप being elided by II. 4.73) and आहि from गम् and इन, the nasal being elided in the case of गम्, VI. 4. 36 and so being substituted for इन् (VI. 2. 36) we have the stems आण and m, which ending in so would require the elision of हि by VI. 4. 105. But since the change of so &c is not regarded as having been accomplished, the elision of goods of take place.

Why do we say धाभात 'up to VI. 4. 129'? In applying any other rule the changes ordained by abhiya rules would not be considered as asiddha. Thus धाभाजी and रागः from भड़्य and रङ्ग ॥ Here the nasals of ranj and bhanj have been elided by VI. 4. 27-28 and 33 before the affixes धम्म and चिण् respectively, and we have the stems रूज, and भज़ to which rule VII. 2. 116 applies and we have Vriddhi of भ preceding the final consonant. Had the elision of the nasal been considered as non-effective for the purposes of VII. 2. 116, then भ could not have taken Vriddhi, as it would not then be स्पंधा or penultimate.

Why do we use the word and in the aphorism? The rules are asiddha o each other with regard to a common place of operation and not otherwise. Thus पा + वस् (क्रमु) + अस् (शस् Acc. Pl). = पपा + उस् + अस् (VI. 4. 131 vocalisation of a). If this a substitute be considered as asiddha for the purposes of sûtra VI. 4. 64, then we cannot elide the आ of पा, because आ is not then followed by ı vowel (ब being non-existent). उ however is not considered as asiddha, and भा being thus elided, we have पपुषः in पुषु पद्य ॥ Similarly चि + वस् + अस् = चिचि +उस् +अस्॥ Here also उ is not considered asiddha, and we apply rule VI. 4. 82, and substitute a for उ as चिच्युषः पश्य।। Similarly हू+वस्+अस् इत्+ बस्+ अस् = लुलुद्वपः ॥ Here also उ is not considered asiddha, and we hange the क of ह into उन् by VI. 4. 77. In all the above three cases, the elision of sq, or change of to a, or of s, to sq, takes place in 'eserence to बस्, while the samprasarana of ब takes place with reference to the Accusative plural case-ending अस् which makes the stem Bha. So they have not the same आश्रय।। Nor does the maxim of असिछं वहिरङ्गमन्तरङ्गे apply here, because the special maxim of Abhiya governs the sûtras of this section, so there cannot be the relation of Antaranga and Bahiranga among hese sûtras, simultaneously with their being asiddha to each other.

Vart:—The substitute दुक् (VI. 4. 88), and युद् (VI. 4. 63) should how ever be considered as not asiddha, and rule VI. 4. 77 teaching उनङ् and VI. 4. 82, teaching इ substitution should not be applied simultaneously with them. Thus भू—सभूव, सभूवतुः सभूवः with दुक्, and उपितियोव, उपितियोक, उपितियोव with युद् of VI. 4. 63. In the case of भू, when दुक् is added, there is not the addition of उनहीं, and in the case of दिङ्, when दुक् is added, there is not सणादेश।

The भा in भाभान has the force of limit inclusive, so that, the asiddha rule applies to the sûtras governed by भ ॥

आञ्चलोपः ॥ २३ ॥ पदानि ॥ श्वात्, न लोपः, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ शादिति श्रमयपुरसृष्टमकारो गृद्यते तत उत्तरस्य नकारस्य लोपो भवति ॥

23. After π , which is added to the roots of the seventh class as a characteristic (i. e. the vikaraṇa अम्), there is the elision of the following π η

Thus भनिक and भनिक from भञ्ज 'to anoint', and भञ्ज 'to break' Thus भञ्ज + सम् + तिए = भन्ञ + ति (I. 1. 47) = भन्ज + ति (VI. 4. 23) = भनिक ॥ So also हिनस्ति from हिसि (हिन्स्) 'to injure'. Why do we say 'after म' and not merely 'after न', without the indicatory हा? Observe यज्ञानाम्, यज्ञानाम्, where the न of नाम् is not elided after the न of यज्ञ and यज्ञ, the lengthening of भ by VII. 3. 102 being sthânivat would not have prevented the elision. In the case of विभानाम् and प्रभानाम् (formed by विभ + नाम् and प्रभानाम्) also, the न of नाम् is not elided after म of विभ ॥ For the म of the sûtra is the technical भ the vikaraṇa, and not any combination of the letters हा and न ॥ The pratipadokta maxim applies here. लक्षणप्रतिपर्शक्तियां प्रतिपर्शक्तिस्थेन प्रहणम् ॥

अनिदितां हल उपधायाः क्ङिति ॥ २४ ॥ पदानि ॥ अनिदिताम्, हलः, उपधा-याः, कुङिति ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ अनिदितामङ्गानां इलन्तानामुपथाया नकारस्य लोपो भवति कृष्टिति प्रत्यये परतः ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ अनिदितां नेलोप लङ्किकम्ध्योदपतापद्यारीर्षिकारयोद्यस्ययानं कर्त्तव्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ रञ्जेणौ मृगरमणदपसंख्यानं कर्त्तव्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ यिनुणि च रञ्जेद्यसंख्यानं कर्तव्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ रजकरजनरज्ञ सूपसंख्यानं कर्त्तव्यम् ॥

24. In a root-stem ending in a consonant preceded by π ,—this π not being added to the root owing to its having an indicatory π (VII. 1. 58)—the π is clided when an affix having an indicatory π or π follows.

Thus from अन्स् and ध्वन्स् are formed सस्तः and ध्वस्तः with स्त, सरवते, ध्वस्ते with चक्, सनीअस्वते, इनीध्वस्यते with चक् the नी being added by VII. 4. 84. But नन्यते and नानन्यते, the न् is not elided, the root being written in the Dha tupatha as हुणदि संमुद्धी, and न being added by VII. 1. 58. Why do we sal ending in a consonant? Observe नीयते, निनीयते from नी which has a penulti-

mate nasal, but ends in a vowel. Why do we say 'penultimate'? Observe नद्यते, नानद्यते ॥ Why do we say having an indicatory क or क? Observe संसनं, ध्वंसनं with ल्युर् ॥

Vârt:—The roots लङ्ग (लिंग) and कम्प (किंप) are exceptions, where meaning 'to feel pain or difficulty' and 'a disease of the body'. These, though exhibited in the Dhâtupatha with an indicatory इ, are treated as exceptions to the rule of भनितित् : thus विलिगतः and विकिपतः, when not having the above meanings, we have विलिक्षतं and विकिपतं ॥

Vart:—The causative of the root रुज, loses its nasal when meaning 'to hunt deer': as, रजयति मृगान् 'he hunts the deer', but रुजयति वस्त्राणि 'he colors the clothes'.

Vart:-रज्ज loses its nasal before the affix चितुण, as रागी ॥

Vart:—The words रजनः, रजनम्, and रजः are formed from रङज by the elision of the nasal.

दंशसञ्जरवञ्जां शपि ॥ २५ ॥ पदानि ॥ दंश, सञ्ज, स्वञ्जाम्, शपि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ दंश सङ्ज व्यञ्ज इत्यतेषामङ्गानां शपि परत उपधाया नकारस्य लोपो भवति ॥

25. The nasal of दश, संज् and स्वज्ज् is elided before the vikarana श्रुप of the roots of the 1st class.

Thuis दशति, सजित and परिष्यजते for the change of the स् of स्वऽज् to ब see /III. 3. 65

रञ्जेश्च ॥ २६ ॥ पदानि ॥ रञ्जेः, च, ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ रञ्जेष ग्रापि परत उपधाया नकारस्य लोपो भवति ॥

26. The nasal of रङ्ग is also elided before शप्।

As रजित, रजितः, रजित्ति ॥ The separation of this from the preceding is for the sake of the subsequent sutras in which the anuvriti of ranj only runs and not of dans &c.

घित्र च भावकरणयोः ॥ २७ ॥ पदानि ॥ घित्र, च, भावकरणयोः ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ भावकरणवाचिनि घिन्न परतो रञ्जेरुपधाया नकारस्य लोपो भवति ॥

27. The penultimate nasal of रङ्ज is elided before यज्, when the word formed with it expresses a state or an instrument.

Thus त्याः 'passion, color, or the coloring stuff'. Thus आसवीं त्याः, विचित्र रागः denote भाव, while रञ्चतेऽनेनिति त्याः denotes instrument. The ध्रमः is added by III. 3. 121; and च् changed to क् by VII. 3. 52. But रहः = रञ्जन्त सस्मिन् 'a theatre;

स्यदो जवे ॥ २८ ॥ स्यदः, जवे, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ जवे अभिधेवे स्वर इति घष्टि निपालने । स्वन्देर्नलोपो वृज्जपभावम ॥

28. The word स्वद is formed by use in the sense of 'speed'.

This word is derived from स्थन्द, the nasal is elided, and the Vriddhi prohibited irregularly. Though the Ardhadhâtuka affix प्रम् causes here the elision of a portion of the root, viz of न् of स्वन्द, yet rule I. I. 4 does not apply here. That rule prohibits Guṇa and Vriddhi, only in case of दक् vowels, here the Vriddhi is prevented with regard to आ। The prevention of this Vriddhi is irregular and not governed by I. I. 4. Thus गोस्यदः' आधस्यदः meaning "cow-speed," "horse-speed." but तलस्यन्दः, and धृतस्यन्दः meaning "dripping of oil or ghee".

अवोदेधोग्रप्रश्रयहिमश्रयाः ॥२९॥ पदानि ॥ अवोद्,एघ, आग्न, प्रश्रय, हिमश्रयाः वृत्तिः ॥ अवोद्,एघ ओग्नप्रथ हिमश्रयाः देखेते निपासन्ते ।

29. अवोद, एघ, ओग्न, प्रश्नथ, and हिमश्रथ are irregularly formed by the elision of न।

Thus उन्द्—भव+उन्द्+घम्=भवोदः ; इन्ध्+घम्=एधः, the guṇa is irregular, for I. 1. 4 applied here, and prevented guṇa. उन्द+मन्=भोष (Uṇadi मन्). प्र+भन्थ+घम=प्रभथः (The want of Vṛiddhi is the irregularity). So also हिमभ्रथः ॥

नाञ्चेः पूजायाम् ॥ ३० ॥ पदानि ॥ न, अञ्चेः, पूजायाम्, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अञ्चेः पूजायामर्थे नकारस्य लोपो न भवति ॥

30. The nasal of was is not elided when the meaning is to honor.

Thus अञ्चिता अस्य ग्रुप्तः, अञ्चितमिय शिरो वहाति ॥ The हट् augment is added by VII. 2. 53. When the sense is not that of 'honoring', we have उदक्तमुदकं जुपातृ "the water was drawn from the well." Here the हट् is prohibited by VII. 2. 15.

क्ति स्कान्दिस्यन्दोः ॥ ३१ ॥ पदानि ॥ क्ति, स्कन्दि, स्यन्दोः, (न लोपः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ क्ताप्रत्येव परतः स्कन्द स्यन्द इत्येतवीर्गकारलोपो न भवति ॥

31. स्कन्द and स्यन्द retain their nasal before the affix का।

Thus स्कन्स्वा, and स्यन्तिस्वा or स्यन्त्वा, the इद being added when स्यन्त is considered as having an indicatory क् in the dhatupatha. When इद is added, क्ला is no longer कित् by virtue of the rule I. 2. 18, and elision would not take place, for no rule of elision would apply in that case.

ज्ञान्तनशां विभाषा ॥ ३२ ॥ पदानि ॥ ज्ञान्त, नशाम, विभाषा (न छोषः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ज्ञान्तानामङ्गानां नशेश्व क्काप्रस्येष्टं परतो विभाषा नकारलोषो न भवति ॥

32. The nasal may be optionally elided before का in a root ending in ज् and in नश्॥

Thus रङ्क्तवा or रक्तवा, भङ्क्तवा or भक्तवा, नष्ट्वा or नेष्ट्रा See ॥ VII. 1.60 for the augment न in नश् ॥ When रट् comes, we have नशिला ॥

भञ्जेश्च चिणि ॥ ३३ ॥ पदानि ॥ भञ्जेः, च, चिणि, (विभाषा न लोपः)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भञ्जेश्व चिणि परतो विभाषा नकारलोपा भवति ॥ 33. The nasal may be optionally elided in भाजा before the third person Passive of the Aorist in चिष् (ई)

Thus অমাজি or অমাজি ॥ This is an aprâpta vibhâshâ, and teaches for the first time the elision of न in a certain contingency.

शास इदङ्हलोः ॥ ३४ ॥ पदानि ॥ शासः, इत्, अङ्, हलोः, (क्ङिति) ॥ वृत्तः ॥ शांस उपधाया इकारादेशो भवति अङि परतो इलादौ च क्ङिति ॥

वार्त्तिकमः ॥ क्यो च शास इत्यं भवतीति यक्तव्यम् ॥ या० ॥ क्यिप् प्रत्यये तस्यापि भवतीति वक्तव्यम् ॥

34. Before the Aorist in अङ् and before an affix beginning with a consonant having an indicatory क् or ड्र there is the substitution of इ for the vowel of शास्॥

Thus अन्वशिषत, अन्वशिषताम् and अन्वशिषत्; so also शिष्ट: (with क्त), शिष्टवान् (with क्तवतु), तो शिष्टः वयं शिष्मः (with the tense-affixes तः and मः which are डित् by I. 2. 4). The स is changed to way VIII. 3. 60. Why do we say 'before the affixes of a Aorist and consonant affixes'? Observe शासति, शशासद, शशासः॥

Vart:—There is the substitution of इ for the vowel of शास before the affix किय ।। As आर्यशी: ⇒ आर्यान् शास्ति ।। So also मित्रशी: ।। The form is thus evolved, शास्+ किय = शिस्+0 = शिर+0 = शी: (the short इ being lengthened by VIII. 2.76.

The root ज्ञास is that root which takes अङ् aorist; namely the second Adâdi ज्ञास (ज्ञास अनुशिष्टी), and not the Bhvâdi and the first Adâdi ज्ञास (आङ ज्ञास (आङ ज्ञास)॥ Therefore not here आज्ञास्ते, आज्ञास्यमानः ॥

Vârt:—But before क्विप्, this शास् also is changed, as आशी:, आशिषः॥ Or this is an irregular form indicated by the author in the word शियाशीः used in VIII. 2. 104.

शा हो ॥ ३५ ॥ पदानि ॥ शा, हो, ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ शासो हो परतः शा इत्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

35. Before the Imperative affix हि, शा is substituted for शास ॥

Thus अनुशाधि, मशाधि॥ The हि is changed to घि by VI. 4. 101. See VI 4. 22. The anuvritti of उपधाया: is not here; so शा is substituted in the room of the full word शास and not only for the penultimate vowel of शास ॥ The anuvritti of किन् and डिन् also is not here. Therefore, when this ह is treated as पिन् (III. 4. 88), then too the substitution takes place, though a पिन् Sárvadhâtuka is not डिन् (I. 2. 4). Thus शाधि is also found in the Vedas as having acute on the first syllable, which can only be when घ is पिन् and consequently anudâtta (III. 1. 4)

हन्तेर्जः ॥ ३६ ॥ पदानि ॥ हन्तेः, जः, (ही) ॥ ^{वृत्तिः ॥ हत्तेर्द्धातोर्ज हत्ययमादेशो भवति ही परतः ॥}

ज is substituted for इन् before हि ॥ 36.

Thus जहि शब्न ॥

अनुदात्तोपदेदावनतितनोत्यादीनामनुनिसकलोपो झिल क्ङिति ॥ ३७॥ अनुदात्तोपदेश, वनित, तनोत्यादीनाम, अनुनासिक लोपः, झलि, क्ङिति ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अनुतात्तोपदेशानामङ्गानां वनतस्तनोत्यादीनां चातुनासिकलोपो भवति झलादी क्ङिति प्रत्यये परतः॥

The final nasal of those roots which in the Dhâtupâțha have an unaccented root-vowel, as well as of वन and तन &c, is elided before an affix beginning with a consonant (except a semi-vowel or nasal), when these have an indi-

catory क or ङ्॥

Thus ag gives us बस्या (with त्तवा), बतः (with क्त), बतवान् (with क्तवतु), बतिः (with किन्), Similarly रमु gives us रस्या, रतः, रतवान्, रातिः॥ यम्, रम्, नम्, गम्, हन् and मन् which end in a nasal are to be considered as unaccented roots, though taught as accented in the Dhatupatha. So also of यन्: i. c. वति: with किन्; with किन् the nasal is not elided as बान्त; (VI. 4. 39): and before other jhaladi affixes ब, retains न as all those affixes take the augment इद् ॥ The तनादि roots belong to the eighth class. Thus तत:, ततवानः The Tanadi roots are ten in number, तत् सन्, क्षण्, क्षिण्, ऋण्, तृण, घृण्, वन्, मन् and कृष्ण्॥ Of these सन् takes long आ also (VI. 4. 45). क्षण्—क्षतः, क्षतवान्, ऋण्—ऋतः, ऋतवान् ; हुण्—हतः, सृतवान् ; घृण्—घृतः घृतवान्; वन् ─यतः, वतवान् ; मन् ─मतः, मतवान् ॥

Why do we say before a िकन् affix? Observe अतत, अतथाः (I. 2. 11 these affixes are हिन्) So also not in शान्तः, शान्तवान्, तान्तवान्, तान्तवान्, शन्तः, शन्तः बान, not being anudâtta in the Dhâtupâțha. If the root does not end in a nasal, the rule does not apply, as in पक्तः, पक्तवान् ॥ If the affix does not begin with a jhal consonant, the rule does not apply: as गम्यते, रम्यते ॥ If the affix is not कित् or डिन् the rule does not apply: as, यन्ता, यन्तव्यम् ॥ Why do we say "anudâtta by upadesa"? So that the rule may apply to गम् root, as गतिः, but not to श्रम्, as श्रान्तः श्रान्तवान् ॥ For गतिः is formed by क्तिन् affix and is accented with udâtta on the first, but it is a secondary udâtta and not of upadeśa or dhâtupåtha, and does not prevent the elision of म of गम ।। Similarly शम् is udåttaupadesa though in श्वान्त it has become अनुदात्तः ॥ The former though taught in the Dhâtupâtha as udâtta, has been specifically mentioned above as anudâtta, and चन् is taught as udatta in the Dhâtupâțha, and no where else taught as anudatta.

वा ल्यपि ॥ ३८ ॥ पदानि ॥ वा, ल्यपि, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ स्यपि परतो ऽतुरात्तापदेशवनिततनोत्यादीनामनुनासिकलोपो वा भवित ॥

The nasal of the above roots (i. e. anudâtta ending in a nasal, and un and ania) is optionally elided before the Absolutive affix दयप्॥

This is a vyavasthita-vibhâshâ. The option applies to roots ending in म्. In the case of roots ending in other nasals, the elision is compulsory. Thus प्रयस्य or प्रयस्य, प्ररस्य or प्ररस्य, प्रणस्य or प्रणस्य, आगस्य आगस्य, but no option in आहस्य, प्रमस्य, प्रथस्य, प्रश्रस्य ॥

न क्तिचि दीर्घश्च ॥ ३९ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, क्तिचि, दीर्घः, च ॥ वृत्ताः ॥ क्तिचि परता ऽनुतान्तीपदेशादीनामनुनासिकलोपी दीर्घश्च न भवति ।

39. Before the affix किन्, the above roots neither drop their nasal nor lengthen their root-vowel.

The above roots i. e. anudâttopadeśa, ending in a nasal, and वन and तनारि, do not lose their nasal before कि.च. Thus यन्ति, तन्ति, वन्ति ॥ The lengthening would have taken place by VI. 4. 15, when the nasal was not elided: that also is prohibited.

गमः को ॥ ४०॥ पदानि ॥ गमः, को, (अनुनासिकलोपः)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अनुनासिकलोप इति वर्तते । गमः क्वौ परतो ऽनुनासिकलोपे भवति । वार्त्तिक म् ॥ गमादीनामिति वक्तष्यम् ॥ वा०॥ ऊङ्च गमादीनामितिवक्तष्यम् ॥

40. The nasal of गम is always elided before कि ॥

Thus अङ्गगत्, कलिङ्गगत्, अध्यगतो हरयः ॥ The त् is added by VI. 1. 71.

Vârt:—It should be stated of गम् and the rest. The elision takes place here also संयत्, परीतत् ॥

Vart:—The nasal of गम् &c. is elided before ऊङ् : as, भमेग्ः, भमेभूः ॥ विद्वनोरनुनासिकस्यात् ॥ ४१ ॥ पदानि ॥ विट्-वनोः, अनुनासिकस्य आत् ॥ वृक्तः ॥ विटि वनो च पत्यये परतो ऽनुनासिकान्तस्याङ्गस्याकार आदेशोभवति ॥

41. A stem ending in a nasal, and followed by the affix ag or an always substitutes long of its nasal.

Thus भडजाः, गोजाः, ऋतजाः, अद्रिजाः, गोषाः (e. g. गोषा इन्द्रोन्षा असि Rig V.), कृपसाः, शतसाः, सहस्रसाः, दिभिकाः, अपेगा उत्रेतणाम्॥ The affix विद् (which is totally elided) is added under III. 2. 67. The स of सन् is changed to ष by VIII. 3. 108. in गोषा ॥ With the affix वन् we have the following:—विजावा, अपेजावा (III. 2. 75). The repetition of the word अनुनासिक in this sûtra shows that the limitation of anudâttopadeśa &c. which applied to the अनुनासिक of sûtra VI. 4. 37 does not apply here.

जनसनखनां सन्झलोः ॥ ४२ ॥ पदानि ॥ जन-सन-खनाम् सन्-झलोः, (आत्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ जन सन खन इत्येतेषानङ्गानां सनि झलाही द्विति झलाही प्रत्ये परत आकार आहेशा भवति ।

42. The long आ is substituted for the final of जन, सन and अन before the consonant beginning Desiderative affix सन, and before any other affix beginning with a jhal consonant, which has an indicatory क् or इ।

Thus जातः, जातवान्, जातिः, सातः, सातवान्, सातिः, सिषासितः, खातः, खातवान्, खातिः॥ In जन् and खन् the Desiderative does not begin with a consonant, but takes the augment इट्, the न् is not therefore elided, as जिजनिषति, पिखानिषति ॥ In the case of the root सन्, the Desiderative takes इ, so we have two forms सिषासित and सिसनिषति (VII. 2. 49). The Desiderative has, therefore, been mentioned in the aphorism, only for the sake of the root सन् ॥

If the phrase सन्दालों be taken to mean 'the Desiderative beginning with a consonant', then we should read the anuvitti of साल कार्यनि from the preceding sûtras, to complete the sense of this; and if the phrase means "when the Desiderative of a jhalâdi affix follows", then we should qualify the word Desiderative by the word jhal from the preceding sûtras. Or we may divide the sûtra into two (I) Before a किन् or हिन् jhalâdi affix long आ is the substitute of the of 'jan', 'san' and 'khan'. (2) And so is the case, when the Desiderative affix follows, not having the augment of the of 'jan', 'san' and 'khan' is replaced by long आ II

The च of the root सन् would have required elision by VI. 4. 37, because this verb belongs to Tanâdi class, still the आ substitution taught in this sûtra takes place, by preference, on the maxim of विमित्तिषेधे परं कार्यम् (I. 4. 2). In fact, though in this section of asiddha (VI. 4. 22) one rule is considered as asiddha for the purposes of the operations of another rule, yet one rule supersedes another by the maxim of vipratisedha. That that maxim applies in this section also, is to be inferred from the employment of the term इत in VI. 4. 66, which supersedes the lopa of आ taught in VI. 4. 64, and substitutes instead the long है।

ये विभाषा ॥ धे३ ॥ पदानि ॥ ये, विभाषा, (जनसनखनाम् आत्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ यकारात्री द्विति परयये परते जनसनखनामाकार आदेशो भवति विभाषा ।

43. There is optionally the substitution of long आ for the finals of जन, सन् and खन् before an affix beginning with य and marked with an indicatory क् or ङ ॥

Thus जायते or जन्यते (with यक्) जाजायते or जडजन्यते (with यङ्)। So also सायते or सन्यते, सासायते, or संसन्यते, खायते, ज खन्यते, चाखायते or चङ्खन्यते॥ Before the vikarana श्यन् of the Fourth class, which is द्वित according to I. 2. 4; the ज is always substituted for जन् by VII. 3. 79. No option is allowed there.

तनोतेर्याके ॥ ४४ ॥ पदानि ॥ तेनोतेः, याके, (विभाषा आत्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तेनोतेर्याक परतो विभाषा आकार आंदशो मदति ।

44. The long आ may be optionally substituted for the final of तन before the Passive characteristic यक ॥

Thus तायते or तन्यते; but no option is allowed in तन्तन्यते with यह ॥ सनः किचि लोपश्चास्यान्यतरस्याम् ॥ ४५ ॥ पदानि ॥ सनः, किचि, लोपः, च, अस्य, अन्यतरस्याम्, ॥

बृत्तिः ॥ सनोतरङ्गस्य क्तिन्ति प्रत्यये परन आकार आहेशो भवति लेएमास्यान्यसरस्यान् ।

45. The long आ is optionally substituted for the final of सन् before the affix किए; and there is also elision optionally of the Nasal.

Thus we have three forms सार्ति:, सन्तिः and सितिः। The word अन्यतस्याम् 'optionally' has been employed in the sútra for the sake of clearness only; for the विभाषा of VI. 4. 43 could have been read into it by annyitti. Lest any one should doubt, that the annyitti of विभाषा had ceased with the last aphorism, this word अन्यतस्याम् is employed here.

आर्द्धधातुके ॥ ४६॥ पदानि ॥ आर्द्धधातु के ।

वृत्तिः ॥ आर्ज्कथातुक्रइस्यिथकारां न स्थापीति प्रागतस्माद्यादेत अर्ध्वमनुक्रमिष्याम आर्ज्कथातुक्रइस्येवं सद्दे-

46. From this upto VI. 4. 68 inclusive, is always to be supplied "before an affix called ardhadhatuka (III. 4. 114 &c)."

This is an adhikâra sûtra and extends upto VI. 4. 69 (exclusive). In all the sûtras upto VI. 4. 68 should be supplied the phrase "before an affix called ârdhadhâtuka". Thus VI. 4. 48 teaches "the अ standing at the end of a verbal stem is elided". To complete the sense we should add: "before an ardhadhâtuka affix". Thus the final अ of the verbal stem चिक्रीष is elided before the ârdhâtuka affix ह, as चिक्रीषिन, जिहीषिन, but the final अ is not elided before a sârvadhatuka affix, as the अ of भव in भवति, भवतः ॥ The luk-elision of हाण् after roots of अवादि class, implies that there is never lopa of हाण्॥

The following purposes are served by this sûtra, i. e. an Ardhâtuka affix causes the following special changes (1) अतालाप:— The clision of अ of a stem, as shown above, in चिकीपिता, चिकीपितुम, (2) यलाप अ, The clision of ब by VI. 4. 49, 50: as बेभिदिता, बेभिदितुम, बेभिदितुम, विभिद्दित्म, विभिद्द्दित्म, विभिद्दित्म, विभिद्द्दित्म, विभिद्दित्म, विभिद्द्दित्म, विभद्दित्म, विभिद्द्दित्म, विभद्द्दित्म, विभद्द्दित्म, विभद्दित्म,

Kasika:-अतो लोपो बलोपम णिलोपम प्रयोजनम्। आक्रोप ईस्वमेस्वं च चिण्वज्ञायम सीयुटि ॥

भ्रस्तो रोपधयोरमन्यतरस्याम् ॥ ४७ ॥ पदानि । भ्रस्तः, र-उपधयोः, रम्, अन्यतरस्याम् ॥

वृत्ति ॥ अस्त्रा रेफस्योपपायाभ रमन्यतरस्यां भवति ।

47. In the room of the र and the penultimate letter स of the root भ्रस्त, there is optionally the substitute रम, when an ardhadhatuka affix follows.

The stand st cease to exist and st takes their place. The substitute having an indicatory st comes after the final vowel (I. 1. 49). Thus भरज + तृ= भर्ज + तृ= भर्छा the जा being changed to st by VIII. 2. 36, and st to st by VIII. 4. 41. The other form will be भरा; so also अष्टुस् and भर्टुस्, अरूट्यस् and भर्ट्ट्यस्, अज्ञानस् or भर्जानस् ॥ But भृष्टः and भर्ट्यास् by VI. 1. 16, in spite of this rule. The word उपरेश (VI. 4. 37). is understood here also. The rule therefore applies to the simple root bhrasj as originally taught in the Dhatupâtha, and not to any Derivative root from it. As the Intensive (यह) is वरीभ्रयते॥

अतो लोपः ॥ ४८ ॥ पदानि ॥ अतः, लोपः, (आर्द्धधातुके) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अकारान्तस्यार्द्धधातुके लोपे भवति । बार्त्तिकम् ॥ वृद्धिरीर्घामतो लोपः पूर्वीवमत्तिषेधेन ॥

48. The standing at the end of a stem is elided before an ardhadhatuka affix.

Thus चिकार्षिता, चिकार्षितुम्, and चिकार्षितन्यम्, from the Desiderative stem चिकार्ष॥ So also धिनुतः and कृणुतः from the roots धिन्त् and कृण्य thus, धिन्य् + उ (III, I. 80) = धिन् + अ + उ (III, I. 80) = धिन् + उ (ब्रिंग् being elided before the årdhåtuka उ) = धिनु, the 3rd Personal dual of it is धिनुतः ॥ The addition of आ by III. I. 80 and its subsequent elision by the present sûtra, may appear a redundancy, but the elided आ being sthånivat, prevents guna of धि॥ So also कृणुतः ॥ See sûtra III. I. 80. Why do we say "the आ is elided'? Observe चेता, स्रोता here इ and उ have not been elided. Why do we say "आतः with a न्"? The long आ will not be elided : as याता, याता ॥ Why do we say 'before an Ardhadhåtuka'? Before a Sârvædhåtuka there will be no elision of आ nor before a Taddhita : as वृक्षस्यम् and वृक्षता ॥

Vart:—The elision of such अ takes place even to the supersession of the subsequent rules relating to Vriddhi and lengthening. As चिक्रीर्थकः, जिही चिक्राः, चिक्रीर्थ्यं ते and जिहीर्थ्यं ॥

यस्य हलः ॥ ४९ ॥ पदानि ॥ यस्य, हलः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इत उत्तरस्य यशस्त्रार्द्धचातुके लेपि भवति ।

49. When a consonant precedes the final \mathbf{v} in a verbal stem, this \mathbf{v} is elided also before an $\hat{\mathbf{a}}$ rdhadhâtuka affix.

Thus बेभिनिता, बेभिनित्तम, बेभिनित्तव्यम् from the Intensive stem बेभिन्न॥ In the sutra यस्य is given, which is the Genitive singular of य namely of the letters यू आ By the rule of अलेडिन्सस्य (I. 1. 52), the आ of य ought to be clided

क्यस्य विभाषा ॥ ५० ॥ पदानि ॥ क्यस्य, विभाषा, (आर्क्सधातुके) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ क्यस्य इत दसरस्य विभाषा लोपो भवति आर्क्रधातुके ।

50. The elision of **u** of the Denominative stem (**qu**) is optional, when preceded by a consonant and followed by an ardhadhatuka affix.

The क्य denotes the affixes क्यच् and क्यह् ॥ Thus समिध्यिता or समिधिता, पश्चिता or इषहिता meaning समिधमात्मन इच्छति or समिध द्याचरित &c.

णेरनिदि ॥ ५१ ॥ पदानि ॥ णेः, अनिटि, (आर्क्सघातुके) ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ भनिज्ञावार्क्सघातुके णेलींपो भवति ।

51. The st of the verbal stem formed with the iffix for, is elided before an ardhadhatuka affix which does not take the augment sq 11

This debars इवक, the semi-vowel य, the guna, Vriddhi and the long abstitutions. Thus अनतसन्, अररक्षत्, आशिशत्, आशिशत्, आर्टिन्, कारणा, कारकः, हारकः, गर्यते, हार्यते and द्वीप्सनि (see VII. 4. I for the shortening of the stem of the corists in these). Why do we say 'not having the augment इद?' Observe गरियता वात हारियता ॥

निष्ठायां सेदि ॥ ५२ ॥ पदानि ॥ निष्ठायाम्, सेटि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ निष्ठायां सेटि परतो णेलींपो भवति ।

52. The affix of is elided before the affixes क

Thus कारितम्, हारितम्, गणितम्, लिस्तम्॥ Why do we say "before an rdhadhâtuka affix having the augment हृद्"? Observe संत्रिवः पद्यः॥ This the part participle of the causative, the ह being the sign of the causative. by VII. 2. 15 read with VII. 2. 49, अर्च is a root which takes no हृद् augment the Nishthâ. It may be objected that VII. 2. 15 preventing हृद् augment pplies to verbs of one syllable (VII. 2. 10), and the causative त्रिच being of wo syllables will always have हृद् in the Nishthâ, and so it is useless to use he word सिट in the sûtra. The word सिट in the sûtra fixes the time when the elision of one should take place. Namely, first there should be added the

augment हुद् and then, there should take place the elision of जि ॥ Otherwise we shall have this difficulty कारि । स, here let us elide the जि first: and we get कार् । स, now we cannot add हुद् to स, for कार् being a verb of one syllable will not take हुद् by VII. 2. 10. Therefore, the reverse process must be adopted. We must clide हुद् first. For हापित: see also VII. 2. 27.

जनिता मन्त्रे ॥ ५३ ॥ पदानि ॥ जनिता, मन्त्रे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ जनितेति मन्त्रविषय हडारी णिलेपी निपायत ।

53. In a Mantra, the word sifer is formed irregularly by the elision of or before the affix of with the augment of the sife of the affix of the sife of the affix of the sife of the affix of the sife of the sife

Thus **यो नः पिता जिनता ॥** Otherwise जनियता in secular literature. It is an exception to VI. 4. 51.

दामिता यज्ञे ॥ ५४ ॥ पटानि ॥ दामिता, यज्ञे ॥ वृद्धिः ॥ वज्ञकर्माण शर्मितेति इडारी णिलोपा निपास्यते ।

54. शामिता is formed irregularly by the elision of for before an रव augmented affix, when meaning a sacrificial act.

Thus शृतं हविः शमितः ॥ It is formed by मृष्य and is in the Vocative case. Why do we say 'when referring to a sacrificial act'? See शृतं हविः शमयितः॥ See Satpatha Br. III. 8. 3, 4 and 5.

अयामन्ताल्वाय्येत्निचण्णुपु ॥ ५५ ॥ पद्मानि ॥ अय, आम्-अन्त-आसु-आय्य-इत्तु-इष्णुषु, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ क्षाम् अन्त कालु काव्य इत्तु इष्णु इत्येतेषु परनो णेरयादेशो भवति ।

55. अय is substituted for the इ of जि, before the affixes आम, अन्त, आसु, आय्य, इत्नु, and इच्छु॥

Thus कारवां चकार, हारवां चकार, गण्डवन्सः, मण्डवन्सः (formed by the Unadi affix हाच, हा = झन्न, added to the roots गंड and मंड) भालु । स्पृहवालु । भाव्य, स्पृहवाल्यः । शृहवाल्यः ॥ इत्युः—स्तनायस्तुः ॥ इत्युः—पोषयिष्णुः ॥ Thus sûtra could have been well dispensed with; for the इ of जि would take guṇa ए which will be changed to अब by the rules of Sandhi, be fore these affixes. This substitution of अब for इ is for the sake of the subsequent sûtra however, because there इ could not be changed to अब by any sandhi-rules.

क्यिप लघुपूर्वात् ॥ ५६ ॥ पदानि ॥ ल्यपि, लघु पूर्वात (णेः अय ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ स्विप परता लघुपूर्वादुत्तरस्य जेरवादेशो भवति ।

56. अय is substituted for the इ of जि, before the Absolutive affix न्यप्, when the vowel preceding the इ is light.

Thus प्रदानच्य गतः, संदनच्य गतः, प्रवेभिद्य्य, प्रगणव्य ॥ But प्रपास गतः the vowel preceding the q being long. Here VI. 4 51 applies. The shortening, the

विभाषा, ऽऽपः ॥ ५७ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, आपः, ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ भाष उत्तरस्य जेल्थपि परसो विभाषा ऽयादेशो भवति ॥

57. अय् is optionally substituted for the इ of जि before the affix ट्यप्, after the verb आपू॥

Thus प्रापच्य or प्राप्य गतः ॥ This however does not apply to the भाष् aubstitute for हुक्, as अध्याप्य गतः (VI. 1. 48, VII. 3. 36). The maxim of Pratibadokta applies here.

युष्छवोद्देषिष्ठछन्दसि ॥ ५८ ॥ पदानि ॥ यु-ष्छवोः, दीर्घः, छन्दसि, (ल्यपि) ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ यु ष्छुवरेषतयोर्ष्यपि परत्तभ्छन्तसि विषये दीर्घो भवति ॥

58. In यु and प्छ, long is substituted for उ, before त्यप् in the Veda.

Thus हान्त्यनुपूर्व वियूय; यत्रा यो विक्षणा परिष्ठूय ॥ Why do we say'in the line line literature.

क्षियः ॥ ५९ ॥ पदानि ॥ क्षियः, (दीर्घः त्यपि) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ क्षित्रक्ष दीर्घो भवति स्वपि परमः ॥

59. A long is substituted for the ছ of হ্বি before

As प्रभीय, उपभीव ॥

निष्ठायामण्यवर्थे ॥ ६० ॥ पदानि ॥ निष्ठायाम् अ-ण्यवर्थे, (दीर्घः)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ण्यतः कृत्यस्यार्थो भावकर्मणी तास्यामन्यत्र या निष्ठा तस्यां भियो वीर्षो भवति ।

60. A long is substituted for the इ of हिं before he Participle in क, when it has not the sense of the future Passive Participle in ज्यत्॥

The force of ज्यम् is to denote condition (Impersonal action) and obset (passive). When the Past Participle has not the force of ज्यम्, the vowel f क्षि is lengthened. Thus आश्रीणः, प्रभीणः, प्रिशीणः all used in the active sense. he क्ष is added to the Intransitive क्षि to denote the agent (III. 4. 72). Thus श्रीणिमंद देवदनस्य 'this is the spot where Devadatta perished'. Here क्ष is used ith a Locative force (III. 4. 76). Why do we say 'not having the force of

ण्यम्?' Observe मिश्तनमसिमामेश्वेष्ठाः ॥ Here त is added with the force of condition, and akshitam means 'imperishable'. The vowel not being lengthened the त is not changed to त (VIII. 2. 46).

चा ऽऽक्रोदार्वेन्ययोः ॥ ६१॥ पदानि ॥ चा, आक्रोदा-वैन्ययोः (क्षियः दीर्घः विभाषा) वृत्ति ॥ आक्रोत्र गम्बमाने वैग्ये च क्षियो निष्टाबामण्यवर्धे वा वीर्घो भवति ॥

of a, before the Past Participle a, not having the sense of the Future Passive Participle vaz, when the word means 'imprecation' or 'a miserable plight'.

Thus श्वितापुरिश्व or श्वीणापुरिश्व, श्वितकः or श्वीणकः, श्वितोयं तपस्वी, श्वीणोऽयं तपस्वी॥ When not having the sense of cursing or miserable condition, we have one form only, as श्वीणश्चन्द्रः॥

स्यसिच्सीयुट्तासिषु भाषकर्मणोरुपदेश उन्झनप्रहर्शा या चिण्यदिट् च ॥६२॥ पदानि ॥ स्य-सिच्-सीयुट्-तासि, भाष-कर्मणोः, उपदेशे, अच्-हन्-प्रह-दशाम, वा, चिण्यत, इद्, च,॥

वृत्तिः ॥ स्य सिन् सीयुर् तासि इत्येतेषु भावक्रम्मीविषयेषु परत उपदेशे ऽजन्तानामङ्गानां हन् मह इत् इत्येतेषां च चिण्वस्कार्ये भवति वा । यदा चिण्वत् तदा इडागमो भवति ।

62. Before the affixes स्य (First Future and Conditional). सिच (S-Aorist), सीयुद (Benedictive) and तासि (the Priphrastic Future), when there are used in the Impersonal (भाव) and Passive (कर्म) Voices, (1) the verbal stems ending in a vowel in the Grammatical system of instruction (उपदेश), as well as the verbs (2) इद (3) प्रद् and (4) दश् are treated optionally in the same way as in the third person of the Passive Aorist in चिष्, and when so treated, they have the augment दृद ॥

The augment इट् is, of course, added to the affixes स्व, सिज, सीयुद् and and not to the stem. What are the special objects served by this atides aphorism? They are given in the following verse:—

Karika चिण्यत् वृद्धिर्पुक् च हन्ते घ पत्तं हीर्घभोक्तो यो नितां वा चिणीति । इद् चासिद्धस्तेन मे लुप्यते जि-नित्यभावं वर्लनिमिक्तोऽविधाती ॥

First:—The Vriddhi takes place as in an (VII. 2. 116, VII. 3. 34) secondly, there is the addition of go augment (VII. 3. 33), thirdly wis substituted for the wof go (VII. 3. 54), fourthly, the roots having indicators

(Bhuâdi 809 to 873) optionally lengthen their vowel (VI. 4.93), and lastly the addition of the augment { being considered as asiddha or not to have taken effect by VI. 4. 22, the rule VI. 4. 51 applies and the causative affix for is elided: and this { is added irrespective of the conditions and limitations of VII. 2. 35 &c.

(1) Roots ending in a vowel in the Dhâtûpâțha with the affix स्य as, श्र:—चाविष्यत or चेष्यते, अचाविष्यत or अचेष्यत ॥ So also with दा, as, ताविष्यते or एस्यते, अताविष्यत or अत्रास्यत ॥

In श्रामि there are three forms, the two श्रामिष्यते or श्रामिष्यते, अश्रामिष्यत and मश्रामिष्यत being given by the elision of the causative ending by VI. 4. 51, in spite of the इट् augment which is considered as asiddha: and श्राम् being a root of केत् class, the म is lengthened optionally by VI. 4. 93. The forms श्रामिष्यते and भश्रामिष्यत are given when not treated as चिण्, the causative is retained, the penultimate being shortened by VI. 4. 92. With the affix सिष्—अवाविषाताम् or अश्रामिषाताम्, अश्राविषाताम्, or अश्रिपाताम् and अश्रामिषाताम् or अश्रामिषाताम्। With he affix सीयुर—व्याविषीट or चेपीट, श्राविषीट or श्रामिषाताम् or ध्रामिषीट or ध्रामिषीट । With he affix सासि:—व्याविषात or चेता, श्राविषाट or श्रामिता। The चिण् aorist nodel of these roots is अव्याव, अश्रावि (VII. 3. 33), and अश्रामि (VII. 3. 34) or श्रामि (VII. 4. 93).

- (2) इत् :--Fut. घानिष्यते or इनिष्यते; Con. अधानिष्यत or अहनिष्यते, Aor. अधानिषाताम् ग अविषयताम् and अहसाताम् (II. 4. 44); Ben धानिषीष्ट or विधिषीष्ट ; Per. Fut. धानिता or नता ॥ The चिष् model is अधानि ॥
- (3) महः—Fut. माहिष्यते or महीष्यते Con. क्षमाहिष्यत or भमहीष्यत; Aor. भमाहिषा-ाब् or भमहीषाताम् (अमहिषाताम)?; Ben. चाहिषीष्ट or (महिषीष्ट)? महीषीष्ट, Per. Fut. माहिता r महिता॥ The lengthening of ही takes place by VII. 2. 37. The चिण् model 3 भगहि॥
- (4) द्रशः— Fut. वर्षाच्यते or द्रश्यते, Con. अवर्षाच्यत or अद्रश्यत ; Aor. अवर्षापाताम् ग महश्वाताम् ; Ben वर्षापीष्ट or दृशीष्ट; Per. Fut. वर्षाता or द्रष्टा (वृष्टा)?॥ The चिण् model । अवर्षि ॥

Why do we say before स्य &c? Observe चेन्ड्यम, रातन्यम् ॥ Why in the mpersonal and Passive? Observe चेड्यते and रास्यते ॥ Why in Upadeśa? The ule applies to कारिच्यते also, though कार् (after guna change) ends in a cononant, but in its original ennuciation it ends with a vowel. The atideśa ule being enunciated with regard to stems (aṅga), prevents the substutions of इन् and रूड् and रूज्॥ Thus हानिच्यते, पानिच्यते, एच्यते or आयिष्यते, अध्येष्यते । मध्यायिष्यते ॥ The substitutes नघ or गा (II. 4. 42, 43, 45, 50) do not come coording to the Kâśikâ, when these roots are treated as प्रयूग्॥

्दीङो युडिच क्डिति ॥ ६३ ॥ पदानि ॥ दीङः, युट्, अचि, क्ङिति ॥ इतिः ॥ दीक्षेयुडाममे भवति भजादी क्ङिति प्रसंय परतः ॥ 63. युद् is the augment after बीक्, of an Ardhadhâtuka affix beginning with a vowel and having an indicatory क् or ङ्॥

Thus उपित्रीये, उपित्रीयाते and उपित्रीयिरे ॥ The Personal ending is तित् by I. 2. 5. शिक्षः being in the Ablative case, the augment is applied to the affix. This augment, however, is not to be considered as asiddha (VI. 4. 22) for the purposes of semi-vowel substitution under VI. 4. 82. If that substitution were allowed, the augment would become useless. Why before an affix having क or इ? Observe उपरागम ॥

आतो लोप इटि च ॥ ६४ ॥ पदानि ॥ आतः, लोपः, इटि, च, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इडावार्वार्क्षशतुके कृष्टिति चाकारान्तस्याङ्गस्य लोपो भवति ॥

64. The final आ of a root is elided before an ardhadhatuka affix with the augment ह्व as well as when it begins with a vowel and has an indicatory क् or इ।

Thus पिथ and तस्थिथ। Here the affix has the इट् augment. पपतुः, पपुः, तस्युः। Here the affixes are कित् by I. 2. 5 गोदः, कम्बलदः with the affix क (III. 2. 3). So also पता (fem), प्रथा (fem) by झाइः III. 3. 106. Before Sârvadhâtuka affixes, we have यान्ति, वान्ति, व्यत्ये and व्यत्ये । The two latter are the Imperfect 1st Pers. Sing. Atm. of रा and ला with the affix इ (इट्). When it does not begin with a vowel, we have गायते, हासीय ॥

ईचति ॥ ६५ ॥ पदानि ॥ ईत्, यति, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ईकार भावेशो भवति भाकारान्तस्याङ्गस्य यति परतः ॥

65. The final आ of a stem is changed into **t** before the Krit-affix यत्॥

Thus इंग्रम, ध्रेयम, हंग्रम, and स्तेयम ॥ The Guna takes place according to VII. 3. 84.

धुमास्यागापाजहातिसां हिल ॥ ६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ घु, मा, स्या, गा, पा, जहाति साम, हिल ॥ वृत्तिः॥ धुसंज्ञकानामङ्गानां मा स्या गा पा जहाति सा इत्येतेषां हलारी क्ङिति प्रत्यये परत ईकारादेशों भवति।

66. For the final of the roots of the form of ब and धा (धु), as well as for that of the roots मा, स्था, गा, पा, इ (जहाति) and सा (सो), there is substituted ई before an ârdhadhâtuka affix beginning with a consonant, which has an indicatory क् or इ ॥

Thus हीयने, धीयने with यक, हेरीयने, हेपीयंत with यक ॥ So also मीयने मेमीवें स्थीयने, नेप्रीयने, गीयने, जेगीयने, अध्याष्टि, अध्याष्टिमाताम्, अध्याष्टिन, पीयने, पेपीयने, विक् जेहीयने, अथसीयने, अवसंसीयने ॥

The qr 'to protect' of Adadi (47) is not meant here. be come

vikarana सप् is elided in roots of that class. Its form will be पायते. It is Bhvådi पा 'to drink' that is taken here. So also हा-जिहीते is not to be taken here. Its form is हायते ॥

Why do we say 'before a consonant'? Observe इरतुः, दृदुः ॥ Here had इत् not been used in the sûtra, the आ of दा would be replaced by ई by the present sûtra, even before a vowel-affix अतु o उस्; for the lopa of आ taught in VI. 4. 64 is prevented by this subsequent sûtra teaching ई substitution. In fact, the employment of the word इत् in the aphorism is a jñâpaka that the rule of vipratishedha (I.4.2) applies in this section of asiddha (VI. 4. 22), and the lopa of आ is superseded by the present rule substituting ई instead. So also दाता and धाता before non-कित् and non हित् affixes.

पर्हिङि॥६७॥ पदानि॥ पः, लिङि,॥

वृत्तिः ॥ धुमास्थागापाजहातिसामङ्गानां लिङि परत एकारादेशो भवति ॥

67. **q** is substituted for the **an** of the above roots in the Benedictive mood Active.

Thus देवात्, भेवात्, ध्यात्, स्थेवात्, गेवात्, पेवात् and अवसंवात् ॥ Before non-कित् and non-िहत् we have दासीष्ट and धासीष्ट ॥ By the word लिङ् is here meant the आशीर्लिङ or the Precative mood; the Personal endings of which mood are ârdhadhâtuka by III. 4. 116. More-over by III. 4. 104 the Parasmaipada affixes only of the Benedictive are कित्, so the present rule does not apply to the Atmanepada affixes of the Precative.

वा ऽन्यस्य संयोगादेः ॥ ६८ ॥ पदानि ॥ वा, अन्यस्य-संयोग, आदेः, (लिङि) (आतः) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ घ्वादिभ्यो ऽन्यस्य संयोगादेराकारान्तस्य वा एकारादेशो भवति लिङि परतः ॥

68. For the final **M** of any other root than those mentioned in VI. 4. 66, **T** may optionally be substituted, in the Benedictive active, when the root begins with a conjunct consonant.

The स्था was the only root of VI. 4. 66, which could have been affected by this rule. It has been, however, specially exempted by the word अन्यस्य । Thus ग्लेयान् or ग्लायान्, ग्लेयान् or म्लायान्, but only स्थेयान् (VI. 4. 66), and यायान् (not commencing with a double consonant). The phrase क्रिका is understood here and therefore the rule applies to Parasmaepada affixes (III. 4-104). Thus ग्लासीह in Atmanepada. The root considered as an anga, should consist of a double consonant, therefore in निर्यायान् (from निर्नश्य), र्व is not to be considered as a root having a double consonant, for t is no part of the anga, but of the preposition.

न ल्यपि ॥ ६९ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, ल्यपि, घुमास्थागापाजहातिसाम ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ स्यपि प्रत्येये परतो घुनास्थागापाजहातिसां यद्गतं तम ॥

69. The substitution for आ under rule VI. 4. 66, does not apply when the absolutive affix ल्यप् follows पु. मा, स्था, गा, पा, हा and सा॥

Thus प्रवाय, प्रधाय, प्रमाय, प्रस्थाय, प्रगाय, प्रपाय, प्रहाय and अवसाय ॥ The $affi_X$ स्थप् as the substitute of करवा, is a किन् $affi_X$ by I. 1. 56.

मयतेरिवन्यतरस्याम् ॥ ७०॥ पदानि ॥ मयतेः, इत्, अन्यतरस्याम्, (ल्यपि) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ नवतरिकारोहको वा भवति ॥

70. इ may optionally be substituted for the आ of मा, (मयति) before ल्यव्॥

Thus अपिक्ष or अपमाय ॥

खुङ्लङ्ॡङ्ध्वडुदात्तः ॥ ७१ ॥ पदानि ॥ खुङ्, लङ्, लङ् श्रु, अर्, उदात्तः (अङ्गस्य) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ लुक् लङ् रुखेतेषु परतोङ्गस्याडागमो भवति, उहात्तश्च स भवति ॥

71. अब acutely accented is the augment of the verbal stem in the Aorist, Imperfect and the Conditional.

Thus अकार्षीत्, अहार्षीत्, अकरोत्, अहरत् and अकरव्यित्, अहिर्ष्यत् ।

आडजादीनाम् ॥७२॥ पदानि ॥ आट्, अच्-आदीनाम्, (उदात्तः)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भाडागमा भवत्रजातीनां लुङ्लङ्लङ्गु परत उदात्तम स भवति ॥

72. आद् acutely accented is the augment of a verbal stem beginning with a vowel, in the Aorist, Imperfect and the Conditional.

Thus ऐश्लिप, ऐश्लत, देशिष्यत; भीव्जीत, भीडजत, मौडिजष्यत् ॥ ऐहिट, ऐइत and ऐहिय भीम्भीत, जाम्भत्, and भामिभव्यत् ॥ The Vriddhi takes place by VI. 1. 90.

The Passive Imperfect (लङ्) of यन्, तप् and तन वन एउयत, भीयत and भीरात formed by भाद and not अद् ॥ First, the affixes of the Imperfect are added and then the Passive characteristic यक् is added to these roots, which causes the vocalisation of the semi-vowels, and we have इन्यत, उप्यत, and उरात stems (VI. I. 15). The stems having now assumed a form in which they begin with a vowel, take भाद ॥ The addition of tense-affixes being an antaranga operation precedes the addition of augment. After the affixes have been added, the vikaraṇa बक, being nitya, is added and precedes in order the augment, the latter being so far anitya; after बक् addition the roots assume a form in which we can add भाद ॥ Why भाद is considered anitya depends on the following maxim:— राज्यान्तरस्य प्राप्तुवन् विधित्तरक्षो भन्नति "when the word-form ir reference to which a rule teaches something; after the taking effect of another rule that applies simultaneously would be different from what it was before that other rule had taken effect, then the former rule is not nitya."

छन्दस्यपि रहयते ॥ ७३ ॥ पदानि ॥ छन्दस्ति, अपि, रहयते, आइ ॥ वित्तः ॥ छन्दस्ति विषये आडागमां दृश्यते । यत्र हि विहितस्ततीन्यत्रापि दृश्यते ।

73. The आइ augment is found in the Veda also.

It is found there before the roots beginning with a vowel as well as before consonant roots. Thus आवः, आनक्, and आयुनक्॥ आवः is the Aorist of वृज्, the affix being elided by II. 4. 80. आनक् from नश् (II. 4. 80), and आयुनक् is the Imperfect of युग्॥

न माङ्योगे ॥ ७४ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, माङ्, योगे (लुङ् लङ् ॡङ्क्षु) ॥ वित्तः ॥ माङ्योगे लुङ्लङ्लु यदुक्तं तत्र भवति ॥

74. In connection with the prohibitive particle मा, the augment अद् or आइ is not added in the Aorist, Imperfect and the Conditional.

Thus मा भवान् कार्षीत्, मा भवान् हार्षीत्, मा स्म करोत्, मा स्म हरत्, मा भवानीहिष्टमा, भवानीक्षिष्ट, मा स्म भवानीहत, मा स्म भवानीक्षत्त ॥

बहुलं छन्दस्यमाङ्योगे ऽपि ॥ ७५ ॥ पदानि ॥ बहुलम्, छन्दस्ति, अ माङ योगे, अपि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ छन्दसि विषये माङ्योगे ऽपि बहुलमडाटी भवतः अमाङ्योगेपि न भवतः ॥

75. There is diversity in the Veda: the augment अइ or आइ is added even with मा, and sometimes not added even when there is no मा।

Thus in जनिष्ठा उमः (Rig X. 73. 1), काममूनयीत् (Rig I. 53. 3) and काममईयीत्; the augment is not added though there is no मा॥ In मा वः क्षेत्रे परवीजान्यवाच्छः, मा अभिष्याः, मा आवः, the augment is not elided, though the particle मा is added.

इरयो रे ॥ ७६ ॥ पदानि ॥ इरयोः, रे, (बहुलंछन्दस्ति) ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ इरे इत्यंतस्य छन्दसि विषये बहुलं रे इत्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

76. tis diversely substituted for the Veda.

Thus के स्विक्षं प्रथमं रहे आप: (Rig X. 82. 5) या स्थ परिवधे ॥ In रहे, the आ of धा is elided before the affix रे by VI. 4. 64, the रे substitution being considered as asiddha (VI. 4. 22) for the purposes of the clision of आ॥ Sometimes the substitution does not take place, as परमाया धियोग्निम्माणि चिकिरे ॥ Here र्ट् augment is first added to रे after the सेंद् roots and the affix thus becomes रेर, then रे is substituted again for this रेरे by this sûtra, thus the affix is brought back to its original condition. To show this repetition—रे—रेरे—रे the sûtra has exhibited the word रूखोः in the dual number.

अचि रनुधातु भुवां य्वोरियङुवङौ ॥ ७७ ॥ पदानि ॥ अचि, रनु, धातु, भ्रुवाम, य्वोः, रयङ, उवङौ, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ श्तुप्रत्ययान्तस्याद्गस्य भातोरिवर्णोवर्णान्तस्य भ्रु इत्येतस्य इयङ्गवङ्ग इत्येतावादेशी भवतो अन्य परतः । वार्त्तिकम् ॥ इयङ्गवङ्प्रकरणेतन्त्रादीनां छन्दर्सि बहुलप्रसंख्यानं कर्त्तस्यम् ॥

77. Before an affix beginning with a vowel, there are substituted for the \Im of \Im , the characteristic of the roots of the fifth class, for the final π , $\hat{\pi}$, \Im and \Im of a root, as well as for the \Im of \Im , the \Im (for \Im or \Im).

Thus आप्तुवन्ति, राध्तुवन्ति, शक्तुवन्ति, from roots of the 5th class. चिक्षियतुः खुखवतुः, हु छु ।, नियो, नियः, खुवाः खुवः and भुवो and भूवः ॥

Why do we say before an affix beginning with a vowel'? Observe आप्तुयात्, शक्तुयात्, राष्ट्रवात् ॥ Why "of ष्रत &c."? Observe लक्ष्ये, लक्ष्याः, वध्ये, वध्याः ॥ Why "of द and उ"? Observe चक्रतुः, चक्रुः where the vowel is ऋ ॥

Vârt:—The Guṇa (VII. 3. 84) and Vriddhi (VII. 2. 115) however take place to the supersession of इयङ् and उवङ्: as from चि—चयनम् and चायकः, लू—लवनम् and जायकः, with ल्युट् and ज्वुल् ॥

Vârt:—In the Chhandas there is deversely the substitution of इयङ and उवङ् in the case of तन् &c. Thus तन्त्रं पुषेम or तनुत्रं पुषेम ॥ विपुत्रं पुषेम, स्वगी लोकः, प्रयम्बकं यजामहे ॥

अभ्यासस्यासवर्णे ॥७८॥ पदानि॥ अभ्यासस्य,अ, सवर्णे ॥ वृत्तिः॥ अभ्यासस्यवर्णोवर्णान्तस्यासवर्णे ऽचि परत इयङ् दवङ् इत्येतावादेशी भवतः॥

78. इयङ् and उवङ् are substituted for the इ and उ of a reduplicate, before a non-homogenous vowel.

Thus इयेष, उवाष, इयर्त्त, (VII. 4. 77) but इयनुः and ईपुः, ऊपनुः and ऊपुः before homogenous vowels and इयाय and उवाय before a non-vowel.

स्त्रियाः ॥ ७९ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्त्रियाः, (अचि इयङ्) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ स्त्रीइयनस्याजारी प्रयोग परतः इयङारेशो भवति ॥

79. इयङ् is substituted for the इ of स्त्री before an affix beginning with a vowel.

As स्ती, स्त्रिया, स्त्रियः; but स्त्रीणाम् the न् being added by a subsequent rule, supersedes this rule. The making this a separate sûtra is for the sake of the subsequent aphorisms.

वा ऽमशसोः ॥ ८० ॥ पदानि ॥ वा, अम, शसोः (इयङ् स्त्रियाः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अपि शरित परतः स्त्रिया वा स्वयङानेशां भवति ॥

80. The substitution of इयङ् for the ई of strî is optional before the accusative endings अम and शस (अस्)।

Thus स्त्री पश्य or स्त्रियं पर्दय, स्त्रीः पश्य or स्त्रियः पर्दयः ॥

इणो यण् ॥ ८१ ॥ पदानि ॥ इणः, यण्, (अङ्स्य अञ्चि) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इणंद्रस्य वणांदेशो भवति अचि परतः ॥ 81. For the **\(\xi\)** of the root **\(\xi\)** (\(\vi\)\) is substituted a semivowel (\(\vi\)), before an affix beginning with a vowel.

Thus बा्न, बन्त, भायन्॥ This supersedes इयङ् substitution, and is itself superseded by VII. 2. 115, and VII. 3. 84 which ordain Vriddhi and Guna: on the maxim मध्य प्रवान विधीन वाधन्त, नात्तात्॥ "Apavådas that are surrounded by the rules which teach operations that have to be superseded by the apavåda operations, supersede only those rules that precede, not those that follow them." So we have अयनम् and आयकः॥

्र एरनेकाचो ऽसंयोगपूर्वस्य ॥ ८२ ॥ पदानि ॥ एः, अनेकाचः, अ संयोगपूर्वस्य, (धातोः अचिं प्रत्यये) ॥

्रवृत्तिः ॥ धातोरवयवः संयोगः पूर्वो यसादिवर्णात्र भवति असावसंयोगपूर्वस्तरन्तस्याङ्गस्यानेकाचोऽचि परतो यणोदेशो भवति ॥

82. A semivowel is substituted before an affix beginning with a vowel, for the final ξ or $\dot{\xi}$ of a root, not preceded by a conjunct consonant forming part of the root, when the stem is not a monosyllable.

The word धानोः is understood here, and the word संयोग is qualified by that: i. e. the g or g which is not preceded by conjunct consonant forming part of the root is called an asamyoga pûrva इ ॥ Thus निन्यतुः, निन्युः, उन्न्यी, उन्य, मामण्यो, मामण्यः ॥ All the above examples are of the soot नी preceded by the gati prepositions नि and उत्, or a Kâraka-upapada मान ॥ The rule will not apply however if the preceding word is neither a gati nor a Kâraka, but an adjective, as परमनी, its dual and plural will be परमनियो and पर-र्मानयः by इयङ् ॥ Why do we say 'of इ or ई'? Observe लुलुवतुः and लुलुवः from लुलू which ending in क takes उनक् substitution. This is also shown in the next sûtra. Why do we say the stem should be of more than one syllable? Observe नी; its dual and plural are नियो and नियः by इयङ् ॥ Why do we say the इ or ई should not be preceded by a conjunct consonant? Observe यवकी d. यतिकयौ pl. यत्रीकयः by इयङ् ॥ Why do we say "forming part of the root"? So that the rule may apply to उन्नी also. Here though ई is preceded by a conjunct न्त, yet the latter is not part of the root, one न being part of the upasarga उन् ॥ Thus we have उन्न्यो and उन्न्यः ॥ The phrase असयोगपुर्व should in fact be taken as qualifying the letter &, and not as qualifying the word आह !!

ओः सुपि ॥८३॥ पदानि ॥ ओः, सुपि, (यण्, धातोः, असंयोगपूर्वस्य, अनेकाचः अङ्गस्य) ॥

वृत्तिः॥ <mark>धास्ववयवः संयोगः पूर्वो यस्मादुवर्णीन्न भवति तदन्तस्याङ्गस्या नेकाचो ऽजादी सुपि परतो यणादेशो</mark> भवति ॥

83. When a case-affix, beginning with a vowel follows, then the semivowel \(\mathbf{q} \) is substituted for the final

s of a stem containing more than one syllable, if the stem ends with a verbal root ending in s not preceded by a conjunct consonant forming part of the root.

As no roots at the end of a stem end in short द, the latter is not mentioned in the translation. Thus खलपू 'a sweeper':—d. खलप्वी, pl. खलप्वा; so also बातस्वी and बातस्वः, and सकुल्द्रः dual सकुल्द्रवी and सकुल्प्वः ॥ But लुल्द्रव्यु and लुल्च्यः before tense-affixes, (non—सुप्); लू—लुवा, खुदः (because consisting of one syllable only), and करमू—करमुवी, करमुवः (because द्वां is preceded by a conjunct consonant forming part of the root). The rule does not apply if the first member is not a Gati or a Karaka word: as परमलू:—परमलुवी and परमल्चवः ॥

वर्षाप्रवश्च ॥ ८४ ॥ पदानि ॥ वर्षा ५वः, च, अचि सुपि यण् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वर्षाभ्र हसेतस्याजारी सुपि परतो यणारेशो भवति ॥ वार्तिकम् ॥ पुनर्भभेतिवक्तव्यम् ॥

84. च् is substituted for the ऊ of चर्पाम् also, when a case-affix beginning with a vowel follows.

As वर्षान्त्री, वर्षान्दः ॥ वर्षामू 'what is born in the rains, a kind of herb,' This is an exception to the subsequent rule.

Vârt:—The semi-vowel substitution takes place when हन्, कार and पुनर् precede भू; as हन्नेत, दून्नेत, पुनर्भी, पुनर्भी, जारभी (काराभी), कारभा (काराभी)।

न भूसुधियोः ॥ ८५ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, भू, सुधियोः, यण्, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भृ सुधी इत्येतयोर्यणादेशों न भवति ॥

85. The semi-vowel substitution does not take place in the case of stems ending in মু or the word দুর্ঘা, before affixes beginning with a vowel.

Thus प्रतिभु-प्रितभुवाँ, प्रतिभुवः ; सुशी-सुधियौ, सृधियः ॥ VI. 4. 77. स्तुन्दस्युभयथा ॥ ८६ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्तुन्दस्ति, उभयथा, भूसुधियोः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ स्तुन्दिति विषये भू सुधी हिरोतयारुभयथा दृश्यते यण् ॥

86. In the Chhandas, in the case of a stem in भ and सुन्ती, are found sometimes the स्यङ्, उवङ् and sometimes the semivowel substitution.

As विश्वम,विभुवम,मुध्यः and सुधियः, वनेषु चित्रं विश्वं विश्वं विश्वं विभुवम्, सुध्यो ह्य्य^{मन्} सुधियो ह्यमग्वे ॥

हुरनुवोः सार्वधातुके ॥ ८७ ॥ पदानि ॥ हुरनु वोः, सार्वधातु के, अङ्गस्य, ^{अते} काचः, असयोग, पूर्वस्य, अचि ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ ह इत्यतस्याङ्गस्य भ्रतप्रयाग्तस्यानेकाचो ऽसंयोगपूर्वस्याजारी सार्वधातुके परतो यणहेशो भवित्री 87. The semi-vowel च is substituted for the उ of g, and for that of g (the characteristic of the fifth class roots)

before a sârvadhâtuka affix (III. 4. 113) beginning with a vowel, when the stem consists of more than one syllable and the **s** is not preceded by a conjunct consonant.

Thus हु—जुह्नि, जुह्नत्; अजुह्नन्, so also with मु—as मुन्दन्ति, मुन्दन्तु, अमुन्दन् ॥ Why do we say "of ह and इनु formed stems"? Observe यायुवित, ऐरवित, from Intensive bases, by the elision of the यह affix. The यह is elided in the secular literature also, by the implication (jnapaka) of this aphorism, for no counterexample can be formed of a root consisting of more than one syllable and ending in द, not preceded by a conjunct consonant and followed by a Sarvadhatuka affix, unless the Intensive roots with the elision of यह be taken. Nor can we get examples from the Chhandas, for the preceding rule applies only to ardhadhatuka affixes. Why do we say before a Sarvadhatuka? Observe खड्बदः, खड्दः (VI. 4. 77). So also not in आप्नुवित्त and एष्ट्रवित्त as the द is preceded by a conjunct consonant.

भुवो बुग्छङ्लिटोः ॥ ८८ ॥ पदानि ॥ भुवः, बुक्, छङ्, लिटोः, अचि, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भुवो बुगागमा भवति लुङि लिटि चाजादी परतः ॥

88. भू gets the augment च् (बुक्) before the tense-affixes of the Aorist and the Perfect, when beginning with a vowel.

Thus अभूवन्, अभूवम्; बभूवः, बभूवतुः, बभूवुः॥

ऊतुपंघाया गोहः ॥८९॥ पदानि ॥ ऊत्, उपधायाः, गोहः,अङ्गस्य, अचि,प्रत्यये॥ वृत्तिः ॥ गोहो ऽङ्गस्य वपधाया ऊकारादेशो भवति अजारी प्रत्ये परतः ॥

89. For the penultimate ओ of the gunated stem गोह (from गुह्), there is substituted ऊ before an affix beginning with a vowel.

Thus नि गृहति, निगृहकः, साधुनिगृहिन्, निगृहम्, निगृहिन्त, गृहो वर्तते॥ Why do we say 'penultimate'? So that the substitution should not apply any where else. The form गोह is taken in the subtra to prohibit the application of the rule to cases where गृह does not assume the form गोह ॥ Therefore not here, निगुगुहतुः, निजुगुहुः॥ This change will not take place before the affixes beginning with a consonant; as निगाहा, निगाहुम्॥ Some say, the word is exhibited as गोह in order to prohibit the अयु substitution of णि before स्वष्॥ As निगाहि निया निगृह्य (VI. 4. 56 not applied), the ऊ substitution being considered as a siddha (VI. 4. 22) would have brought in अय्, गृह being considered as a word having a light vowel for its penultimate. According to Kásiká the ऊ substitution, however, is not asiddha, as their places of operation are different.

दोषो णी ॥ ९० ॥ पदानि ॥ दोषः, णी, उदुपधायाः ॥ वान ॥ ताव उपधाया ऊकार आत्तां भवात णा परतः ॥ 90. The ओ of देष्ण is replaced by ऊ before the causative णि ॥

Thus दूषयति, दूषयतः, दूषयन्ति ॥ Similar reasons as in गोह, may be given for the root दुष being exhibited as होष in the sûtra. When not followed by णि, we have होषो वर्त्तत ॥

वा चित्तविरागे ॥ ९१ ॥ पदानि ॥ वा, चित्त-विरागे, उदुपधायाः णौ, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ चित्तविकाराथे रोष उपधाया वा ऊकारारेशो भवति णी परतः ॥

91. The π substitution for the \Re of \Re is contional, when the sense is that of the disturbing of t mind.

As चित्तं or प्रज्ञां रूष्यति or रोषयति ॥ Otherwise साधनं रूपयित when me agitation is not meant,

मितां हस्यः ॥ ९२ ॥ पदानि ॥ मिताम, हस्यः, णी, उपधायाः, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ मितो धातवो घटावयो मित इत्यवमावयो ये पनिपादितास्तेषाषुपथाया इस्तो भवति णी परतः

92. The roots having an indicatory π , retained their penultimate short vowel before the causative \widehat{m} !

The मिन् roots are घरान् a subdivision of Bhwâdi (800 to 873), and other roots that end in अम् as शम् and तम् of Divâdi class. Thus घरयित, ध्यथः अनयित, राज्यति, शमयित, शपयाति ॥ Some read the anuvitti of the word 'option ly' from the last sûra into this. This will then be a limited option o (vyavasthita-vibhâshâ). The forms उरकामयाति and संकामयाति are thus explained

93. Optionally a long may be substituted for t penultimate of the causative of मिन्न roots, before the thi person of the Passive Aorist in न्या (इ), and before the Abs lutive affix जमन (अम्)।

चिण्णमुकोई।र्घो ऽन्यतरस्याम् ॥ ९३ ॥ पदानि ॥ चिण्, णमुलोः, दीर्घः, अन् तरस्याम्, णो, मितः उपधायाः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ चिण्परं णमुल्परं च णा परतो मिनामङ्गानामुपथाया वीवी भवति अन्यतरस्याम् ॥

Thus अश्वि or अश्वामि, अतिम or अत्वाम with चिण्; and श्वमंश्वम्म, and श्वामंश्वम्म or तामंतामम् with णमुल्॥ Why have we used the word होर्च in the suttant of the alternative of short, we have अश्वाम and in the other alternative we have अश्वामि, so that there is long. For had हीर्च not been used, it would have taugle optional short only, i. e. it would be a इस्वित्रक्ष्णियि only, and there will this difficulty:—when the causative of causative is taken, as in श्वमयन्त्र प्रवृत्ति there would not be lengthening in the alternative. Because the lopa substitute of जि would be sthânivat: therefore, the for which would be followed by

विज or जारुक, would not have in it the मिन् anga, because the first जि intervenes hetween the मिन् anga and the चिन् and जन्नु affix, and that जि which is precedel by a मिन् anga is not followed by चिण् and जमुल्, because the second जि (though clided) intervenes. Therefore, there would not be optional short here, but compulsory short, by the preceding sûtra and no lengthening. The rule, therefore, teaches the optional substitution of the long (विषे). For there arises no such anomaly in this view. For taking this rule to be a वीर्धविधि, the lopasubstitution of of would not be sthanivat, by the express prohibition contained in 1. 1. 58, and so we can get forms of double causatives. But if we take it a ह्रस्तविकस्पविधि, then the lopa-adesa of जि being sthanivat, would prevent setting the alternative long form. Therefore the word the is used in the sutra to make this rule a सीधिविष, and prevent sthanivat-bhava. Thus take the causative of राम्, which will be शामि by the last sûtra. Take its Intensive with वङ, शामि + वङ् which causes doubling by VI. 1.9= शामि शामि + वङ् = शशामि + वङ् (VII. 4.60)= शं शामि + वङ् (तुक् or nasal being added to the abhyâsa by VII. 4.85) = शंशमि + यह = शंशम + य (VI. 4. 51)= शंशम्य. Add णिच् to this ie. make the causative of the Intensive. शंशाय+य+इ॥ Then the आ of य is elided by VI. 4.48 = शं शम्+य्+इ. Then य is elided by VI.4. 49=शंशम+इ=शंशामि॥ This शंशमि is the causative root of the Intensive of the causative शम् ॥ Now add धिण् or णप्रम् to this root; and we get two forms short and long अशंशामि or अशंशामि with चिण् and शंशनम् or शंशामम् with जमुङ्॥ The long forms could not have been obtained had this not been a रीर्घविषि, for then the lopa-adesâ of णिच् being sthânivat would have prevented the application of दार्च।। The roots शम् and सम् (both Divâdi) ending in म् do not ever lengthen the root vowel before चिण् and जम्रु ह by-VII. 3. 34. The present sûtra, therefore, does not apply to the simple roots. The derivative causative roots of these, namely, शनि – शनयित, तनि – तनयित, optionally lengthen the penultimate before these affixes. Thus शमि + चिण्= शम् + चिण् (the द of जि being elided by VI. 4. 51) = शामि or शमि (with the augment अ = भज्ञानि or भज्ञानि) ॥ This rule applies when the Causative of the Causative root takes these affixes. In fact the mention of the word बीचं implies as much, otherwise the sûtra could have been made without this word, for the word 'optionally' would have brought in both 'short' and 'long'. Thus in गमयसं मयुक्ति 'he causes another to make quiet,' we add जि (the Causative sign.), to the Causative root शामि, as शामि + णि = शाम् + इ (VI. 4. 51) = शामि, the lopadesa here is not sthanivat for the purposes of lengthening (इपिनिध) the अ of श्रम् (I. r. 58) ॥ From this शामि with चित्र we get अशामि, and with जम्रुस् we get गानव् ॥ But we cannot get the short forms, by taking the other alternative, as the lopadesa will then be sthanivat. Hence the necessity of the word भिष्र in the sûtra. Thus the चिण् and जन्नल forms of the Causative of the Cau-Sative (i.e. the double Causative) of हान् are अहानि or अज्ञानि; हानंहानन् or ज्ञानंहानम् and from the form श्रंशमयित, we have अश्रंशमि or अश्रशामि, शंशमशंशमम् or शंशामंश-

सामव ।। These latter are from the Causative stems of the Intensive root, The sign बङ् of the Intensive has been elided (VI. 4. 49) as shown above.

स्वि हस्यः ॥ ९४ ॥ पदानि ॥ खचि, हस्थः, (उपधायाः स्रङ्गस्य)॥
वृक्तिः ॥ खच्परे णी पन्तो हस्यो भवस्यकृत्योपधायाः ॥

94. The penultimate of the Causative stem is shortened before the affix खन्।

Thus विषन्तपः, परंतपः, पुरंतरः ॥ See III. 2. 29 and 41.

ह्लादो निष्ठायाम् ॥ ९५ ॥ पदानि ॥ ह्लादः, निष्ठायाम्, (**४२**घः उपधायाः अङ्गस्य) ॥

बृत्तिः ॥ हलादो ८ष्ट्रस्योपधाया इस्यो भवति निष्ठायां परतः ॥

95. The penultimate of the Causative of डर् (डादि) is shortened before the Participle affixes क and कचतु ॥

Thus पहुन्न:, प्रहूजवान, but पहुन्त्यिन before non-nishthâ. The rule applies also when किन् follows as पहुन्तः ॥ This is done by splitting up the aphorism into two (1) हुन्दः (2) निष्ठायाम् ॥

छादेघें उद्वेशुपसर्गस्य ॥ ९६ ॥ पदानि ॥ छआदेः, घे, अ द्वशुपसर्गस्य, (उपधायाः ह्वस्वः) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ छादेरङ्गस्यादृष्युपसर्गस्य घमत्यये परत उपथाया इस्त्रो भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ भद्विप्रथरयुपसर्गस्येति वन्तस्यम् ॥

96. The penultimate of the Churâdi seq is shortened before the affix u (III. 3. 118), when not preceded by two prepositions (or more).

As उरहरूरः, मच्छरः, हन्तच्छरः ॥ But समुपच्छारः with two prepositions. The same when preceded by more than two prepositions, as समुपारिच्छारः ॥ The elision of जि of छारि &c., by VI. 4. 51, should not be considered as asiddha (VI. 4. 22) or sthânivat (I. 1. 57), otherwise there would be no penultimate to be shortened.

Vârt:—The prohibition with regard to fix should be extended to numbers more than two.

इस्मन्त्रनिकषु च ॥ ९७ ॥ पदानि ॥ इस्त्, मन्, भन्, किषु, च, छादेः (उपधायाः

वृत्ति॥इस् मम् वम् कित इत्येतेषु परतद्दशारेरुपथाया ह्रस्वो भवति ।

97. The penultimate of छादि is shortened before the affixes इस, मन, त्रन् and कि ॥

Thus छाईस, छद्मन् (neuter), छत्रम्, धामच्छन् and उपच्छन् ॥ The first three are Unadi affixes.

गमहनजनसनघसां लोपः क्ङित्यनङि ॥ ९८ ॥ पदानि ॥ गम, हन, जन, स्न न घसाम, लोपः, क्ङिति अनङि, ॥

विश्वः ॥ गम इन जन खन घस इस्यतेषामङ्गानाष्ठपथाया लोपो भवस्यजादौ प्रस्रवे किङ्स्यनिङ प्रत ॥

98. The root-vowel of गम, हन, जन, खन, and घस is elided before an affix beginning with a vowel, when it has an indicatory क् or इ; but not before the Aorist affix अङ् ॥

Thus अग्मतुः, अग्युः जन्नतुः, जब्तुः, जत्तं, जज्ञाते, जिज्ञिरे, चखनतुः, चयतुः, जञ्चतुः, जञ्चः, अञ्चलक्ष्मिन्दन्तिकितः, ॥ वि्ङतीिकिम्, गमनम्, इननम्, ॥ अनङीितिकिम्, अगमन्, अयसन्, ॥ अचीरयेन, सम्बते, इन्यते ॥

Why 'having indicatory क् or ङ्'? See गमतम्, इततम् ॥ Why 'not आङ्,? See अगमतम्, अधसत् ॥ Why 'beginning with a vowel,? See गम्पते and हत्यते ॥

त्रतिपर्योदछन्दसि ॥ ९९ ॥ पदानि ॥ तनि, पद्योः, छन्दस्ति, (क्ङिति उपवायाः स्रोपः) ॥

कृतिः ॥ तनि पति इसेतयोश्छन्।सि विषये उपधाया लोपो भवति अजारी ऋङति प्रस्रये परतः ॥

99. In the Chhandas, the root-vowel of तन् and प्र is elided before an affix beginning with a vowel, when it has an indicatory क् or इ।

As विताबिरे कवयः, शकुना इव पित्रमः॥ In secular language वितेनिरे, पेनिम्॥ घिस्मासोहील च ॥१००॥ पदानि ॥ घिस्मा ससोः, हलि, च, (अचि क्छिति)॥ वृत्तिः॥ घिस मस इत्येतयोभ्छन्ति उपाया लोगो भवति हलात्ववात्री च क्छिति पत्यये परतः।

100. The root-vowel of घस and भस is elided in the Chhandas, before any affix, whether beginning with a vowel or a consonant, which has an indicatory क or इ।

Thus सन्धिमं सर्गतिम ने, बन्धांते हरी धानाः ॥ सन्धिः is thus derived: किन् is added to the root अदः then by II. 4. 39, घसं is substituted for अदः thus घस् + ति चम्म नि (अ being elided by the present sûtra) = प्र नि (स being elided by VIII. 2. 26), then स is changed to घ, and घ to ग and we have निशः॥ Then समाना थिः = सन्धिः (समान changed to स VI. 3. 84). The word बन्धाम् is the Imperative of भस्, thus भस् + असु + ताम् = भ भस् + ताम् = ब भस् + ताम् (VI. 4. 100) = बम् + ताम् (VIII. 2. 26) = ब ब् + धाम् = ब इधाम्॥ This rule of elision being a nitya and a subsequent rule ought to have operated first, but, as a Vedic anomaly, the reduplication takes place first. See VII. 2. 67

Why do we read "before an affix beginning also with a consonant"? Because the elision takes place before a vowel affix also, as बन्तात = भस्+ इत + सि = व सस् + भाति (VII. 1. 4) = बन्सित (VIII. 4. 55).

Why having an indicatory क् or इ? Observe अंगून् बभारत ॥ The च has been added into the aphorism by the Vârtikakâra.

इसन्त्रयो हेर्सि: ॥ १०१ ॥ पदानि ॥ हु-सन्ध्योः, हेः, घिः, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ह दखेतस्माद् सलन्तेभ्यभोत्तरस्य हलादेहेंः स्थाने थिरादेशो भवति ।

101. After 3 and after a consonant (with the exception of semi-vowels and nasals), is substituted for the

Imperative affix &, when the latter does not take the augment EZ II

Thus हु— श्रृह्शि; हाल consonants; भिन्न — भिन्छि, छिन् — छिन्छ ॥ But क्रीजीहि (VI.4.113) not ending in consonants. Why 'हि only'? Observe जुहुनाम् ॥ Why do we read the anuvritti of हाले into this sûtra? When हि does not begin with a consonant, but with a vowel, i. e. when it takes the augment हुन, the rule does not apply. As हतिह, स्वपिह ॥ In the case of जुहुनान्, भिन्नान्, when हि is replaced by नान् (VII.1.35) this substitution does not take place be ause नान् is a later rule in the order of Ashtâdhyây', and because सङ्कती विपतिषेषे बदाधिनं नदाधिनेषेव "When two rules, while they apply simultaneously mutually prohibit each other, that rule of the two which is once superseded by the other, is superseded altogether". When अन्तरूष is added by V. 3.71, श्रि substitution takes place, as भिन्छिन, छिन्छिन ॥ The maxim पुनः प्रसङ्ग विज्ञानान् सिद्धम् applies here:—"Occasionally the formation of a particular form is accounted for by the fact that a preceding rule is allowed to apply again, after it had been previously superseded by a subsequent rule."

श्रुष्टणुपृक्रवृश्यदछन्दासि ॥ १०२ ॥ पदानि ॥ श्रु-श्र्यणु-पृ-क्र-वृ-भ्यः, छन्द्सि,

वृत्तिः ॥ भु शृत् पू कृ वृ इत्येनेश्य उत्तरस्य हेर्द्धिरादेशी भवति छन्त्रसि विषये !

102. धि is substituted for हि in the Vedas, after শ্ব, শ্বস্থা पू. क and ৰু॥

As शुधी हविभिन्द्र, गृणुधी, गिरः, पृधि, उरुकृदुरुणस्क धि and अवावृधि, ॥

In शृक्षभी, the हि is not elided after the उ of ख, as it was required by VI. 4. 106, since the present aphorism specifically mentions it. The lengthening takes place by VI. 3. 137. The forms other than शृक्षि are irre ular; सर् being added diversely by III. 1. 85, and then elided diversely by बहुलं छन्ससि II. 4.73

आङितश्च ॥ १०३ ॥ पदानि ॥ अङ्-इतः, च, हेस्डिः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अङ्-इतः, च हेर्ष्टिः ॥

103. धि is substituted for हि, when the tense-affix is not डिन् ॥

Under III. 4 88 हि is also पिन् in the Vedas: and when it is पिन्, it is not हिन् by I. 2. 4. Thus सारन्यि, र्यान्य and युवाधि in the following सामग्रान्य अस्मन्यं सञ्ज्येश्व प्रयाधि, युवाध्यसमञ्ज्ञ सुदुराणमेनः

Why do we say 'when it is not हिन्'? Observe प्रीणीहि॥ ससन्ध is irregularly Parasmaipada of रप; the शप being replaced by इसु, and the reduplicate lengthened as a Vedic form. The म is not elided, by VI. 4. 37 as the affix is not हिन् ॥ प्रयाम्ध is from यम, the शप is elided: and युवाधि from य (बाति), the शप being replaced by इन् ॥

चिणो सुक् ॥ १०४ ॥ पदानि ॥ चिणः, सुक्, प्रत्ययस्य ॥ वृत्ति ॥ चिण उत्तरस्य प्रस्ययस्य बुग्भवीन ॥ 104. The personal-endings are elided after चिण्, the third person, singular Passive of the Aorist.

As महारि, भनावि, भनावि॥ So also अकारिनयम, भहारिनमाम, here the elision of the personal affix त (III. 1. 60) of the Aorist being considered as asiddha, the affixes तरप and तमप् are not elided: though if the sûtra were to be literally interpreted, every affix after चिण्, ought to be elided. Or the word कि हित is understood here; so that किन् and हिन् affixes of चिण् are elided and not every affix.

अतो हैः ॥ १०५ ॥ पदानि ॥ अतः, हैः, अङ्गस्य ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भकारान्तारङ्गादुत्तरस्य हेर्लुग्भवति ॥

105. The Imperative affix दि is elided after a stem ending in short अ ॥

Thus पच, पठ, गच्छ, भाव ॥ But पुहि, हिंदे after stems ending in द. Why do we say "short भा"? Observe लुनीहि, पुनीहि (लुना + हि, the ई substitution by VI. 4. 113, should be considered asiddha), here हि is not elided after the long भा ॥

उत्था प्रत्ययाद्संयोगपूर्वात् ॥ १०६ ॥ पदानि ॥ उतः, च, प्रत्ययात्, असंयोग पूर्वात् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ उकारो यो ऽसंयोगपूर्वस्तवन्तास्त्रस्ययादुत्तरस्य हेर्सुवभवति । वार्तिकम् ॥ उत्तभ प्रस्ययादित्यत्र छन्दसि वेति वक्तस्यं ॥

106 The Imperative $\hat{\mathbf{g}}$ is elided after the \mathbf{g} of an affix, in the vikarana with which the Present-stem (special conjugation) is made, provided that the \mathbf{g} is not preceded by a conjunct consonant.

The affix **र** with which the Present-stem is made is **र** and **रर** ॥ Thus चेंद्र, ग्रद्ध, कुर ॥ Why after 'द'? Observe सुनीहि, ग्रुनीहि ॥ Why do we say "द being part of the vikaraṇa or affix "? Observe रुहि, ग्रुहि, here **र** is part of the *root* tself, and not of the vikaraṇa. Why de we say 'not preceded by a conjunct consonant,? Observe **प्राप्तु**हि, राष्ट्राहि, तक्ष्णुहि ॥

Vârt:—The elision of हि after the उ of the vikarana उ and इनु is optionll in the Vedas; as आतनुहि बातुपानान्, थिनुहि बत्तपातेम्, सेन मा भागिनं कुणुहि॥

लोपश्चास्यान्यतरस्यां म्वोः ॥ १०७ ॥ पदानि ॥ लोपः, च, अस्य, अन्यतरस्याम्, खोः, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ योबसुकारो ऽसंयोगपूर्वस्तइन्तस्य प्रत्ययस्यान्यतरम्यां लोपो भवति ॥

107. The उ of the vikaraṇa उ and इनु, where not preceded by a conjunct consonant, may be elided optionally before a personal ending beginning with म or व ॥

Thus सुन्तः or सुतुनः, सुन्मः, सुतुमः, तन्तः, ततुनः, तन्तः, ततुमः ॥ The स must be-

long to the affix, and should not be part of the root. Therefore not in gq:, gq: |

Why do we say 'not preceded by a conjunct consonant'? Observe सक्तुनः, सक्तुनः only. Though the elision word सुन्न was understood in this sûtra, the mention of सोप indicates that the final is only to be elided, and not the whole affix न ॥ It is a general maxim that the words सुन्न, वसु and सुप cause the elision of the whole affix, while 'lopa' will cause elision of the final letter only of the affix. If the whole affix be elided, we could not get सुन्नः &c., Moreover, in को and सुन्ने formed by guna of क, there would have been no guna, had the word सुन्न been used, for I. I. 63, would have prevented guna; but by using the word स्रोप we have such guna also by I. I. 62.

नित्यं करोतेः ॥ १०८ ॥ पदानि ॥ नित्यम्, करोतेः, ॥ वृत्ति ॥ करोतेरुत्तरस्य उकारभरययस्य वकारमकारात्री परयये परतो निश्वं लीपो भवति ॥

108. The elision of उ is invariable before च् and म् in the case of फ (करोति).

Thus कुर्वः and कुर्नः ॥ Thus कू + द + दः = कुर् + द + दः (VI. 4. 110) = कुर्। • + दः (VI. 4. 108). Now the lopa being not sthânivat, when a vowel is to b lengthened (I. 1. 58), द of कु should be lengthened by VIII. 2. 77. This contingency is prevented by VIII. 2. 79.

ये च ॥ १०९ ॥ पदानि ॥ ये, च, लोपः नित्यंकरोतेः ॥ दुष्तिः ॥ वकारात्री च प्रत्यवे परतः करोतेरुत्तरस्योकारप्रत्ययस्य नित्यं लोपो भवति ॥

109. The affix \overline{s} of the stem $\overline{s}\overline{s}$ is always elided before a personal ending beginning with a \overline{s}

Thus कुर्यान् कुर्यानाम् and कुर्यः ॥ The augment याद्वर is treated here as an affix, and it makes the personal ending to which it is added, as an affix beginning with य ॥

अत उत्सार्वधातुके ॥ ११० ॥ पदानि ॥ अतः, उत्, सार्वधातु के, क्ङिति ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उकारपत्यवान्तस्य करातेरकारस्य स्थानं उकार आदेशो भवति सार्वधातुके क्राङ्गति परतः ।

110. Before a Sârvadhâtuka affix with an indicatory क् or इ, short उ is substituted for the अ of क (कर्+उ) when gunated.

Thus कृ + द + तस् = कार् + द + तस् (VII. 3.84) = कुर् + द + तस् = कुर्तः (VI. 4.10)
The तस is हिन् by I. 2.4. So also दुर्वन्ति, कह ॥ Why do we say 'before a Sarvadhatukâ'? So that the rule may apply to what was once a Sarvadhatuka, though no longer existent. Thus कुर where the personal ending हि is elided, but it leaves its effect behind. The त् in उन् shows that this द is not to be gunated by VII. 3.86. When the affix is not किन् or हिन् we have करोति करों। and करोमि (I. 2.4).

इनसोरहोपः ॥ १११ ॥ पदानि ॥ इत-असोः, अत्-लोपः, सार्वधातुके क्ििते॥ वाचः । अस्यासंश्राकारस्य लापे। भवति सार्वधातुके कृष्टिति परतः । 111. Before a Sårvadhåtuka कित् or इन्त् affix, the अ of अ and अस् is elided.

इन is the characteristic of the roots of the Rudhâdi class, while अस is the root itself. Thus इन्धः; इन्धति, भिन्तः, भिन्तन्ति ; So also of अस्ः—स्तः, सन्ति ॥ But भिनिन and अस्ति before non—किन् and non—दिन् affixes. इन + अस् ought to be इनास्, instead of that we have इनस् in the sûtra. The परक्ष single substitution is an irregularity.

्रहनाक्ष्यस्तयोरातः ॥ ११२ ॥ पदानि ॥ इना-अक्ष्यस्तयोः, आतः, लोपः सार्वधा-तुक्षे कडिति ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ मा इस्वेतस्याभ्यस्तानां चाङ्गानामाकारस्य लोपो भवति सार्वधातुको क्ष्किति परतः ।

112. Before a Sârvadhâtuka कित or जित affix beginning with a vowel, the long आ of आ (the vikaraṇa of the 9th class) and of the reduplicate stems is elided.

Thus लुनते, लुनताम, अलुनत ; निमते, निमताम्, अनिमत, संजिहते, संजिहताम् and समिजिहत् ॥ Why do we say 'of इना and the reduplicates'? Observe चान्ति, वान्ति, ॥ Why 'of long आ'? Observe बिश्लति ॥ Why 'before ऋत् and हिन्त्'? Observe अलुनात्, अजहात्॥

ई हल्यघोः ॥ ११३ ॥ पदानि ॥ ई, हलि, अ-धो (इनाक्ष्यस्तयोरातः सार्वधातु के काक्रिति) ॥

वृत्तिः॥ मान्तानामक्कानाम-यस्तानां च धुवर्जितानामात ईकारादेशो भवति हलादी सार्वधातुके कृष्टिति परतः॥

113. Before a Sârvadhâtuka किन or जिन् affix beginning with a consonant, the आ of आ and of the reduplicate stems is replaced by है, except when the root is दा or धा (पु)॥

Thus लुनीतः, जुनीतः, जुनीयः, जुनीयः, लुनीतं and जुनीते ॥ Of reduplicates we have निमीते, निमीये, मिमीथ्न, संजिहीते, संजिहीये, संजिहीथे ॥ Why do we say 'beginning with a consonant'? Observe लुनिन, मिमते ॥ Why with the exception of जु? Observe क्नः, धन्नः ॥ So also लुनाति and जहाति before non-किन् and non-हिन् affixes.

इइरिद्रस्य ॥ ११४ ॥ पदानि ॥ इत्, हरिद्रस्य, (हलिसार्वधातुकेक्किति) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वृद्धितेर्वकाशै सार्वधातुके क्ङिति परत इकारावेशी भवति । वार्तिकम् ॥ वरिद्वातेरार्धधातुके लोपो वक्तव्यः ॥ वा० ॥ सिद्धम् प्रस्थयविधी भवतीति वक्तव्यम् ॥ Kdrikd॥ न वरिद्वायके लोपो वरिद्वाणे च नेव्यते ।

दिशरिहासतीत्येके दिशरिहिषतीति या ॥ वा॰ ॥ भग्रतन्यां वेति वक्तत्व्यम् ॥

114. इ is substituted for the आ of दरिद्रा before a Sarvadhatuka कित् or कित् affix beginning with a consonant.

Thus वरिक्रितः, वरिक्रियः, वरिक्रितः, वरिक्रितः ॥ But वरिक्रिति before a vowel affix VI. 4. 112) and वरिक्रांति before a non-डिन्त् affix,

Vârt:—The final of दरिव्रा is elided before an Árdhadhâtuka affix, Vârt:—And this elision should be considered as siddha, in applying rules relating to affixes. Thus दरिव्रा by loosing आ becomes दरिव्र, and we should apply those affixes which would come after a form like 'daridr', and not what would have come after a form like 'daridrâ'. Thus ज comes after roots ending in long आ (III. 1. 141): but this affix would not be applied here, but the general affix अब् (III. 1. 134). Thus दरिव्रांत ⇒ दरिव्रांत ⇒ दरिव्रांत ⇒ दरिव्रांत ⇒ दरिव्रांत ⇒ दरिव्रांत → दरिव्रांत →

Kârikâ:—The elision does not take place in the forms दिखायक and दिखाण, and the Desiderative may be either दिदिखासित or दिवरिद्वर्षात ॥ Siddhânta Kaumudi gives the following rule: "भा of दिखा should be considered as elided when applying an ârdhadhâtuka affix, but optionally so before हुक् (Aorist), and not at all before सन् (Desiderative), ज्वल and स्युट"॥

Vart:—Optionally so in the Aorist (adyatana-past) as, अवस्तिति or अवस्तिति । The latter form is evolved by VII. 2. 73 and elision of सिम्। The form व्रिक्रिय in the sûtra is Vedic, the root being shortened from व्रिक्रा to वरिक्रा।

भियो प्रस्यतरस्याम् ॥ ११५ ॥ पदानि ॥ भियः, अन्यतरस्याम्, (इतहिल क्ङिति सार्वधातु के) ॥

सान नातु नातृ ।। वृत्तिः ॥ भी इस्येतस्याङ्गस्यान्यतरस्यामिकारादेशो भवति हलारी क्ङिति सार्वधातुके परतः ॥

115. इ is optionally substituted for the ई of भी before a Sârvadhâtuka affix beginning with a consonant and having an indicatory इइ or इइ॥

Thus बिमितः or बिभीतः, बिभियः or बिभीयः, बिभिदः or बिभीदः; बिभिनः or बिभीतः। But बिभ्यति before a vowel-beginning affix and बिभिति before a non ङित् affix and भीयते before an ardhadhatuka affix.

जहातेश्च ॥ ११६ ॥ पदानि ॥ जहातेः, च, (इ हल्डि अम्यतरस्याम् क्ङितिसार्व-धातुके) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ जहातेश्व इकारदेशी भवति अन्यतरस्यां हलाही क्ङिति सार्वधातुके परतः ॥

116. इ is optionally substituted for the आ of हा (जहाति) before a Sârvadhâtuka किन् or छिन् affix beginning with a consonant.

Thus जहिन: or जहीत: (VI. 4. 113) जहिय: or जहीय: (VI. 4. 113). But जहान before a vowel affix, and जहान before a non-ाङ्गन् affix, and हीयने and जिहीयते before an ardhadhatuka. The separation of this sutra from the last, is for the sake of subsequent aphorisms.

आ च हो ॥ ११७॥ पदानि ॥ आ, च, हो, (इ अन्यतरस्याम्) ॥ वृत्ति ॥ जहातराकारभान्तादेशो भवति इकारभान्यतरस्यां हो परत ।

117. at as well as a may optionally be substituted for the final of the stem of a before the Imperative ending as

Thus जहाहि, कहिहि or जहीहि (VI. 4. 113).

लोपो यि ॥ ११८ ॥ पदानि ॥ लोपः, यि, (जहातेः सार्वधातुके क्ङिति) ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ तोषा भवति जहातेर्वकाराशे क्ङिति सार्वधातुके परतः ।

118. The final of the stem of gr is elided before an affix beginning with w being a Sârvadhâtuka किंद्र or जिंद्र affix.

Thus जहात, जहाताम् and जहाः॥

हवसोरेद्धावभ्यासलोपश्च ॥ ११९ ॥ पदानि ॥ घु-असोः, एत्, ही, अभ्यास-लोपः, च, ॥ वित्तः ॥ युसंस्रकानामङ्गानामस्तेश्र एकारादेशो भवति ही परतो ऽभ्यासलोपश्च ॥

(धू), and for the स of अस, is substituted प before the Imperative ending हि; and thereby the reduplicated syllable of दा and धा is elided.

Thus देहि, and धेहि, of घु, and एथि of अस्, the स being elided by this sûtra, and भ being elided by VI. 4. 111. This होए of the present sûtra should be considered as having an indicatory श so that the whole of the reduplicated and not only the final letter of the abhyâsa (I. I. 55) is elided.

अत एकहल्मध्ये ऽनादेशादेलिटि ॥ १२० ॥ पदानि ॥ अतः, एक-हल्, मध्ये, अनादेशादेः, लिटि ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ कृद्धितीतिवर्तते ॥ लिटि परत भादेश आदिर्यस्याङ्गस्य नास्ति. तस्य एकहरूमध्ये, असहाययोईलोर्मध्ये यो ऽकारस्तस्य एकारादेशो भवति, अभ्यासलोपश्च लिटि क्ङिति परतः ॥ वात्तिकम् ॥ दम्भेरेस्वं वक्तव्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ नशिमन्योर्रालन्धेस्वं वक्तव्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ छन्दस्यमिपचोरप्यलिटि एस्वं वक्तव्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ यजिवप्योश्च ॥

120. \mathbf{q} is substituted for the short \mathbf{a} standing between two simple consonants of a verbal stem, before the personal endings of the Perfect which have an indicatory \mathbf{a} (I. 2. 5), provided that, at the beginning of the root, in the reduplication, no other consonant has been substituted; and when this \mathbf{q} is substituted, the reduplicate is elided.

Thus रेजतः, रेजुः, बेमतः, बेमुः, पेचतः, पेचुः, रेभतः, रेमुः॥ Why 'for भ'? Observe सिरिवतः, सिर्वेदः the द is not replaced. Why do we say 'short भ'? Observe रामे, रासाते, रासिरं॥ Why do we say 'standing between two simple consonants'? Observe रामतः, राखः॥ Some say this example is not appropriate, for by I. 2. 5, the Perfect affixes are not कित् here, as they come after a conjunct consonant. The following is then more appropriate:—तसारतः and तसारुः॥ Why do we say 'which has no substituted consonant in the reduplicate'? Observe चक्रजतः, चक्रणः, जगणः, जगणः, बक्रणः, चक्रणः, चक्रणः, जगणः, बक्रणः।

The substitution referred to here must be caused by the affixes of the Perfect, therefore, the rule will apply to नमतुः, नमुः, सह and सहात, सहिर though जम् and ज् are the roots, and ज् and ज् are changed to न and स ॥ The substitution of जग् consonant or a चा consonant in the reduplicate, should not be here considered asiddha (VIII. 4. 54, read with VIII. 2. 1). That substitution will be considered a substitution for the purposes of this sûtra and will make the stem आरंगािवः, as is indicated by the special exception made in favor of जन् and अज (VI. 4. 122). If the form of the letter is not changed in the reduplicate, by substitution, then such substitution will not make the stem आरंगािवः ॥ Thus by VIII. 4. 54, a चा letter (च, द, त, क, प, ग, प, प, प) is substituted for a consonant (other than a nasal and a semi-vowel) in the reduplicate.

Thus in **पच्** the reduplicate is **पप**च्, the first **प** is also a *substitute*, for the **च**ग् substitute of **प** will be **प** ॥ Such substitutes, however, are not meant here,

This we learn from the implication (jùāpaka) of sûtra VI. 4. 126 where exception is made in case of श्वम् and रह ॥ Therefore, where the substitute is a different letter, then the reduplicate becomes âdeśâdi: otherwise not.

When the affixes are not कित् or डित् the rule does not apply: as अहं पपच, अहं पपड ॥

Vârt:—ए is substituted for the अ of दश्म under similar circumstances:—thus देभतुः, देभुः ॥ The elision of the nasal by VI. 4. 24, would be considered asiddha by VI. 4. 22, hence this vârtika.

Vârt:—ए is substituted for the भ of नश्च and मन before affixes other than those of लिंद् ॥ As अनेशम, मनका ॥ अनेशम is the Aorist in भक् of नश् which belongs to Pushâdi roots (III. 1. 55). मेनका is formed by दुन् (III. 1. 150). Padamanjari gives भनशन् (3 rd Pl.). and quotes भनशनस्येषवः ॥

Vart:—In the Vedas, ए is substituted for the अ of अम and पच् before affixes other than those of the Perfect, as व्यमानम्, (वि + अम् + चानश्, the augment मुक् being dropped); पश्चिरन् instead of पचरन्, the Imperfect of पच्॥ The shortening is also a Vedic irregularity.

Vârt:—So also of यज्ञ and वप, as भायेजे and भावपे the Imperfect Vedic forms. The augment आर् being added by VI.4. 73.

थिल च सेटि ॥१२१॥ पदानि ॥ थिल, च, सेटि, (अत एक हल मध्ये अनादेशांदः) वृत्तः ॥ थिल च साँट परना ऽनादेशांदरङ्गस्य एकहल्मध्यगतस्यातः स्थान एकार आदेशो भवति अभ्यासः स्रोपञ्च ॥

121. The is substituted for St. of a verbal stem standing between two simple consonants, the stem not having any different letter substituted in the reduplicate, when the ending Us of the Perfect having the augment It follows, and thereby, the reduplicate is elided.

Thus पेचिय, शेकिय ॥ But पप्क्य before anit य ; दि देविय, the vowel being द and not आ ; तत्रक्षिय, ररिक्षिय, the आ not standing between two simple consonants; and चक्रिय, सभाणय, the reduplicate having the substitutes च and ब different from क and भ ॥ This sûtra applies even when the affix is not कित्; and यह is read in the sûtra only for the sake of clearness, no non-kit Perfect ending can take इट except यह ॥

तृफलभजत्रपश्च ॥ १२२ ॥ पदानि ॥ तॄ, फल, भज, त्रपः, च, (अत एक हलमध्ये अनदिशादेलिटिथलिचसेटि) ॥

वृत्तः ॥ त्रॄ फल भज त्रप इत्येतेषामङ्गानामत एकारादेशो भवति, अभ्यासलोपश्च, लिटि क्ङिति परतस्थिति च सिटि ॥

वात्तिकम् ॥ भ्रन्थेभ्रोति वक्तव्यम् ॥

122. ए is substituted for the आ of तृ, फल, भज and जप, and the reduplicate is elided, when the affixes of the Perfect having an indicatory क् (or ङ्) follow, as well as when थल with the इद augment follows.

Thus तेरतुः, तेरुः, तेरिय, फेलतुः, फेलुः, फेलिय, भेजतु, भेजुः, भेजिय, चेपो, चेपाते, चेपिरे ॥ In the case of मू the rule applies to the आ obtained by Guṇa, contrary to VI. 4. 126, in फल and अज़ the rule, that no different substitute should be in the reduplicate, is not adhered to, and in आप the आ does not stand between two simple consonants.

Vârt: It should be stated that the rule opplies to भ्रम्य also:-as, भ्रेयतुः, भ्रेयुः॥

राधो हिंसायाम् ॥ १२३ ॥ पदानि ॥ राधो हिंसायाम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ राधो हिंसायामर्थेऽपर्णस्य एकार आंदशो भवति, अभ्यासलेषभ लिटि कृङिनि परतस्थित च सेटि ॥

123. **q** is substituted for the **an** of **tru** when meaning 'to hurt some one', and the reduplicate is elided, before the affixes of the Perfect having an indicatory **x** (or **x**), as well as before **y** with the **x** augment.

Thus अपरेधतुः, अपरेधः, अपरेधिय, but स्ताधतुः, साधः, साधिय in any other sense than that of 'hurting'. In this sutra the long आ of राध is to be replaced by ए, the anuvritti of short आ (अतः VI. 4. 120) is therefore not appropriate here. We should either read the annuvritti of आ from VI. 4. 112, or we should read the word एकहलमध्ये in this way "in राध whatever stands between two simple consonants is replaced by ए".

वा ज्भ्रमुत्रसाम् ॥ १२४ ॥ पदानि ॥ वा, जू, भ्रमु, त्रसाम, ॥
वित्तः ॥ जू अब वस इत्येतेषानङ्गानामतः स्थाने वा एकार आंवशो भवति अभ्यासलोपभ लिटि क्ङिति परतस्थिति च सेटि ॥

124. प is optionally substituted for the आ of the stems जर (ज्), भ्रम, and अस, and the reduplicate is thereby elided, before the affixes of the Perfect having an indicatory क् (or क्), as well as before the थज् with the augment द्व।

Thus जेरतुः, जेरुः, जेरिथ, or जजरतुः, जजरुः, जजिरथ, भ्रेमतुः, भ्रेप्तः, भ्रेमिथ, or बभ्र मतुः, बभ्रुषः, बभ्रमिथ, नेसतुः, नेसिथ, or तत्रसतुः, तत्रसुः, तत्रसिथ ॥

फणां च सप्तानाय ॥ १२५ ॥ पदानि ॥ फणाम, च, सप्तानाम, ॥ बृत्तिः ॥ फणादीनां सप्तानां धातूनामवर्णस्य स्थाने वा एकार आदेशो भवति, अश्वासलोपम लिटि क्ङिति परत, स्थित च सेटि ॥

125. प is optionally substituted for the अ and आ of the seven roots फए, राज, आज, आज, अलग्, स्यम and स्वन; and the reduplicate is elided thereby, before the affixes of the Perfect having an indicatory फ (or ङ्) as well as before the w with the इट augment.

Thus फेजतुः, फेजुः, फेजिय or पफजतुः, पफजुः, पफिणयः रेजतुः, रेजुः, रेजिय, or साजतुः, साज्ञः, साजिय; भेजी, भेजाते. भीजोरे, or बभाजे. बभाजाते, बभाजिरे; भेजी. भेजाते. भेजिरे, or बभाजे. बभाजाते, बभाजिरे; भेजी. भेजाते. भेजिरे, or बभाजे. बभाजाते, बभाजिरे; स्वेमतुः, स्वेपः, स्वेपिय, or सस्वमतुः, सस्वप्रः, सस्वामयः स्वेनतुः, स्वेत्ः, स्वेतिय, or सस्वनतुः, सस्वजुः, सस्वनिय, Why of 'seven"? Observe, त्र्ष्वनतुः, त्र्ष्वतुः, क्ष्वतिय ॥ The Phanadi is a subdivision of Bhuadi (873-879)

न शसदद्यादिगुणानाम् ॥ १२६ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, शस, दद, वादि, गुणानाम, (अत एक हल्मध्येऽनादेशादेशिट) ॥

े वृत्तिः ॥ इस इद इस्रेतयोर्वकारादीनां च धातूनां गुण इत्येवमभिनिवृत्तस्य च योकारस्तस्य स्थाने एकाराः देशो न भवति, अभ्यासलोपश्च ॥

126. प is not substituted for the अ of रास्, दद्. or of roots beginning with a च, or of such verbal stems in which the अ results through the substitution of Guṇa, though the affixes of the Perfect being कित् or डिन्त् follow, or the set थल, nor is the reduplicate elided.

Thus विश्वसतुः, विश्वशस्तुः, विश्वशस्तिः, दृश्वे, दृश्योते, दृश्वेर, Of roots beginning with व्-वयमतुः, ववसुः, ववसिय, II Of roots where अ is the result of Guna, विश्वशस्तुः, विश्वशस्य, सुप्रविय ॥ ग्रुणशस्त्राभिनिवृत्तस्यार्श्वस्त्योकारस्य चायमकार इति प्रवेप्रातिष्ट्यते ॥

The ज of Guna may result either from the guna of कर as क changed to कर or of द changed to जो again changed to जा as कु —लव ॥

अर्चणस्त्रसावनञः ॥ १२७ ॥ पदानि ॥ अर्घणः, तृ, असी, अनञः, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अर्थक्षत्रस्याभ्रस्यत् इत्ययगादेशो भवति, सुधेनतः परो न भवति, स च नम उत्तरो न भवति ॥

127. त (which is changed to न्त in the strong cases, and forms the feminine in t unaccented) is substituted for the final of the stem अर्थन, except in the Nominative singular or when the word is joined with the Negative particle.

The real substitute is त्, the क्ट is for the sake of making this affix an उगित्, so that in sarvanâmasthâna cases we have नुष augment VII. 1. 70. Thus धर्वन्ती, अर्वन्तः, अर्

But भर्या in the Nominative Sing : and अनर्वाणी, अनर्वाणः, अनर्वाणं वृष्णं मन्द्रजिह्नम् with the Negative Particle नम्र ॥

मघवा बहुलम् ॥ १५८॥ पदानि ॥ मघवा, बहुलम्, (तृ)॥
वृत्तिः ॥ मघवीन्नयोत्तस्याङ्गस्य बहुलं वृह्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

128. तु is diversely substituted for the final of

As मधवान्, मधवन्तो, मधवन्तः, मधवन्तम्, मधवन्तौ, मधवतः, मधवना, मधवती, माधव-तम्, ॥ न च भवति, मधवा, मधवानौ, मधवानः, मधवानम्, मधवानौ, मधोनः, मधोना, मधवान्, मधविनः, संबीनी, माधवनम् ॥

भस्य ॥ १५९ ॥ पदानि ॥ भस्य ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ भस्येत्ययर्गाधकार, भा अध्यायपरिसमाप्तेः, वदित ऊर्ध्व मनुक्रमिष्यामो भस्येत्येवं तद्वेदितव्यम् ॥

129. Whatever will be taught in the following upto the end of the Adhyâya, should be understood to apply to the nominal stems called Bha (I. 4. 18, 19).

Thus sûtra VI. 4. 130 says 'पन् is the substitute of पान्'॥ It means द is substituted for पान् when the latter gets the designation of भ॥ Thus इपनः पद्दा, दिपना कृतम् but दिपाने, दिपानः where the affixes are those of Sarva-amasthana.

पादः पत् ॥ १३० ॥ पादः, पत् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पादिति पादशस्त्रो सुप्ताकारो गृद्धाते । तदन्तस्याङ्गस्य भस्य पदित्ययमादेशो भवति । स च पाच्छस्द-वद भवति ॥

130. For पाद् is substituted पद् when the former is

The substitute replaces the whole form पाद् and not only the final, on it maxim निर्दियमानस्थादेशा भवन्ति "substitutes take the place of that which is ctually enunciated in a rule."॥ Thus द्विपदः पदय, द्विपदा, द्विपदे, द्विपदिकां द्वाति V. 4. 1), विपदिकां द्वाति, वैयाप्रपद्यः॥

वसोः संप्रसारणम् ॥ १३१ ॥ पदानि ॥ वसोः, सम्प्रसारणम् ॥ ^{[चिः ॥} वस्वन्तस्य भस्य संप्रसारणं भवति ॥ 131. The semi-vowel of the affix वस (वंस्) is vocalised to उ in a Bha stem.

Thus विद्वाः पद्म, विद्वा, विद्वा, पेयुवः पश्च, पेयुवः, पेयुवः, युवः पश्च॥ For the purposes of the elision of भा (VI. 4. 64), vocalisation under the present sûtia should not be considered as asiddha (VI. 4. 22). Thus पा + क्वसु (III. 2. 107) = पपा + वस् = पपा + उस् + शास् (VI. 4. 131, VI. 1. 108). Now if उ were to be considered as asiddha, then the affix does not begin with a vowel, and we can not apply VI. 4. 64, which requires the elision of भा, but the samprasaraṇa is not considered assiddha, and we have पप + उस् + भस् = पपुषः पद्म ॥ In the nominative, where the stem is not भ, we have पपा + वस् + स् = पपी + वस् + स (VI. 4. 66) = पपीवान (VII. 1. 70, VI. 4. 10, VI. 1. 68 and VIII. 2. 23). The affix इनस is included in वसु for the purposes of samprasaraṇa.

वाह ऊठ्॥ १३२॥ पदानि॥ वाहः, ऊठ्॥ वित्तः॥ वाह इत्येवमन्तस्य भस्य ऊठ् इत्येतग्संप्रसारणं भवति॥

132. The च in बाह is vocalised to ऊ (ऊट्), when the compound stem is Bha.

The word बाह् is a कि formed stem by III. 2. 64. It can never stand alone, but, must be preceded by an upapada: hence we have used the word "compound." Thus प्रष्टांहः, प्रष्टांहा, प्रश्नेहे, दित्योहः, दित्योहः, दित्योहः। छिप्र VI. 1. 108, ऊ + आ (of वा) = ऊ ;and then प्रष्ट + ऊर्ह = प्रश्नेहः; the Vriddhi being substituted by VI. 1. 89. This form could have been evolved by simple samprasarana thus: प्रष्ट + वह + वह + अस् (VI. 1. 108) = प्रष्ट + ओह् + अस् (the affix कि III. 2. 64, will produce guṇa) = प्रष्टांहः (VI. 1. 88). In fact कि is never added to वह (III. 2. 64) unless the preceding member ends in अ and that अ + ओ of वा will alway produce औ ॥ The making of this special samprasarana in ऊर्, indicates the existence of following maxim: असिद्धं बहिरह्ममन्तरहे; and the samprasarana being a bahiranga operation, is considered as a siddha for the purposes of guṇa which is an antaranga operation: therefore, we can never get the form ओह ॥

इवयुवमघोनामति हते ॥ १३५ ॥ पदानि ॥ इव, युव, मघोनाम्, अति हते ॥ वित्तः ॥ अन् युवन् मघवन् इत्यतेषामङ्गानामनद्भिते प्रत्यवे परतः संवसारण भवति ॥

133. The च of इवन्, युवन् and मधवन् becomes vocalised, but not before a Taddhita affix.

Thus शुनः, शुनः, युनः, यूनः, यूनः, मघोनः, मघोना, मघोने ॥ But शीवनं मांस^ब बीवनं वर्षने, माघवनः स्थालीपाकः with Taddhita affixes. शीवन is formed by अम् ^{affix} (IV. 3. 154) and औ being added by VII. 3. 4 as श्वन belongs dvaradi class.

This vocalisation takes place of the nouns ending in न, but not when they become feminine or do not end in न, as युवनीः प्रश्व, मध्यतः, मध्यतः मध्यतः । The word अनः of the next sûtra, in a way, qualifies this sûtra also.

अङ्ग्रेपोऽनः ॥ १३४ ॥ पदानि ॥ अल्, लोपः, अनः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अनित्येवमन्तस्य भस्य अकारलोपो भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ अनो नकारान्तस्याय लोप इच्यते ॥

134. Of a Bha stem ending in अन, the आ is elided.

As राज्ञः पदय, राज्ञा, राज्ञे, तक्ष्णः पदय, तक्ष्णा and तक्ष्णे ॥ Vårt:—The elision takes place of a stem which actually ends in म्, therefore, it does not take place here, राजकीयम् ॥

पपूर्वहन्धृतराक्षामणि ॥ १३५ ॥ पदानि ॥ प पूर्व, हन्, धृतराक्षाम, अणि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पकारपृर्वी या ऽन् हनो धृतराज्ञश्च तस्याकारलोपो भवति ॥

135. Of a Bha stem ending in अन् with a preceding प, as well as of हन् and भृतराजन्, the अ is elided before the affix अण्॥

Thus भीक्षणः, साक्षणः, भीनग्नः, धार्तराज्ञः ॥ But सामनः, वेमन ॥ Why do we say before the affix अण्? Observe ताक्षण्यः ॥ Why do we say 'preceded by a प'? Observe सामनः and वेमनः from सामन् and विमन् formed with the affix अण्; here weither the अ of मन् nor the final syllable अन् is elided, since VI. 4. 167 teeps these words in their primitive state so far.

विभाषा ङिश्योः ॥ १३६ ॥ पदानि ॥ घिभाषा, ङि, श्योः (अल्होपोऽनः) ॥ युक्तिः ॥ कौ परतः शीश्ववे च भनो विभाषा भकारलोपा भवात ॥

136. In a stem ending in अन, the wais optionally elided before the Locative ending and before the ending and () of the Nominative and Accusative Dual Neuter.

As राज्ञि or राजनि, साम्नि or सामनि, साम्नी or सामनी (VII. 1. 19).

न संयोगाद्वमन्तात् ॥ १३७॥ पदानि ॥ न, संयोगात्, व्, म, अन्तात्, (अह्यो-ोऽनः) ॥

ृतिः ॥ वकारमकारान्तास्तंयोगादुत्तग्स्यानो ऽकारस्य लोपो न भवति ॥

137. The अ in अन् is not elided when the Bha tem ends in चन् or मन् with a consonant preceding च्

Thus पर्वणा, पर्वण, अधर्वणा, अधर्वण, चर्नणा and चर्नणे ॥ Why do we say 'preded by a consonant'? Observe प्रतिशीव्ना, प्रातश्चेन, साम्ना, साम्ने ॥ Why do we
y 'stems in बन् and मन्'? Observe तक्ष्णा, and तक्ष्णे ॥

अचः ॥ १३८ ॥ पदानि ॥ अचः, (भस्य अछोपः) ॥ र्षाः ॥ अच इत्ययपम्चितिर्त्तुप्तनकारोगृद्यते । तदन्तस्य भस्य अकारस्य लोपो भवति ॥ 138. The अ of अच् (अञ्च्) is elided at the end of a Bha stem.

Thus इशीच: पदव, दशीचा, दशीच, मधूच: पदव, मधूचा, मधूच ॥ The lengthening of the first member takes place by VI. 3. 138: and न of अडच is elided by VI. 4. 24.

उद् ईत् ॥ १३९ ॥ पदानि ॥ उदः, ईत्, (अचः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उद उत्तरस्याच ईकारादेशो भवति ॥

139. Long is substituted for the अ of অনু (অৠ), after the word বনু when the stem is Bha.

As उदीचः, उदीचा, उदाचे ॥

आतो धातोः ॥ १४० ॥ पदानि ॥ आतः, धातोः, (भस्य छोपः) ॥ वृत्तः ॥ शाकारान्तस्य धातोर्भस्य लोपा भवति ॥

140. The final आ of a Bha stem, when it ends in a root, is elided.

Thus कीलालपः पदयः, कीलालपा, कीलालपे, शुभंयः पश्य, शुभंया, and शुभंय from कीलालपा and शुभंया । Why do we say 'the भा of a root'? Observe खद्भाः पश्य, मालाः पश्य । This sûtra should be divided into two(1) भातः (2) धासोः; so that the long भा in general may be elided. For Pâṇini himself has declined त्त्रया and ६ना by the elision of भा, see VII. 1. 37, (त्त्यो स्थप्) and III. 1. 83, (श्रनः शानक्)।

मन्त्रेष्वाङ्यादेरात्मनः ॥ १४१ ॥ पदानि ॥ मन्त्रेषु, आङि, आदेः, आत्मनः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ मन्त्रेषु आङि परन भाष्मन भादनीया भवति ॥ वार्तिकम् ॥ भाङोन्यत्रापि छन्समि लोपो दृश्यते ॥

141. In the Mantras, the beginning of आत्मन् is elided, when the affix of the Instrumental Singular follows.

क्षाङ is the name of the Instrumental singular affix, given by ancient Grammarians. Thus स्मना देवेभ्यः, स्मना सामेषु ॥ Why in the Mantras? Observe क्षात्मनो कृतम् ॥ Why in the Instrumental Singular? यशस्मन स्तन्नो वरिष्ठा ॥

Vart:—The elision of भा of 'atman' is found in other cases also, but not so frequently as in the Instrumental, as स्मन्यासमञ्जत महाम्॥

ति विश्वतिर्दिति ॥ १४२ ॥ पदानि ॥ ति, विश्वतेः, डिति, (भस्य, खोपः) ॥
मृत्तिः ॥ भस्य विश्वतिस्त्रशब्दस्य डिति प्रस्ये परते लोपा भवति ॥

142. Of the Bha stem विश्वति, before an affix having an indicatory इ, the ति is elided.

Thus विश्वकः = विश्वस्था कीतः (with इन्त् V. 1. 24), विश्वं शतम, (विश्वतेः पूर्ण विश् with इट affix V. 2. 48), एकविशः ॥ Why do we say 'having an indicatory ड' Observe विश्वस्था ॥ है: ॥ १४३ ॥ पदानि ॥ हेः, (डित्ति, लोपः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ टिसंज्ञकस्य डिर्ति प्रत्येयपरतो लोपो भवति ॥

143. Before an affix having an indicatory \(\exi\), the last vowel, with the consonant, if any, that follows it, is elided.

Thus कुमुद्दत्, नड्डात् and वतस्वत् with इमतुष् (IV. 2. 87). So also विश्वता कातः = विश्वतः with इत्तृत् of V. 1. 24. The rule applies even to non-bha bases, for effect must be given to the indicatory इ॥ Thus उपलब्धः, मन्दुरज्ञः (III. 2. 97 with the krit affix इ)॥

नस्तिद्धिते ॥ १४४ ॥ पदानि ॥ नः, तिद्धिते, (भस्य, टेः, लोपः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ नकारान्तस्य भस्य टेलेपि भवति तिद्धिते परतः ॥

्रवार्तिकम् ॥ नान्तस्य दिलोपे सब्रह्मचारिपीटसर्धिपकलापिकुर्शुमनैतिलिजाजलिलाङ्गलिशिलालिशिखण्डिसू-करसम्रसुपर्यणासुपसंख्यानं कर्तेष्यम् ॥ वार्तिकम् ॥ अदमनो विकार उपसंख्यानम् ॥

वा०॥ चर्मणः कोश उपसंख्यानम् ॥ वा०॥ शुनः सकाच उपसंख्यानम् ॥ वा०॥ अञ्चयानां च सायेपातिकाद्यर्थपुपसंख्यानम् ॥

144. Of the stem bha, the final τ with the vowel that precedes it, is elided, before a Taddhita affix.

Thus आग्निशार्मिः, भौडुलोगिः, सारलोगिः from आग्निशमेन, उडुलोगन्, and सरलोगन् with the Taddhita affix इस (IV. 1. 96). Why do we say 'ending in न्'? Observe सान्यतः ॥ Why 'before a Taddhita affix'? Observe श्रमणा, श्रमेणे ॥

Vart:—The final न with the vowel that precedes it, is dropped before a Taddhita in the following: 1. सङ्ग्रमारिन—साङ्ग्रमाराः (IV. 3. 120), 2. पीट-सर्पिन—पेटसर्पाः (IV. 3. 120), 3. कलापिन—कालपाः (IV. 3. 108 and IV. 2. 59), 4. कुयुमिन—कोयुमाः (IV. 3. 101), 5. तैतिलिन—तैतिलाः (IV. 3. 116), 6. जाजलिन—जाजलाः (IV. 2. 59), 7. लाङ्गलिन्—लाङ्गलाः, 8. शिलालिन्—शैलालाः, 9. शिखण्डिन्—शैखण्डाः, 10. इकरसमन्—सीकर सद्याः, 11. सुपर्वन्—सीपर्वाः ॥ In the above those which end in इन्, elide the इन् in spite of VI, 4. 164, and those in अन् contradict VI. 4. 167.

Vart:—अइमन् loses its अन् before a Taddhita affix meaning 'prepared there with': as, आइमः, otherwise आइमनः॥

Vart:—Of चर्मन, the अन् is elided when meaning 'a sheath or purse': is, चार्मः कोशः (IV. 3. 134), otherwise चार्मणः ॥

Vag:—The अन् of धन् is clided when the sense is 'to contract', as भेवः संकोचः (IV. 3. 120), otherwise भोवनः ॥

Vât:—The Indeclinables like सायंप्रातिकः &c are formed by the दि dision: as सायंप्रातिकः, पानः पुनिकः, बाह्यः, कीतस्कुतः (formed by उम् IV. 3. 11). But not before the affixes का and काल, as आसतीयः, शाश्वातिकः ॥ Pâṇini himself has hown the exception, in the case of श्वाश्वतिक, by using it in II. 4.9. So also अध्वतम् ॥

अह्नप्रकोरेच ॥ १५५ ॥ पदानि ॥ अहः,.ट, खोः, पच ॥ ^{वृत्ति ॥} अ**र्हाप्र**खेतस्य टस्पोरेव परतष्टिलंपा भवति । ^{वागक} ॥ अ**ह**. समुहे स्थावक्तश्यः॥

2.1

145. The अन् of अहत is elided only before the affixes z and will

Thus हे अहनी समाहते = ब्राहः, इयहः (V. 4. 91 with टच्च). हे अहनी अधीष्टा अले मूतो भावी वा = ह्यहीनः, इयहीनः (with ख V. 1. 87).

Vart:— ख is added to अहन in the sense of तस्य समूहः, when referring

to a sacrifice. अड्डां समुहः कतुः = अहीनः (IV. 2. 42).

Though the अन् of अहन would have been elided by the last aphorism also, before the affixes and eq, the present sutra makes a restrictive rule. भहन does not lose its final अन् before any other Taddhita affix, thus अनु निर्दे त्तम् = आद्विकम् (with डम् V. I. 79). The word एव 'only' is for the sake of perspicuity. अहन् alone does not lose its final अन् before ह and ख, other stems also do the same. This we infer, from the exception made in the case of átman and adhvan, before ख, in VI. 4. 169.

ओर्गुणः ॥ १४६ ॥ पदानि ॥ ओः, ग्रूणः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उत्रर्णान्तस्य भस्य गुणो भवति तद्धिते परतः ॥

For sor sof a bha stem, there is substi-146. tuted Guṇa, before a Taddhita affix.

Thus बाभ्रव्यः from बभू, माण्डव्यः from मण्डु, शहूच्यं तारु (from शंकु), विचय कार्पासः, (from पिचु) कमण्डलब्या मृत्तिका (from कमण्डलू), परश्च्यमयः, औपगवः, कापटव &c Instead of making the sutra simpler by saying siring 'let sir be substituted for द or द ', the employment of the technical phrase गुज: in the aphorism indicates the existence of the following maxim संज्ञा पूर्वको विधिर्गनस्यः "A rule is not universally valid, when that which is taught in it, is denoted by a tech nical term". The present sûtra is, therefore, anitya, and we have forms like स्वावभुवः from स्ववंभू without guna. See VII. 4. 30 also.

् ढे लोपो ऽकड़वाः ॥ १४७ ॥ पदानि ॥ ढे, लोपः, अ, कड़वाः ॥ वृत्ति ॥ ढे परत उवर्णान्तस्य भस्याकद्वा लापा भवति ॥

The s or s of a bha stem is elided before 147. the affix एव (द), but not of the stem 'Katrû'.

Thus कामण्डलेख, शैतिवाहेखः, जाम्बेखः, माहवाहेखः, l ut काट्यया मन्यमपद्द्यत् ।।

यस्येति च ॥ १४८ ॥ पदानि ॥ यस्य, ईति, च, (भस्य, तद्धिते, लोपः) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इवर्णान्नस्यावर्णान्नस्य च भस्य ईकारे पर तद्धिन च लापा भवति ॥ वात्तिकम् ॥ यस्यत्योङः इयां प्रतिषेधा वक्तव्यः ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ इयङ उवङ्भ्यां लांपा भवनि विप्रतिष्धेन ॥

148. The final stand at (both long and short), of a bha stem, are elided before a Taddhita affix and before ^{the} feminine affix 🕏 II

Thus दाक्षी, हाक्षी ,सखी from दार्शि, हाक्षि and सखि with the feminine affix !

(IV. 1. 65) The above forms could also have been evolved by the simple rules of sandhi, as सिंध + ई = राश्ची । It might be asked, where was then the necessity of eliding इ? There would arise difficulty in the forms like भवि सिंख । From the word सखी formed by इनिष् under IV. 1. 62, we form the compound सखीमानकानन : = भविसाख, the final becoming short by I. 2. 48 (the samāsānta affix देख is not added here as required by V. 4. 91, that rule applying to the masculine form सखि and not to the feminine सखी). Now if in forming सखि + ई = सखी, had we not elided the letter इ of खि, then the long being the single substitute for both इ + ई, would be considered as like the final इ of सखि by VI. 1. 85. That being so, the word भविसाख would be considered a non—चि word by I. 4. 7, for सखि has been specifically excluded form चि class. Not being a चि, we cannot have the form अविसाखे: in the Ablative and Genitive singular. Hence the necessity of eliding इ before the feminine ई, so that the ekâdeśa rule VI. 1. 85, should not apply.

Vârt:—Prohibition must be stated in the case of हैं (शी), when it is the substitute of भी (VII. 1. 18), being the case-affix of the nom. and acc. dual in the neuter, and of certain feminine in long भा ॥ Before this है, the preceding vowel, ह and भ are not elided. The stem before this है is also bha by I. 4. 18 in the case of Neuter nouns. Thus काण्ड + है = काण्ड ; जुड़्ये ॥ सीय + ह नीयें (the would have been elided by VI. 4. 149). It is owing to this Vârtika, that we have inserted the word 'feminine' in the translation of the sûtra. This may also be done by reading the anuvitti of भ्यां (VI. 4. 136), and न (VI. 4. 137) into this sûtra.

Vart:—इयङ् and उवङ् are superseded, when they would apply simultaneously with this lopa. Thus इयङ् and उवङ् have unimpeded scope in भी or भू+भी or भस् (जस्), as भियो, भियः, भुवी, भुवः॥ Lopa has unimpeded scope in भगण्डल् —कामण्डलेयः (with ढम IV. I. 135), and भाइवाहेवः॥ But in वस्समी + ढम् (IV. I. 135), both the rules VI. 4. 77 and VI. 4. 148, present themselves. The former is superseded, and we have वास्समेयः (वरसं मीणावि = वस्समीः, तस्यापत्यं); so also लेखाभुः —लेखाभ्रेयः with the ढक् affix, this word belonging to Subhrâdi class (IV. I. 123).

सूर्यतिष्यागस्त्यमत्स्यानां य उपधायाः ॥ १४९ ॥ पदानि ॥ सूर्य, तिष्य, अग-स्त्य, मत्स्यानाम्, यः, उपधायाः, (ईति, तिक्कते, लोपः) ॥ वृतिः ॥ सूर्य तिष्य भगस्य मस्त्य इत्येतेषां यकारस्य उपधाया भस्य लोपो भवति ईति परतस्तीक्कते च ॥

वात्तिक्रम् ॥ मस्त्रवस्य इत्यामिति वक्तव्यम् ॥ वा० ॥'मूर्यागस्त्रयोदछे च उपां च ॥

वा॰ ॥ निष्यपुष्ययोनंक्षत्राणि ॥

वा०॥ अन्तिकशब्दस्य तसिप्रत्येये परतः ककारात्रिशब्दस्य लोपो वक्तव्य, आसुदात्तं च॥ वा०॥ तमे तादेश्य॥ वा०॥ कादिलेपि बहुलमिति वक्तव्यम्॥ वा०॥ ये च॥

149. Of the bha stems सूर्य, तिष्य, अगस्य and मतस्य (and their derivatives when they are Bha) the penultimate ए is also elided before the long है and a Taddhita affix.

Thus सूर्वेणेकाहिक् - सीरी 'सूर्व + अण् under IV. 3. 112 = सीर्व, then ई of हीप् = सीरी), as सीरी बलाका !!

So also निष्य—तैषमह, तैयी रात्रिः॥ So also शर्मस्यस्यापयं श्री = भागस्ती (IV I. 114), आगस्तीयः; So also मन्स्य—मन्सी with हांष् as it belongs to Gaurâdi class (IV. I. 40). If the words सूर्य &c, were to be qualified by the word भ, then the sûtra would mean सूर्यात्रानां भसतानां "of सूर्य &c, when they get the designation of भ"; and the result of this interpretation would be, that the rule would apply to cases like सूर्यन्य स्ना = सूरी, आगस्यस्य स्नी = आगस्ती, &c, only, where the forms सूर्य &c, are Bha, and not to their derivatives, as सार्य &c: and there would not have been the forms like सारी बलाका; because, here the word सूर्य is not Bha before the affix ई, but the word सार्य is Bha. Hence we have introduced the words "and their derivatives" in the translation, so as to cover the cases like सारी बलाका॥

In the last example, we again have an illustration, of the rule VI.4. 22, which says that for purposes of asiddha the आश्रव must be the same. Thus सार्थ + ई = सीर्थ + अ lopa + ई - सार्थ ॥ But सीर्थ itself was formed by the elision of भ of सुर्व before the affix भण, thus, सुर्व + भण = सार्व + ० + भण (last sutra) चार्य । But if this lopa be considered as asiddha by VI. 4. 22, then we have the following equation सार्य + ० + अ (of अण) + ई = सार्य + ० + ० (अ of अण being elided by VI. 4. 148) + इं । Here य cannot be elided, as it is not up.ulha or penultimate: because the first lopa is considered asiddha. But it is not to be so considered, as their scopes (आअव) are different. Hence we have the elision of a by this sûtra. It should not be objected that the a here is not penultimate, but ultimate: as सार्थ+ई=सार्थ+०+ई (अ clided by the last sutra), and thus a is ultimate. Here, however, rule VI. 4. 22, applies. This elision of will be considered asiddha for the purposes of the elision of a, their scope being the same. So being considered asibdha, a still retains its designation of upadha and is elided by the present sûtra. It should be remembered here, that we could not take help of the rule of sthanivat-bhava, because for purposes of arily, that rule is set aside. See I 1. 58.

Why do we say the penultimate यू? Observe मस्यचरी । This word is thus formed. The affix चरट is added to मस्सी by V. 3. 53, in the sense of मस्सी भूनपूर्वा । Then the मन्सी become masculine मस्स्य by VI. 4. 35, and we

have मस्याप । This word takes द्वीप by IV. 1. 15, because it is formed by an affix having an indicatory इ। Thus मस्याप + ई, and the word is म, but the य is not elided, because it is not penultimate. The य has been read for the sake of the subsequent sûtras: उपभाया: alone would have been enough for the purposes of this aphorism. The rule contained in this sûtra is rather too general; it is limited by the following vârtikas, which enumerate the conditions under which the elision takes place.

Vart:—The व of मस्त्य is elided before the feminine ई only : therefore not here मस्त्यस्थेदं मांसं=मास्त्यम् ॥

Vârt:—Of सूर्य and अगस्त्य before the affixes छ, and ई (of the feminine): as सौरीय:, सौरी, आगस्तीय:, आगस्ती ॥ But not here सौर्य चरुं निर्वपेत्, आगस्त्य formed with the Patronymic अण् (IV. I. 114)

Vart:—Of तिष्य and पुष्य when referring to asterisms, as, तिष्येण नक्षत्रेण क्षत्रे कालः =तेषः, पोषः (IV. 2. 3).

Vart:—Of भन्तिक before the affix निस, the क is elided, and the word las acute on the first syllable: as, अन्तिनः in अन्तिनो न हुरान् (V. 4. 45).

Vârt: — Before the affix तम, it loses the syllable तिक as well as क, as अन्तमः or धन्तितमः, in भन्ने स्वं नो भन्तिनः भन्तिनमे अवरोहित ॥

Vart:—The elision of क of भिन्तक takes place diversely, before the econd member also, as भिन्तके सीन्ति=भन्तिपत् (स changed to प by VIII. 3. 106)

Vârt:—The elision takes place also before the affix य, as भन्तियः, his is found in the Atharva-Veda, (अन्तिके भवः, with the affix यन IV. 4. 110).

हलस्तद्धितस्य ॥ १५६॥ पदानि ॥ हलः, तद्धितस्य, (य उपधायाः लोपः ईति)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इल उत्तरस्य तद्धितयकारस्य उपधाया ईति परना लोगं भवति ॥

150. The $\underline{\boldsymbol{\tau}}$ of a Taddhita when preceded by a consonant, and penultimate in a stem, is elided before the eminine $\hat{\boldsymbol{\tau}}$!!

The anuvritti of "taddhita" ceases, because of its mention in the next ûtra. Hence this sûtra applies to feminine ई only. As गार्गी, वास्त्री from गार्ग्य nd वास्त्र ॥ Why do we say 'when preceded by a consonant'? Observe गारिकेयी ॥ Why do we say 'of a Taddhita'. Observe विदास्य भार्या = वैद्यो ॥

आपंत्यस्य च तद्धिते ऽनाति ॥ १५१ ॥ पदानि ॥ आपत्यस्य, च, तद्धिते, अनाति लोपः)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ भपत्ययकारस्य हल उत्तरस्य तद्धिने भनाकारात्री नोपो भवति ॥

151. The **u**, belonging to a Patronymic affix, preeded by a consonant, is clided before a Taddhita, when it loes not begin with an **u** . Thus गर्गाणां समुहः - गार्गकम् from गार्ग्य, वात्सकम् from वास्य (IV. 2. 37-40) Why do we say 'a Patronymic य'? Observe सांकादयकः, काम्पित्यकः (IV. 2. 80)

The repetition of the word Taddhita indicates that the elision takes place some-times of the non-patronymic ब also, as सामी इष्टिः॥

Why do we say 'not beginning with a long भा'? Observe गार्ग्योगणः वास्त्यायनः ॥ The य should be preceded by a consonant, otherwise we have कारिकेयस्यापस्यं = कारिकेयिः ॥ Why do we say 'when followed by a Taddhita affix'? Observe गार्ग्ययाः, वास्त्ययाः (before the Genitive and Locative dual affixes).

क्यच्व्योश्च ॥ १५२ ॥ पदानि ॥ क्य, च्व्योः, च, (हलः, लोपः) ॥ वृत्तः ॥ क्य च्य इत्यंत्रयोश्च परत भाषत्ययकारस्य हल उत्तरस्य लोपो भवति ॥

152. The य belonging to a Patronymic affix, preceded by a consonant, is elided before the Denominative affix क्य, and the adverbial affix विव ॥

Thus वास्तीयित or वास्तीयते गार्गीयति, or गार्गीयते ॥ So also गार्गीभूतः, वास्तीभूतः ॥ But सांकादयायते (where य is not Patronymic) and so also सांकादयीभृतः and not also in कारिकेयीयति, कारिकेयीभूतः, the य not being preceded by a conso nant.

बिल्वकादिभ्यइछस्य छक् ॥ १५३ ॥ पदानि ॥ बिल्वक-आदिभ्यः, छस्य, छक् (भस्य तक्किते) ॥

वृक्तिः ॥ नडाहियु विल्वादयः पत्थन्ते ॥ नडादीनां कुक् च इति कृतकुगागमा विल्वकादयो भवन्ति तेभ उत्तरस्य छस्य भस्य तद्धिते परतो लुग् भवति ॥

153. The affix छ of the bha stems विज्यक &c is elided before a Taddhita affix.

The बिल्व &c are a subdivision of Nadadi class (IV. 2.91), and the augment क is added to them by IV. 2.91. After these words, with the augment a, the affix g is elided. Thus बिल्वा यस्यां सन्ति = विल्वकीयाः ; तस्यां भवा (IV 3.53) = वैल्वकाः ॥ Similarly वणुकीयाः —वणुकाः, वेत्रकीयाः, वेत्रकीयाः, वेत्रसकीयाः, वेत्रसकीयाः, वेत्रसकीयाः, वेत्रसकीयाः, वेत्रसकीयाः, वेत्रसकीयाः, वेत्रसकीयाः, त्राष्टकीयाः, काणोतकाः ॥ There i shortening of the final of कृषा by the Vartika कुष्णा इस्वस्यं च ॥ कुष्णकीयाः, कोष्णकाः । There i gurgo किम, छमात्रस्य लुग्यया स्थात् कुको निवृत्तिमी भूदिंत, ॥ अन्यया हि सीनयोगिशिष्टानामन्यतपारि उभवेष्यमाद इति कुगपि निवर्त्तेत ॥ लुग्यहणं सर्वलोपो यथा स्थाद् यकारमाष्ट्रस्य मा भूत् ॥

The affix \mathbf{v} is specifically mentioned in order to show that the affix only should be elided and not the augment \mathbf{v} in Otherwise \mathbf{v} would also have been elided on the strength of the maxim: सिनयोगीशाहानामन्यनरापाय (जा क्याये) उभयोग्ध्यभावः (or अपायः), "When of the two things which are taught to gether, one disappears, then the other disappears likewise". The \mathbf{v} indicates the elision of the whole affix \mathbf{v} , and not merely of \mathbf{v} in \mathbf{v} .

तुरिष्ठेमेयस्सु ॥ १५४ ॥ पदानिं ॥ तुः, इष्ठ, इम, ईयस्सु, (लोपः) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ इष्टन् इमनिच ईयसुन् इत्यतिषु परतः तृशव्हस्य लापा भवति ॥

154. The affix द is clided before the affixes इष्टन्, इमनिच् and ईयसुन् ॥

Thus कारिष्ठ:, विजयिष्ठ:, वेहियती धेनु: ॥ The whole affix म is elided, otherwise only the last vowel (वि) with the following consonant would have been elided by the following rules. The anaryritti of सुक् of the last aphorism should not be read into this, for had the elision taken place by सुक्, then the mark of the affix would also have disappeared likewise (I. 1. 63), and there would have remained no guṇa in विजयिष्ठ and करिष्ठ ॥ See V. 1. 122, and V. 3. 59; for these affixes. The affix इसन् has been read into this aphorism for the sake of the subsequent sûtra, there being no example of न followed by इस and ईयस by V. 3. 59.

टेः ॥ १५५ ॥ पदानि ॥ टेः, (भस्य छोपः इष्टेमेयस्सु) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भस्य टेलोंपो भवति इष्टेमेयस्सु परतः । वार्तिकम् ॥ णाविष्ठवर्ष्यातिपदिकस्य कार्ये भवतीति वक्तव्यम् ॥ वा॰ ॥ णाविष्ठवर्ष्मातिपदिकस्य पुंवद्भावरभावटिलोपयणादिपरविन्मतोर्लुक्कनर्थमिति ॥

155. The last vowel, with consonant, if any, that follows it, is elided when the affixes इष्ठ, इमन् and ईयस् follow.

Thus पटिष्ठः, पटिमा, and पटीयान् from पट्ट, and लाघेष्ठः, लिघमा and लघीयान् from लघु ॥

Vart:—The Prâtipadika followed by the causative जि, undergoes all the changes, as it would have undergone, had the affix इष्ट followed it. Those changes are (1) पुंबद्धानः the feminine noun becomes masculine: as, एनीमाच्छे च्एतयित, देयतयित ॥ इष्ट belongs to तसिलाई affixes and causes masculation by VI. 3. 35, (2) रभावः—the change of ऋ to र, as पृथुमाच्छे = प्रयति, स्वयित, see VI. 4. 161. (3) टिलोपः—as, पट्टमाच्छे = पट्यित, लघयित by this sûtra, (4) यजाविपरम् i. e. the application of Rule VI. 4. 156, as, स्युन्माच्छ = स्यवयित ॥ According to the school of Bhâradvâja, three more purposes are served: (5) विन मतोर्छक्—as स्यवण-माच्छे = सज्यित, वसुमन्तमाच्छे = वसर्यात, see V. 3. 65. (6) क्रन्विधिः—the substitution of क्रन् for युवन and अन्प (V. 3. 64)—as युवानमाच्छे or अल्पमाच्छे = क्रनयित ॥ (7) प्रािंद substitution, as required by VI. 4. 157: as, प्रियमाच्छे = प्रापयित ॥

स्थूलदूरयुवहस्वक्षिप्रश्चद्राणां यणादिपरं पूर्वस्य च गुणः॥१५६॥ पदानि॥स्थूल, दृर, युव, हस्व, क्षिप्र, क्षुद्राणाम, यण्, आदिपरम, पूर्वस्य, च गुणः ॥
वृक्तिः॥स्थूल दूर युव इस्व क्षिप्र क्षुद्र ह्यतेवां यणादिपर लुट्यते इष्टे मेयस्य परनः पूर्वस्य च गुणो भवति॥

156. Before the affixes इष्ठ, इमन् and ईयस्. is clided the last semi-vowel with that which follows it, and for the first vowel, a Guna is substituted, in स्थूल. दूर. युवन. हस्य, क्षिप्र and श्चद्र॥

That is स, र, वन्. व. र, and र are clided. Thus स्थविष्ठः, स्थवीयान् : द्विष्ठः हेवीयान् : व्यविष्ठः वर्वीयान् ; हासष्ठः, ह्रसोयान् , ह्रसिमा ; क्षोपष्ठः, क्षेपीयान् , क्षेपिमा ॥ The words इस्त, श्रिम, and शुद्र are read in Prithvadi class and take 'iman' affix (V. 1. 122). भाविष्ठः, भादायानः, भाविमा ॥ Why do we say परं in यणाविष्रं i.e. 'the last semi. vowel'? The first symi-vowel of मृतन् and द्वस्त i.e च of यु and र of ह should not be elided. The word at is employed for the sake of distinctness.

प्रियस्थिरस्फिरोरुयद्दुलगुरुवृद्धतृप्रदीर्घवृन्दारकाणां प्रस्थस्फवर्षहिगर्वीपेत्र ब्दाधि-भृत्वाः ॥ १५७ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रिय, स्थिर, स्थिर, उरु, बहुल, गुरु, वृद्ध, तृप्र, दीर्घ, वृन्दारकाणाम्, प्र, स्थं, स्फ, वर्, बाँह, गर्, बाँषे, त्रप्, द्राघि, वृन्दाः, (इष्टमेयस्सु)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ प्रिय स्थिर स्किर उरु बहुल गुरु वृद्ध तृप्र दीर्घ वृन्दास्क इत्येतेषां प्र स्थ स्क वर् बहि गर् वर्षि वृष् ब्राघि वृत्द इत्यते यथासंख्यमा उत्ता भवन्त इष्टेमेयस्तुपरतः ॥

157. Before the affixes इष्ठ, इमन् and ईयस् the following substitutions take place:—प्र for प्रिय; स्प for स्थिर, स्फ for स्फिर, घर for उठ, बंद for बहुल, गर् for गुठ, घर्ष for वृद्ध, त्रप् for मृप्, द्राघ for दीर्घ, and वृन्द् for वृन्दारक ॥

Thus प्रष्टा, प्रेमा, प्रयान् ; स्थिर, स्येष्ठाः, स्थेयान् , स्थेमा ; स्फिर, स्फेष्ठः, स्फेयान् ; उरु, वरिष्ठः वरिमा, वरीयान् ; बहुल, बंहिष्टः, बहीयान् , बाहमा ; गुरु, गरिष्ठः, गरीयान् , गरिमा ; वृद्ध, वर्षिष्ठ , वर्षीयान् हुप, व्यपिष्टः, वपीयान् ; दीर्घः, द्वाधिष्ठः, द्वाधीयान् , द्वाधिमा ; वृन्दारकः, वृन्दिष्ठः, वृन्दीयान् ; प्रियोरुखः बहुलक्षीर्घाः पृथ्वाविषु पत्र्यन्तं, तनान्यपामिमानेत्र् न भवतीति नावाह्रियते ॥

Of the above, priya, uru, guru and bahula are read in Prithvadi clas

and take इमन् (V. 1. 122), others do not.

बहोर्लोपो भू च वहोः ॥ १५८॥ पदानि ॥ बहोः, लोपः, भू, च, बहोः ॥ र्वृत्तः ॥ बहारु तरपामिष्ठमेयसां लोपो भवात नस्य च बहाः स्थाम भू इत्ययमादशो भवति ॥

The इ and ई of these affixes (इमन् and ईयस् 158. are elided after बहु, and for बहु is substituted भू॥

Thus भूयान, भूमा ॥ In the case of इष्ट, the following rule 159 will appl Under I. 1. 54 and 67, बहा: being in the Ablative, the first letter of the su ceeding term is elided viz. इ or ई; in this case. ॥ बहु belongs to Prithvådi class ar takes इमन् affix. (V.1. 122) The repetition of बहाः is for the sake of pointing o the sthani, for which the word जू is to be substituted: otherwise भू would ha replaced these affixes.

इप्रस्य यिट् च ॥ १५६ ॥ पदानि ॥ इप्रस्य, यिद्र, च, (यहोः भू च बहोः)॥ वृत्तः ॥ बहारुत्तरस्य इष्टस्य विदागमा भवति बहाश्र भुगदेशो भवति ॥

After बहु, the augment बिह् is added to श 159. and भू replaces बहु॥

A : সূখিন্ত: II This augment বিব debars the lopa substitution, of the k sûtra, in the case of दृष्ट । The द in चिद् । for the sake of pronunciation, ! augment being **u**. Or **u** may be taken to have lost its **u** by the foregoing sûtra, and to the **u**, the augment fu may be added.

ज्यादादीयसः ॥ १६०॥ पदानि ॥ ज्यात्, आत्, ईयसः ॥ वित्तः ॥ ज्यादुत्तरस्य र्ध्यस भाकार भारेशो भवति ॥

160. आ is substituted for the first letter of ध्यस्, after ज्य ॥

As ज्यायान्॥ ज्य is substituted for प्रशस्य by V. 3. 61. 'Lopa' being shut out by the intervening खिद VI. 4. 159, the आनू is read in this sûtra. If the anuvitti of 'lopa' were present here, then the ज of ज्य would be lengthened before यस by VII. 4. 25, and we would get the form ज्यायान्॥ The peculiar construction of this sûtra indicates the existence of the following maxim:—अक्रव्से पुनर्वाविधिः 'when an operation which is taught in the angathikâra (VI. 4, end—VII. 4, end) has taken place, and another operation of the angâdhikâra is subsequently applicable, this latter operation is not allowed to take place." In VII. 4. 25, however, क्रिडन् is understood, and lengthening tould not have taken place by that rule.

र ऋतो हलादेर्लघोः ॥१६१॥ पदानि ॥ र, ऋतः, हल, आदेः, लघोः, (इष्ठेमेयस्सु)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ रश्चकः भादेशं भवति ऋकारस्य हलांदर्लघारिष्ठमेयस्य परतः ॥

Kârikâ पृथं मृदं भृशं चित्र कृशं च हढमेत्र च।
परिपूर्व वृढं चैत्र पडेतान् रितथी स्मरेन्॥

161. Before the affixes इष्ट, इमन् and ईयस्. र is substituted for the ऋ in a stem, when this ऋ is preceded by a consonant, and is not prosodially long (on account of being followed by a double consonant).

Thus प्रयिष्ठ:, प्रयीवान् and प्रथिमा from पृथु (V. 1. 122), प्रदिष्ट:, प्रदीवान् and प्रदिमा ॥ Why do we say 'the क्ट'? Observe पश्चिष्ठ: &c. Why do we say 'preceded by a consonant'? Observe क्रिक्छ:, क्रजीवान् ॥ Why do we say 'when prosodially short'? Observe क्रिक्छ:, क्रजीवान् ॥ The following are the six words to which this rule applies and to none else:—पृथु, चृदु, भृश, कृश, दृढ, परिवृह ॥ It therefore, does not apply to words like कृत, मान्, भ्रान्, &c, as कृतमाचेटे = कृतवित, आत्रमाचेटे = भ्रातवित ॥

विभाषजों श्छन्दस्ति ॥१६२॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, ऋजोः, छन्दस्ति, (इष्टेमेयस्सु) ॥ विभाषा ऋज इत्येतस्य ऋतः स्थाने विभाषा रेफ आहेशो भवति इष्टेमेयस्सु परतश्छन्तसि विषये ॥

162. Before the affixes इष्ठ, इमन् and ईयस्, the ऋ of ज may optionally be changed to र, in the Chhandas.

As राजिष्ठः and ऋजिष्ठः, in राजिष्ठमेति पन्थानमः त्वर्शजिष्ठः ॥ श्रक्तत्वेकाच् ॥ १६३ ॥ पदानि ॥ श्रकृत्या, एक-अच् , (इप्टेमेयस्सु)॥

The state of the s

र्वृत्तः ॥ एकाज् यद्भसज्ञकं तरिष्ठेनेयस्सु परतः प्रकृत्या भवति ॥ वात्तिकम् ॥ प्रकृत्या ऽके राजन्यमनुष्ययुवानः ॥

A monosyllabic bha stem retains its origi-163. nal form, without undergoing any change, before the affixes इष्ठ, इमन्, and ईयस् ॥

Thus सजिष्टः, सजीयान्, सजयित from सन्दिन्, the दिन् being elided by V. 3. 65, the stem thus becoming monosyllabic. सजयान is the causative, formed on the model of इष्ठ by the Vartika under VI. 4. 155. So also सुचिष्टः, सुचीयान् and ब्रुचयनि from ब्रुग्यन्, the मतुष् being elided as before. Why do we say 'a mono syllabic stem'? Observe वसिष्ठः from वसुमन् ॥ This rule is an exception to VI 4. 155.

Vårt:—राजन्य, मनुष्य and युवन् retain their original form unchanged before the affix अक ॥ As, राजन्यानां समूहः = राजन्यकम्, मानुष्यकम् ॥ This debar the elision of a required by VI. 4. 151. So यूनो भावः = यीवनिकः with बुज् affi: (V. 1. 133), in supersession of VI. 4. 144.

इनम्यनपत्ये ॥ १६४ ॥ पदानि ॥ इन्, अणि, अ नपत्यं, (प्रकृत्या) ॥ बृत्तिः ॥ इत्रन्तमनपत्यार्थेणि परतः प्रकृत्या भवीत ॥

164. The final इन of a bha stem remains unalter ed before the non-Patronymic अण् affix.

Thus सांकुटिनम्, सांराविणम्, सांमार्जिनम् (III. 3. 44 and V. 4. 15). These a formed by the Krit-affix इनुण् (III. 3. 44), and then अण् is added in स्वार्थ by 4. 15. So also साम्बणम् from सम्बन्। Why 'when अण follows'? Obser इण्डिनां समूहः = राण्डम् ॥ It is formed by अम् (IV. 2. 44). Why do we say 'no Patronymic'? Observe मेथाविनाऽपत्यं = मैथावः॥

गाथिविद्यिकेशिगणिपणिनश्च ॥ १६५ ॥ पदानि ॥ गाथि, विद्यि, केशि, ग पणिनः, च, (अणिप्रकृत्या) ॥

बूत्तः ॥ गर्मथन् विर्यायन् केशिन् गणिन् पणिन् इत्येने चाणि प्रकृत्या भवन्ति ॥

165. गाथिन, विद्धिन, केशिन, गणिन and पणिन rema unchanged before the Patronymic अण् also.

Thus गायिनाऽपद्यं = गायिनः, वद्ययनः, केशिन , गाणिनः, and पाणिनः ॥ This sû applies to Patronymics.

संयोगादिश्च ॥ १६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ संयोग- आदिः, च, (इन् अणि प्रकृत्या)। बृत्तिः ॥ संयोगर्धदश्च इर्नाण प्रकृत्या भवति ॥

The syllable en of a stem ending in remains unchanged before अण्, when a conjunct consone precedes it.

Thus बाह्निक्पन्यं शाह्निन, वाद्रिणः, यांज्ञणः ॥

अन्, ॥ १६७ ॥ पदानि ॥ अन्, (अणि प्रक्रत्या) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अत्रन्तर्गणि प्रकृत्या भवति अपस्ये चानपस्ये च ॥

167. The syllable अन् of a stem ending in अन् remains unchanged, before अण् affix, whether Patronymic or otherwise.

As सामानः, नैमनः, सौस्वनः, जैस्वनः, from सामन्, नेमन्, सुरवन् and जिस्वन् ॥ ये चाभावकर्मणोः ॥ १६८ ॥ पदानि ॥ ये, च, अभाव, कर्मणोः, (तद्धिते अन् प्रकृत्या) ॥ विनः ॥ यकारात्री च तद्धिते ऽभावकर्मणोर्थयोरन् प्रकृत्या भवति ॥

168. The syllable अन् of a stem ending in अन्, remains unchanged before a Taddhita beginning with य, when it does not denote existence in abstract or the avocation of some one.

Thus सामसु साधुः = सामन्यः, ब्राह्मण्यः ॥ But राज्ञो भावः कर्म वा ⇒राज्यम् ॥ राजन् belongs to Purohitâdi class and takes बक् (V. 1. 128).

आत्माध्वानी खे॥ १६९॥ पदानि॥ आत्म, अध्वानौ, खे,॥ वृत्तिः॥ आत्मन् अध्वन् इत्येती खेपरतः प्रकृत्या भवतः॥

169. The finals of the stems आत्मन् and अध्वन् remain unchanged before the affix ख।

Thus भ्रास्मने हितं = भ्रास्मनीनः (V. 1. 9), भ्रश्वानमलङ्गामी (V. 2. 16)= अध्यनीनः ॥ But प्रत्यात्मम् and प्राप्त्रम् ॥ The first is formed by the samâsanta affix दच् added to the avyayîbhâva (V. 4. 108), and the latter by भन् (V. 4. 85).

न मपूर्वो ऽपत्ये ऽवर्म्भणः॥१७०॥ पदानि ॥न,म,पूर्वः,अपत्ये,अवर्मणः, (अणि)॥ वृत्तिः॥ मपूर्वो ऽन् अवर्म्मणोणि परतो ऽपत्थेर्ये न प्रकृत्या भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम्॥ मपूर्वप्रतिषेधे वा हितनाझ इति वक्तव्यम्॥

170. In a stem in अन् with a preceding म, with the exception of चर्मन, the ending अन् does not remain unchanged before the patronymic affix अष्ण ॥

Thus सुवाम्लोडपत्यं = सोवामः, चान्द्रसामः from चन्द्रसामन् ॥ Why do we say 'preceded by म्'? Observe सान्त्रन, preceded by त्र ॥ Why do we use 'Patronymic'? Observe चमर्ला परिवृत्ता रथ = चामर्ल, the अन् not being changed by VI. 4. 167. Why do we say 'with the exception of वर्मन'? Observe चक्रवर्मणोडपत्यं = चाक्रवर्मणः॥

Vart:—Optionally so in हितनामन्, as हितनामनोऽपत्यं = हैतनामः or हैतनामन ॥ श्राह्मो जातौ ॥ १७१ ॥ पदानि ॥ ब्राह्मः, अजातौ, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ब्राह्म इत्यतद्वयाधिकारपि सामर्थ्या दपत्यादन्यत्राणि देलोपार्थे निपासते ततोऽजातौ अपत्यद्वयेव भपत्ये जाताविण ब्रह्मणाष्टलोषो न भवति ॥

171. and is irregularly formed from and, when not meaning 'a kind or jâti.'

This sûtra should be divided into two (1) ब्राह्मः, the final अन् of ब्रह्मन् is elided, when the अण् affix with the force of the Patronymic, as well as with any other force, comes after it. Thus ब्राह्मो गर्भः, ब्राह्म इविः, ब्राह्ममञ्जन् ; ब्राह्मो नारदः ॥ (2) अजाती, but not so, when the Patronymic denotes a jâti; for then the अन् of ब्रह्मन् is not elided before the अण् affix: as ब्रह्मणोऽपत्यं = ब्राह्मणः 'a Brahmaṇa'. When jâti is expressed, but अण् has not the force of the Patronymic, the अन् of ब्रह्मन् is elided. As ब्राह्मी भौषिष ॥

कार्म्मस्ताच्छील्ये ॥ १७२ ॥ पदानि ॥ कार्मः, ताच्छील्ये, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कार्म्म इति ताच्छील्यं टिलापो निपायते ॥

172. कामें is irregularly formed from कर्मन्, by the elision of the final अन्, when the sense is 'accustomed to such an occupation or prompt therein'.

This is formed by ज affix (IV. 4. 62). If this is the case, then by VI. 4. 144, the form कार्म is regularly evolved. The fact is, that ज and अज् affixes, in the sense of tachchhilika are considered as one, and therefore VI. 4. 167, would have prevented the elision of the final अन् syllable. In fact this proves the existence of the following maxim:— ताच्छांलिक जंडण कृतानि भवन्ति॥ "The same operations which are occasioned by the addition of the affix अज्, take place, whenever the affix ज is added in the sense of one accustomed to that. Thus though डीच् is added, to अज्— formed words, it is also added to ज-formed words, in the feminine: as चारी; तापसी &c. The ज taught in V. 2. 101, and III. I. 140, is excepted. Why do we say, having the sense of accustomed to that? Observe कर्मण इरम् = कार्मणम्॥

औक्षमनपत्ये ॥ १७३ ॥ पदानि ॥ औक्षम्, अ नपत्ये ॥ वित्तः ॥ भौक्षमियनपर्याण टिनोपो निपायने ॥

173. From उथन is formed ओश्च, when not meaning a descendant.

As भोशं पटम but आकृणः = उक्षणे ऽ पत्यम्, the अ is elided in the latter examp by VI. 4. 135.

द्गिण्डनायनहास्तिनायनाथविणकोद्गाशिनयवासिनायितभ्रीणहत्यधेवत्यसार्हे स्वाकमेत्रेयहिरणमयानि ॥ १७४ ॥ पदानि ॥ दाण्डिनायन, हास्तिनायन, आथर्वणिव जैह्याशिनेय, वासिनायनि, भ्रीणहत्य, धेवत्य, सारव, ऐश्वाक, मेत्रेय, हिरणमयानि, वृक्तिः ॥ शाण्डनायन हास्तिनायन भायर्वणिक जैह्याशिनेय वासिनायिन भ्रीणहत्य धेवत्य सारव ऐश्व नेत्रेय हिरणमय इत्येनानि निपायन्ते ॥

174. The following are irregularly formed;

Dandinayana, 2. Hastinayana, 3. Atharvanika, 4. Jaihmasineya, 5. Vasinayani, 6. Bhrauna hatya, 7. Dhaivatya. 8. Sarava, 9. Aikshvaka, 10. Maitreya and 11. Hiranmaya.

These words are thus derived (1 and 2) हाण्डिनायन and हास्तिनायन from हण्डिन् and हस्तिन belonging to नडादि class. The affix is फक् (IV. 2. 91). If they do not belong to that class, the affix is added irregularly: विडनांऽपरयं = वाण्डिनायनः &c. The final रून is not elided. (3) अधर्यन् belongs to Vasantâdi class (IV. 2.63). The science or work of Atharvan Rishi is also called Atharvan. He who studies that work is called Atharvanika: the final is not elided before the क affix. (4 and 5) The descendants of जिल्लाशन and वासिन are Jaihmâśineya and Vasinayani, the former with the affix and of the Subhradi class (IV. 1. 123), and the latter with the affix किञ् of IV. 1. 157. The finals of the stems are not dropped. (6 and 7) These are derived from भुणहम् and धीवन् with the affix ध्यम्, and न being replaced by त= भ्रणध्नो भाव, धीष्नो भावः॥ इन् takes स before affixes having an indicatory or or sp by VII. 3. 32: it might be said a would be added to भूणहन् before ध्वम् by that rule. That rule is, however, confined to affixes which come after roots only, and not to Taddhita affixes. That rule does not apply to cases like भीणभी, वार्षभः ॥ The त in Bhraunhatya is therefore, an irregularity. (8) सारव is from सरबू with the affix भण्, the final अबू being elided, सरदवां भवः = सारवष्ठवकं ॥ (9) The son of इक्ष्वाक्र, with अज्ञ affix (IV. 1. 168), the final a is elided, or किवाक्ष जनपहेल भवः = ऐक्षाकः with अज affix (IV. 2. 132). Accent on the first or the final. The irregularity consists in the elision of final उ ।। As one word is ऐंश्वाक: and the other ऐश्वाकें, the sûtra ought to have read this word twice, strictly speaking. The single reading may be justified on the ground, that the sûtra gives एक्साक without any accent (eka-śruti), and consequently includes both (एकभुतिः स्वर सर्वनाम)॥

(10) मैनेय is from मित्रयु of Grishtyâdi class IV. I. 136, and takes हम् as मित्रयु + एय, here VI. 4. 146, requires Guṇa, but VI. 4. 146, prevents it, and requires lopa of उ, but VII. 3. 2, required the substitution of इय for यु॥ The irregularity consists in eliding य altogether as मैनेय, the भ of मित्र cannot be elided by VI. 4. 148, befor एय, as the lopa of य is considered asiddha VI. 4. 22; however the result is the same, for भ + ए = ए by VI. I. 97; the single substitute being the form of the subsequent. The plural of मैनेय will be मित्रयवः (the plural of मित्रय); as it belongs of Yaskâdi class and loses the affix in the plural (II. 4. 63). Another form of this word is मैनेयिक formed under VII. 3. 2. It might be objected that had मित्रयु been read in Bidâdi class (IV. I. 104), it would have taken the affix अम्, and the form मैनेय would have been evolved regularly: as मित्रय + अम् = मित्र + इय (VII. 3. 2) + भ = मैनेयः ॥ This would have prevented also the necessity of including this word in the Yaskâdi class (II. 4.

63), for then by II. 4. 63, अभ्य formed words would lose the affix in the plural and we would have got the form मिनवनः in the plural. So far it would have been all right, but if मैनेब were to be formed with अभ्य affix, as proposed, then the संघ derivative of this word would have required to be formed with अभ्य affix under IV. 3. 127, and not with बुझ under IV. 3. 126; but we require बुझ, as मेन्यकः स्थः॥ (11) हिरण्यव from हिरण्य with मयद with the elision of य, हिरण्यस्य विकारः = हिरण्यस्य।

ऋत्व्यवास्त्व्यवास्त्वमाध्वीहिरण्ययानिच्छन्दसि ॥ १७५ ॥ पदानि ॥ ऋत्व्य, वास्त्व्य, वास्त्व, माध्वी, हिरण्ययानि, छन्दसि, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ ऋरूय वास्त्य वास्त्व माध्नी हिरण्यय इस्येतानि निपास्यन्ते छन्दसि विषये ॥

175. In the Veda the following are irregularly formed: Ritvya, Vastvya Vâstva, Mâdhvî, and Hiraṇyaya.

The word ष्मस्च्य is derived from ष्मतु, and वास्स्च्य from वास्तु with the affix वत्, उ being changed to व ॥ ऋतो भवम् = द्यास्त्यम्, वास्तो भवम् = वास्त्व is from वस्तु, as वस्तुनि भवः = वास्त्वः with the affix आण्॥ माध्वी from मधु with the affix आण्॥ माध्वी from मधु with the affix आण्॥ the feminine, as माध्वीन सन्स्वोषधीः ॥ हिरण्यय is from हिरण्य with the affix मयद्, the म being elided.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Indian Union, (Allahabad), 26th November, 1891.—* * * The original Text and Commentaries, carefully edited with English notes and explanations, bespeak of much diligence, care and ability; and those of the English-reading public who have a taste for Sanskrit cannot be too thankful to Babu Sris Chandra for offering them so easy an access to the intricate regions reigned over by that Master Grammarian. * * * We recommend this book to all English-knowing lovers of the Sanskrit Language.

The Tribune, (Lahore), 9th December, 1891.—* * The translator has spared no pains in preparing a translation which may place Pánini's celebrated work within the comprehension of people not deeply read in Sanskrit. The paper, printing and the general get-up of the book before us are admirable, and considering the size of the book (it is estimated to extend 2000 pages) the price appears to be extremely moderate.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika, (Calcutta), 18th December, 1891.—** Judging from the first part before us, we must say that Babu Sris Chandra has succeeded well in the difficult work of translation, which seems to us to be at once lucid, full and exact. It is no exaggeration to say that Babu Sris Chandra's translation, when completed, will claim a prominent place among similar works by European Sanskrit Scholars.

The Hope, (Calcutta), 20th December, 1891.—* * The get-up of the publication is of a superior order, and the contents display considerable painstaking on the part of the translator.

The Arra Patrika, (Lahore), 22nd December, 1891.—* * * The talented Babu has rendered a great service to the cause of Sanskrit literature by producing the sort of translation he is engaged upon. * * * His effort is most laudable and deserves every encouragement.

Karnatak Patra, (Dharwar), 7th February, 1892.—* * * Mr. Vasu gives ample proof of his competency to undertake the work which is not an easy task even to learned Sanskritists.

The Punjab Times, (Rawalpindi), 17th February, 1892.—* * * Babu Sris Chandra is well-known for his scholarly attainments. He has done the translation in a lucid and clear English. We can strongly recommend it to those who wish to study Sanskrit Grammar through the medium of English.

The Mandalay Herald, 31st December, 1891.—* * Students and readers of classic language of India are much indebted to the learned Pandit for his translation of this scientific work on the grammar and philology of the Sanskrit language.

The Arya Darpan, (Shahjahanpur,) February, 1892.—* * * Such a work has been a desideratum. It is well got up, and praiseworthy. We wish it every success.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS (continued).

The Allahabad Review, January, 1892.—* * The translator has done his work conscientiously and faithfully. The translation of such a work into English, therefore, cannot but be a great boon to all students of the science of language and of Sanskrit literature in special. The translator deserves the help of the Government and the Chiefs of India.

The Maharatta (Poona), 4th July, 1893.—* * If we may judge from the first part which lies before us, it will prove a very valuable help to the student of Pânini. * * So far as it goes it is creditably performed, and therefore deserves patronage from all students of Sanskrit and the Education Department.

Indian Mirror (Calcutta), 17th March, 1894.— The manner in which the publication is being pushed through, speaks volumes in favour of the learning and patriotism of its editor, Babu Sris Chandra Vasu. The whole work when completed will be an invaluable guide to the study of Sanskrit literature and especially to the English speaking students of the Sanskrit language.

Lucifer (London), March 1896.—
We are pleased to find that the translation is clear and easy and the extracts from the Kâśhika are not only very numerous but also valuable. The large number of references to the preceding sûtras for the formation of 'padas' will save much time and trouble, and obviate a difficulty which discourages many from the study of Pânini. Indeed the English translation of the grammar could rightly be called "Pânini Made Easy."
It can be recommended as of great importance, not only to all who wish to have a general knowledge of Pânini but also to the few who desire to master the great grammar thoroughly and enjoy all its benefits.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Payable in advance, for the complete work, including postage.

Indian	••	•••	•••	Rs.	20	0	0
Foreign	•••	•••	•••	£	2	0	0

Payable by instalments, per volume, excluding postage.

Indian	•••	•••	•••	Rs.	8	0	0
Foreign		•••	•••	£	0	6	0

Payable at the end of publication, for the complete work, excluding postage.

Indian Rs. 80 0 0 Foreign £ 8 0 0

All communications to be addressed to

SINDHU CHARAN BASU,

PUBLISHER OF PANINI,

Benares Cantonment,

N.-W. P., India.

THE

ASHTÁDHYÁYI OF PÁNIŅI.

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH

ΒY

SRISA CHANDRA VASU, B. A.,

Provincial Civil Service, N. W. P.

Benares:

PUBLISHED BY SINDHU CHARAN BOSE,

at the Panini Office,

1897.

(All Rights Reserved.)

TO

Jon'ble Sir John Gdge, Bt. Q. Q.,

LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

THIS WORK

IS,

WITH HIS LORDSHIP'S PERMISSION,

AND IN RESPECTFUL APPRECIATION OF HIS LORDSHIP'S

SERVICES TO THE CAUSE OF ADMINISTRATION OF

JUSTICE AND OF EDUCATION

IN

THESE PROVINCES,

Bedicated

BY HIS LORDSHIP'S HUMBLE SERVANT

THE TRANSLATOR.

ओ३म् ।

अथ सप्तमाध्यायस्य प्रथमः पादः ।

BOOK SEVENTH.

CHAPTER FIRST.

युवोरनाकौ ॥१॥ पदानि ॥ यु-वोः, अन-अकौ ।

र्ष्ट्यात्राहेशा यु बु इत्येतयोरुत्स्ष्टिविशेषणयोरन्तासिकयणाः प्रत्यययोर्घहणं तयोः स्थाने यथासङ्ख्य मन अक त्येतावाहेशी भवतः ।

Kûrikû युवेश्वेद् हिस्सिनिर्देशो हिस्य यण्तु प्रसज्येत । अथ चिरेकवद्भावः कथ पुंवद्भवेद्यम् ॥ हिस्ये नैगमिको लोप एकस्य नुमनित्यता । आशिष्यत्वाद्धि लिङ्गस्य पुंस्त्वं वेहि समाश्चितम ।

1. For यु and दु (nasalised) in an affix, are substituted respectively अन and अक ॥

यु and यु are taken here as stripped of all other indicatory letters, and the semi-vowels are also to be understood to have been nasalised. The भन replaces यु, and अक replaces यु। Thus न्यु (III. 1.134)=भन, as नन्य + न्यु=नन्यनः, (मणः॥ So also व्यु and ज्यन् (IV. 3.23), as सायंतनः, चिरंतनः॥ यु we find in ज्युन् (III. 1.133), as कु + ज्युन् कारिकः, हारकः॥ So also युन् (IV. 3.98) as वासुदेवकः, भर्मुनकः॥

Why do we say nasalised यु and यु? Observe ऊर्णाया युम् (V. 2. 123) Here the यु is not replaced by अन, and we have ऊर्णायुः ॥ So also in भुजिष्ह्न्यां युक्खुको ॥ Here the यु of युक्क and स्युक् (Un III. 21) are not replaced by अन; as युज्युः and पृत्युः ॥ In the affixes above mentioned, the semi-vowel is not considered to have the nasal. There are no visible marks of nasality on any affixes, but the maxim is प्रतिज्ञानुनासिक्याः पाणिनीयाः ॥

The word युवाः is the Genitive Singular of युद्ध considered as a single word, i.e. a Samâhâra Dvandva compound in the singular, and such compounds are always neuter (II. 4. 17), The Genitive Singular of युद्ध is therefore युद्धः the augment being added by VII. 1. 73. The anomalous form युद्धाः shows the existence of the maxim that a rule ordaining an augment is not universally valid (अनित्यमागमशासनम्)॥ Or the युद्ध may be considered as masculine Dvandva, and then it proves the maxim that the gender need not be taught, the usage of the people settles the gender of a word (लिक्समिश्चरं, लोकाभयस्वाल् लिक्स्य)॥ If, however, युद्ध be considered an itaretara-yoga Dvandva compound, then its Genitive dual will be युद्धाः, one इ is elided as a Chhandas irregularity, or the ऊ is elided, and we have the युद्ध + आि: = युद्धाः an anomalous dual.

Karika:—If पुत्र is taken as a dual, then there ought to be a semi-vowel (i.e. पुन्ताः); if it is considered as Aggregate Singular, then it ought to be neuter, how is then पुत्राः masculine? (To this we answer), if it be taken as dual पुत्र, then there is elision of the वणारेश (i.e. ज्); if it be taken as singular पुत्र, then the augment जुन्म which comes in the Genitive Singular of Neuters, does not come here, proving that the rule of जुन्म augment is Anitya (not of universal application). Or the word पुत्र is taken as masculine, because the Gender depends upon usage.

भायनेयीनीिययः फढस्रच्छ्यां प्रत्ययादीनाम् ॥२॥ पदानि ॥ आयन्-एय्-ईन् र्य-इयः, फ-ढ-स्र-छ-धाम्, प्रत्यय-आदीनाम् ॥

कृतिः ॥ भावन एवं रेन् रंथ् रंथ् रत्यते आदेशा भवन्ति वयासंख्यं क ढ ख छ घ रत्येतेषां प्रत्यवाशिनाम्।

2. आयन्, for फ्, एय् for ढ्, रेन् for ख् रेय् for छ्, and र्य् for घ्, are substituted, when these consonants stand in the beginning of an affix.

Thus फक् (IV. 1. 99)= आयन, as न इ + फक् = नाडायनः, चारायणः ॥ हक् (IV. 1. 120)= एय as सीपर्णेयः, वैनतेयः ॥ ए (IV. 1. 139) ईन, as भाउधकुलीनः, भोत्रियकुलीनः ॥ ए (IV. 2. 114)= ईय, as गार्गीयः, वास्सीयः ॥ प (IV. 1. 138)= इय, as भावियः॥

Why do we say 'of an affix'? Observe फक्कांत, कंकते, स्वनति, छिनति and पूर्णते, where these consonants are in the beginning of a root. Why do we say 'in the beginning'? Observe उरुद्धम जानुद्धम्, where घ is in the middle of the affix; and remains consequently unchanged.

These आयन &c, substitutions should be understood to have taken place at the very time the affixes फक् &c, are taught, and these substitutions being made, the rule of accent, which makes an affix acute on the first syllable, applies. Thus ख is not acute, but ई of ईन substituted for it. Similarly in IV. 4. 117, the affix taught is चच्च with an indicatory च्, showing that the final of the affix इंग्रे will be acute (VI. 1. 163), and not of च, for च would have been acute by the general rule affix.

In श्रमे दे: (Uṇ I. 99), श्रमे: ख (Uṇ I: 102), the affixes द and ख remain unchanged, and we have श्रण्ड:, and श्रंखः ॥ This is explained on the maxim of उणादयो बहुल्य (III. 3. 1). In the sûtra ऋतियङ् (III. 1. 29), the affix श्र्यङ् has been taught and not छङ्, this shows that the rule of substitution herein taught does not apply to the affixes to be added to the verbal roots. Thus एजे खर् (III. 2. 28), परस्मितशस्त्रशो पम् (III. 3. 16). Here the ख and घ are not be replaced by रून and रूप ॥ In fact, they cannot be regarded as affixes, but only as दत्त or servile letters. By I. 3. 8, the gutturals are रून except in Taddhita: therefore, the substitutions take place in Taddhita affixes, where the ख and प are not रून ॥

The final न in भावन and रून should not, however, be considered as servile (रन्) though they be final consonants. This we infer from the sútra

দাখানবুৱান দিন্ ৰন্তলন। Here the নৃ of দিন is indicatory, showing the position of the accent. But দ্ধ is replaced by সায়ন, so if the নৃ of সায়ন were also to be indicatory (दृन्) there would have been no necessity of adding নৃ in দিন্। Hence the fact of this নৃ in দিন্ shows that the নৃ in সায়ন and दृन् are not दृन्।

स्रो ऽन्तः ॥ २ ॥ पदानि ॥ सः, अन्तः, ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ प्रत्यवादयदस्य सस्य भन्त इत्ययमदिसो भवति ॥

3 अन्त is substituted for the झ of an affix.

The word प्रस्वय is understood here, but not so the word आहि: ॥ Thus हि। becomes अन्ति and हा becomes अन्त (III. 4.78). As कुर्वन्ति, सुन्वन्ति and चिन्यन्ति, so also श्वयान्ते, the लेट् of श्रीङ् ॥ Thus श्री + लेट् = श्री + श्रप् + आट् + हा (III. 4.54) = श्री + श्रप् + आ + हो (III. 4.79) = श्री + श्रप् + आ + हो (III. 4.96) = श्री + श्रप् + आ + भ्रन्ते (VII. 1.3) = श्री + आ + भ्रन्ते = श्रयान्ते (after guna): as अव्य द्वी विजिगव्यमाणाः पतिभिः सह श्रयान्ते ॥ So also in the Unadi affix हाच् (Un III. 126): as कृ + हाच् = जर्ग्तैः, वेशन्तः ॥ This substitution does not take place when हा is not part of an affix: as विश्वातः ॥ This substitution does not take place when हा is not part of an affix: as विश्वातः ॥ विश्वात्वम्, विश्वात्वम् ॥ Here also the accent falls on the substitute, according as it is चित् or otherwise. Thus the substitute क्षेत्र्त of हा is first-acute by the rule III. 1. 3; but the substitute अन्ते of हाच् is final acute because of the indicatory च (VI. 1.763) ॥

अदभ्यस्तात् ॥ ४ ॥ पदानि ॥ अत्, अभ्यस्तान्, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अभ्यस्तारङ्गादुत्तरस्य झकारस्य भिन्नत्यमावेशा भवति ॥

4. अत् is substitute for झ after a reduplicated verbal stem.

As वैदित, दश्त, दश्ति, दश्तु, क्षांति, क्षांत्र, जभित, जभाते, जामते, जामते, जामते ॥ This अत् is replaced by जुस्, as अरुदुः, अरुपुः ॥ Here also the accent will be on the firstsyllable of the substitute. Thus आति, अत, अते, अताम् in the subsequent sûtras. The accent of the reduplicates, however, is governed by VI. 1. 189, (अभ्यस्तानामाहिः) ॥

आत्मनेपदेष्वनतः ॥ ५॥ पदानि ॥ आत्मनेपदेषु, अ नतः, (अत्) ॥ शक्तः ॥ आस्मनेपदेषु यो झकारस्तस्यानकारान्तावृङ्गादुत्तरस्याविस्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

5. अत् is always substituted for the आ in the Atmanepada, when it is not preceded by a verbal stem ending in आ!

Thus चिन्नते, चिन्नताम, अचिन्नतः, सुनते, सुनताम, असुनतः। Why in the Atnanepada? Observe चिन्निन, सुनितः। Why "when not preceded by an अ"? Observe च्यान्ते, प्लान्ते, स्लान्ते। Why "when not preceded by an अ"? Observe च्यान्ते, प्लान्ते, in which, though the roots are च्या and च्या they assume he form च्या and च्या when the Vikarana इत्यू is added; the vikarana is added irst, because it is nitya; and then the substitution of अन्त or अत for इ., as the asse may be. The word अनतः qualifies इ., the इ. should be immediately preceded by a stem ending in a non-अ; if some other letter intervenes, the rule will not apply. Thus from शी—च्यान्ते, here between शी and इ., intervenes the augment आइ, therefore इ. is not preceded by a stem ending in non अ, but by आइ!

शिको रुट् ॥ ६ ॥ पदानि ॥ शिकः, रुट् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ शीकोङ्गादुत्तरस्य झादेशस्यातो रुडागमेः भवति ॥

6. The अत substitute of झ, gets the augment रूढ्, after the root शी॥

Thus शेरते, शेरताम्, अशेरत ॥ The augment र् is added at the beginning of the affix, making अन् = रन् ॥ Had this र् been an augment of स, then like the आर augment in शयाने, it would have intervened between the श्री and स, and स not immediately following a non-अ stem, अन् would not have been substituted for स at all. Therefore रूट् is made the augment of the substitute अन, and not of स ॥ The root श्री is read in the sûtra with its anubandha र in order to indicate, that there is no रूट् augment when there is elision of the Intensive affix यह, nor any Guṇa. As ज्यित शेह्यते ॥

It is a general rule that an operation applying to a root which is exhibited with an anubandha, will not apply to the same root in its Intensive-yan-luk form. The following verse shows when operations applying to simple roots will not apply to their Intensive forms:—

दितपा रापानुबन्धेन निर्दिष्टं यहणेन च । यैत्रेकाज् महण चैव पंचेतानि न यङ्गलुकि ॥

"These five sorts of operations will not apply to Intensive-yan-luk forms: 1. When the simple root is exhibited in the sûtra with दित्र अ अ in VII. 4. 73 is shown as अवाति । In Intensive, the perfect will be बाग्याम्प्रकार and not बग्याम्प्रकार ॥ 2. Where the root is exhibited with ज्ञाप, as the root y in VII. 2. 49 is shown as भर । There is बुद् after the Desiderative of simple root but not in Intensive. 3. When a simple root is exhibited with an anubhandha, as ज्ञाप्त here. 4. Where a gana is mentioned in a rule, as इयन is taught after Divâdiroots (III. 1. 69). It will apply to simple roots of Divâdi gana, and not to their Intensive. 5. Lastly, where the word एकाच is used in a sûtra. As VII. 2. 10. That rule will apply to एकाच simple roots and not to their Intensives.

वेत्तेर्विभाषा ॥ ७ ॥ पदानि ॥ वेत्तेः, विभाषा ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वेत्तरहादुत्तरस्य झारेशस्यातो विभाषा रुडागमा भवति ॥

7. The अत् substitute of झ optionally gets the augment रूट after the verbal stem विद (वेस्ति)।

As संविद्रते or संविद्रते; संविद्रताम् or संविद्रताम्; समिविद्रत or समिविद्रत ॥ The fort is the Adâdi root here, and does not apply to विन्त, विन्दाते, विन्दते, which belt to the Rudhâdi class (विद् विचारणे)॥

There is no augment in बङ्खुक् here also, as व्यतिवेदिते ॥

बहुलं छन्दस्ति ॥ ८ ॥ पदानि ॥ बहुलम्, छन्दस्ति, (रुद्) ॥ शुक्तः ॥ छन्तिः विषये बहुलं रुद्दागने। भवति ॥ 8. The augment ${\overline{\circ}} {\overline{\varepsilon}}$ is diversely applied in the Veda.

Thus देवा अद्दह ; गन्धर्या अप्सरसो अदुह ॥ Here अदुह is the Imperfect (लङ्) plural of दुह ॥ Thus दुह + हा = दुह + रत् = अदुह, the त् being elided by VII. I. 41. Sometimes, the augment does not take place, as अदुहत ॥ Owing to the word बहुल, 'diversely', the augment र is added to other affixes also, than हा ॥ As अद्भम in अद्भागस्य केतवः ॥ This is the aorist in अङ् of the root हवा by III. I. 57, the guna ordained by VII. 4. 16, does not 'diversely' take place.

अतो भिस्त पेस् ॥ ६ ॥ पदानि ॥ अतः, भिसः, ऐस् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अकारान्तावृङ्गादुत्तरस्य भिस ऐसित्ययमावेशो भवाति ॥ Káríká ॥ एम्बं भिसि परस्वाधेवत ऐस्वय भविष्यति । कृतेप्येखे भौतपूर्व्वावेस्तु नित्यस्तया सति ॥

9. After a nominal stem ending in अ, ऐस् is substituted for the case-ending भिस् ॥

As वृक्षेः, प्रक्षेः, भितज्ञरक्षेः ॥ Why do we say ending in भा? Observe भाग्निभिः, वायुभिः ॥ Why 'short भ'? Observe खट्टाभिः, मालाभिः ॥ The adhikâra of "भतः" ('after a short भा'), extends up to VII. 1. 17.

The form अतिज्ञरसें: illustrates some important principles of grammar. अति + जरा = (जरामितिकान्न) आनिजर (अ being shortened by I. 2. 48). The word अतिजर ends in अ, and there fore forms its Ins. pl. by एस । Thus अतिजर + ऐस् ।। Now we apply VII. 2. 101, which says for जरा is substituted जरस् before vowel-beginning case-endings. It should not be objected, that the substitution is ordained for जरा and not जर; for the maxim एक रेशार्वकृतमनन्यवर भवति (a tail-less dog is still a dog) applies here. Having made this substitution, we get अतिजरसें।। Nor should you object that it was the अ of जर which had given occasion to the existence of ऐस्, and that अ should not be destroyed, on the maxim संनिपातलकाणे विधिरितिमित्तं तद विधातस्य, for this maxim is not universal, as Pâṇini himself shows in employing the form कद्दाय (III. 1. 14), in which ए of the Dative is changed into य by VII. 1. 13, and then this very य causes the destruction of अ and makes it आ (See VII. 1. 13 also).

Kârikâ:—If there be substitution of ए for the final आ before the affix hy the subsequent sûtra VII. 3. 103, where will then the present sûtra, causing the substitution of ऐस for भिस् after stems ending in आ, find its scope, (because there will be no stem left ending in आ)? If even after changing आ into ए, you change the भिस् into ऐस, because the ए was once आ (भौतपुर्धात्); then the rule of changing भिस् into ऐस् becomes a nitya rule, because it takes effect even after the application of rule VII. 3. 103, and being nitya it debars that rule. Thus सूक्ष + भिस् ॥ Here the subsequent rule VII. 3. 103, requires the आ to be changed into ए॥ Thus स्को + भि: Now the present rule cannot apply because there is no अवन्त stem. However, if considering that स्को once

was भरता, we change भि: to एस then the rule becomes a nitya rule. In fac it is a nitya rule and debars the application of VII. 3. 103, within its jurisdiction, VII. 3. 103, finds its scope in क्यों ने सुन्दृत्युत्त ॥

बहुलं छन्द्रसि ॥ १० ॥ पदानि ॥ बहुलम्, छन्द्रसि; (-ऐस्.) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ छन्द्रसि विषये बहुलमेसावेशो भवति ॥

10. In the Veda the substitution takes place diversely.

That is ऐस् is substituted for भिस् even after stems which do not end i short भ; as नदा:; and some times the substitution does not take place even afte stems ending in short भ, as, देवोभे: सर्वभिः भोक्तम् ॥ देवो देवोभेरागमन् (Rig Veda I. I. 4)

नेदमद्सोरकोः ॥ ११ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, इदम, अद्सोः, अ, कोः, (भिस ऐस्)। वृत्तिः ॥ इत्म भद्दस् इत्यतयारककारयोर्भिस ऐस्र भत्ति ॥

11. This substitution of ऐस् does not take place after इदम् and अदस, except when they end in क ॥

As एभि:, अमीभि:, but इमकै:, अमुकै: ॥ By VII. 2. 102, अ is substituted for the final of इत्म, as इत् + अ = इत् (VI. 1. 97). By VII. 2. 113, the इत् is elided before भिस्, and the only portion left is अ, which becomes ए according to VII. 3. 103. For the final of अत्स is similarly by VII. 2. 102, अ substituted, and अत् + अ = अत् (VI. 1. 97), and according to our present sutra, the form in Ins pl. would be अत्भि:, but द is changed to अ by VIII. 2. 80, and ए to ई by VIII. 2. 81.

The exception made with regard to these forms ending in क, shows the existence of the following maxim: तर्मध्यपिततस्तर्महणेन मृद्धाते "Any term that may be employed in Grammar denotes not merely what is actually denoted by it, but it denotes also whatever word-form may result when something is inserted in that which is actually denoted by it."

The sutra has not been made as दूरमहर्साः कान्, for had it been so constructed the rule would have applied to the क ending दूरम and अन्म and to no other क ending pronoun, and we could not get the forms सर्वकः। Moreover such a construction would have made एस applicable to दूरम and अन्म also in their simple states: i. e. we could not have got the forms एभिः or अनिभिः॥ Therefore the negative construction न अकोः is used in sutra in order to prevent the rule of contrariety.

टाङसिङसामिनात्स्याः ॥ १२ ॥ पदानि ॥ टा, ङसि, ङसाम, इन, आत्, स्याः, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अकारान्तारङ्गादुत्तरेषां टाङसिङसाम् इन भात् स्य इत्यते आदेशा भवन्ति यथासंख्यम् ॥

12. After a stem ending in अ, are substituted ज for the Instrumental ending आ; आत for the Ablative ending अस, and स्थ for the Cenitive ending अस।

Thus वृक्षेण and प्रकार ; वृक्षान् and प्रकार; and वृक्षस्य and प्रकार । After stems not ending in भ we have the original ending, as पत्या, सक्या । Some

would have the forms भतिजासिन and भातिजासान कर् /भितजा ॥ This is on the malogy of भातिजास: [See Sûtra 9 ante] विशेष भिति जा = भातिजा (I. 2. 48). Then by VII. 2. 101, जास is substituted for जार before the vowel-affixes. These forms are not supported however by Patanjali. According to him the forms will be either भितिजार, भितिजारन, or भितिजासी and भितिजारसी but never भातिजासी and भितिजारसान्॥

केर्यः ॥ १३ ॥ पदानि ॥ केः, यः, (अतः अङ्गस्य) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ केरिति चतुर्थ्वेकवचनस्य पहणम् अकारान्तावक्गादुत्तरस्य ङ इत्येतस्य य इत्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

13. After a stem ending in \Im , there is substituted \Im for the Dative ending \Im \mathbb{I}

Thus बृक्षाय, प्रकाय, the अ is lengthended by VII. 3. 102, in spite of the naxim संनिपातलकाणो विधि रनिमित्तम तर्शवधातस्य ॥ "That which is taught in a rule he application of which is occasioned by the combination of two things, does not become the cause of the destruction of that combination". Thus य is substituted here, because the preceding word ends in a short अ, thus this hort अ occasioned the existence of य, therefore this a cannot occasion the desruction of अ ॥ But that however it does, for it is on account of this य, that he preceding अ is replaced by आ ॥

The \hat{s} : is the anomalous genitive case of the Dative ending \hat{s} ; this iffix is exhibited without any vibhakti in VII. 1. 28. The \hat{s} : should not be aken as the Genitive singular of \hat{s} the affix of the Locative singular.

सर्वनाम्नः स्मे ॥ १४ ॥ पदानि ॥ सर्वनाम्नः, स्मे, (अतः छे)॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अकारान्तास्तर्वनाद्म उत्तरस्य केः स्मे इत्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

14. After a Pronominal stem ending in अ, समे is substituted for the प of the Dative.

As सर्वस्मे, विश्वस्मे, यस्मे, कस्मे, तस्मे ॥ But भवते where the Pronoun does not end in आ। When आश् is substituted for इवस् (II. 4. 32) in anvådesa sentences, hen we have the form अस्मे ॥ But in अब इवस्+ के = अव अ + ए = अवा + ए, here he preceding word ends in आ and we could not have ए replaced by स्मे ॥ Therefore we infer that स्मे being an antaranga operation should be substituted irst, and the sandhi afterward and we get अवास्मे ॥ (See VII. 2. 102 for the shange of बहु, तद् &c into ब, त &c). The change of ए into स्मे is antaranga as t depends upon one word, while the एका रेस long आ is bahiranga because it is in operation depending upon two words.

ङिसिङ्योः स्मात्स्मिनौ ॥ १५ ॥ पदानि ॥ ङस्ति, ङ्योः, स्मात्, स्मिनौ, (अतः सर्वनाम्नः)॥

वृत्तिः ॥ इति हि इत्येत्रभारकारान्तास्तर्वनाम् उत्तरयोः स्मान् स्मिन् इत्येतावादेशी भवतः ॥

15. After a Pronominal stem ending in अ, स्माद

is substituted for the Ablative ending अस् and स्मिन् for the Locative ending इ॥

Thus सर्वस्मात्, विश्वस्मात्, यस्मात्, तस्मात् and कस्मात् ॥ सर्वस्मिन्, विश्वस्मिन् यस्मिन्, तस्मिन् and अन्यस्मिन् ॥ But भवतः and भवात from भवत् ending in a non-अ and वृक्षात् and वृक्षे in non-pronouns. See VII. 2. 102 for यद् तद् &c.

पूर्वादिश्यो नवभ्यो वा ॥ १६ ॥ पदानि ॥ पूर्व-आदिभ्यः, नवभ्यः, वा, (सर्व-नाम्नः ङसिङ्गांः स्मात् स्मिनौ) ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ पूर्वादिभ्यो नवभ्यः सर्वनीव्व उत्तरयोर्ङसिङघोः स्मात् स्मिन् इत्येतावादेशी वा भवतः ॥

16. स्मात and स्मिन are optionally substituted for the Ablative and Locative endings, after पूर्व and the eight that follow it (I. 1. 34).

Thus पूर्वस्मान् or पूर्वात्, पूर्वस्मिन् or पूर्वे. परस्मान् or परात्, परस्मिन् or परे, अवरस्मान्, or अवरात्, अवरस्मिन् or अवरे, विभागस्मान् or दिभागात्, दिभागस्मिन् or दिभागे, उत्तरस्मान्, or उत्तरात्, उत्तरस्मिन्, or उत्तरे, अपरस्मान्, or अपरात्, अपरस्मिन्, or अपरात्, अपरस्मिन्, or अपरात्, अपरस्मिन्, or अपरात्, अम्तरस्मिन् or अपरात्, अम्तरस्मिन् or अम्तर् । मन्तरस्मिन् or अम्तर् ॥ नवश्य इति किम्, त्यस्मान्, त्यस्मिन् ॥

Why do we say 'nine only '? Observe त्यस्मात् and त्यस्मिन्, no option is allowed here.

जसः शी ॥ १७ ॥ पदानि ॥ जसः, शी, ॥ वृत्तः ॥ आक्र.रान्तास्तर्वनाम्न उत्तरस्य जसः शीत्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

17. After a Pronominal stem ending in अ, ई is substituted for the nominative plural अस् ॥

Thus सर्वे (सर्व + ई), विश्वे, ये, के, ते॥ Though सर्व + इ would have also given सर्वे, the long ई is taken for the sake of subsequent sûtras, in forming भप्रणी, जतुनी॥

श्रीक आपः ॥ १८ ॥ पदानि ॥ औङः, आपः, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ आवन्तावङ्गादृत्तरस्वीङः शीखयनादेशा भवति ॥

Kārikā - औकारोयं बीविधी ङिदगृहीतो ङिचास्माकं नास्ति कीयं प्रकारः । सामान्यार्थस्तस्य चासंजनस्मिन्डिस्कार्यं ते दयां प्रसक्तं स होषः ॥ ङिच्चं विद्यादर्णानिर्देशमात्रं वर्णे यस्त्यात्तव विद्यात्तवाही । वर्णमायं तेन ङिच्चय्यदोषो निर्देशायं पूर्वसूत्रेण वा स्यात् ॥

18. After a stem ending in the feminine affin an, है is substituted for the dual endings औ of the Nominative and Accusative.

Thus खद्दे तिष्ठतः, खद्दे पश्य, बहुराजे (IV. 1. 13), कारीषगन्ध्ये ॥ The इ in बीर is for the purposes of included और also. There is, in fact, no such affix as बीर taught by Pâṇini any where. The following Karika raises this question and certain doubts in the first verse and then answers them in the second.

Karlkå:—In this rule about ची, the letter मा has been enunciated with an indicatory ह; but we have no मा with a ह, taught any where. What sort of sûtra construction is this? If you say, the use of इ is to form a common term for the two affixes भो and भोद, then by so doing, जिन्न operations must be performed with regard to this ची of yours, and this is an error. [ची replacing जिन् मोह will be considered as जिन्न, and being जिन्न, it will take the augment बाइ by VII. 3, 113: and the form will be खड़ाय and not खड़ी।

Ans:—The इ should be considered here as merely indicating the letter औ, and as not an हन, so that whatever will apply to the letter ओ will apply to any form beginning with it, by the maxim यस्मिन् निधि तवादावल् अहणे ॥ Or औई may be considered as merely the letter ओ and not any particular affix, and इ is added only for the sake of facility of pronounciation, like द in क्याए औ being merely a letter, will include all affixes having the letter ओ as their significant part: and thus the ओंड not being a दिन्त affix the rule VII. 3. 113, will not apply: and so there is no anomaly. Or the form ओंड may be considered as the affix of the dual, for Nominative and Accusative in the terminology of Ancient Grammarians, and will not produce दिन्त effects, because the anubandhas of the Ancients do not produce their effects in this Grammar of Pâṇini: i.e. the rules regarding anubandhas made by Pâṇini refer to the anubandhas made by him and not by older authors.

नपुंसकाश्च ॥ १६ ॥ पदानि ॥ नपुंसकात्, च (औंङः शी) ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ नपुंसकादङ्गादुत्तरस्य भोङः शी इत्ययमांदशो भर्वात ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ इयां प्रतिषेषो वक्तव्यः ॥

19. After a neutral stem, ξ is substituted for the nom. and acc. dual औ ॥

Thus कुण्डे. तिष्ठतः, कुण्डे पश्या कुण्ड + ई = कुण्डे, the भ of कुण्ड required to be elided by VI. 4. 148. This is, however, not done by the following

Vart:—Prohibition should be stated in the case of the affix Π Therefore the Π is not elided.

Similarly रिधनी, मधुनी, चपुणी, जतुनी ॥ The augment न् is added by VII. 1. 73.

जरशसोः शिः॥ २०॥ पदानि॥ जस्, शसोः, शिः,॥ वृत्तिः॥ नपुंसकावक्रादुत्तस्योर्जदशसोः शि इत्ययमदेशो भवति॥

20. After a neutral stem, इ is substituted for he endings of the Nominative and Accusative Plural (जस्र nd शस्त्र)॥

Thus कुण्डानि तिर्शन्त, कुण्डानि पड्य, इधीनि, मधूनि, चपूणि, जनूनि ॥ The augment is by VII. 1. 72, The word श्वाम् in the sûtra being read along with जस

denotes the Accusative Plural ending द्वास and not the Taddhita affix द्वास् (V. 4 43); as कुण्डदो दर्शात, वनदाः प्रविद्यति ॥

अष्टाञ्य औरा ॥ २१ ॥ पदानि ॥ अष्टाभ्यः, औरा , ॥ बृत्तिः ॥ अष्टाभ्य इति कृताकाराऽष्टशब्दो गृद्यते तस्मादुत्तरयोर्जदशसारीशित्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

21. After the stem अष्टा (the form assumed by अपन् VII. 2. 84), ओंग् is substituted for the endings of the Nominative and Accusative Plural.

As अहा तिष्ठन्ति, अष्टी पदय ॥ Why have we taken the form अष्टा and not अष्ट? Observe भष्ट तिष्ठन्ति, अष्ट पदय ॥ This peculiar construction of the present sûtra (अष्टान्थः instead of अष्टनः) indicates, that the आ substitution for the मू of substitution for the मू of substitution for the मू of substitution for the policy is optional. This sûtra is, moreover, an exception by anticipation, to the following sûtra, by which the plural Nom. and Acc. endings are clided after the numerals called षण्॥ The elision of case-endings taught by II 4.71, is not, however, barred by this rule; the elision taught therein will take place, whether this rule applies or not. Thus अष्टपुत्रः, अष्टभार्यः॥

The present rule applies even when अष्ट is at the end of a compound, as परमाष्टी, उत्तमाष्टी ॥ But in प्रयाद्यानः, भी does not come, as अष्टन् has not assumed the form अष्टा here i. e. it has not lost its न्॥

षड्भ्यो सुक् ॥ २२ ॥ षड्भ्यः, सुक्, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ षट्संतक्रेभ्य उत्तरयोर्जग्यसोर्लुग्भवति ॥

22. The Nom. and Acc. Plural endings are clided after the Numerals called qq (I. 1. 24).

As षर् तिष्ठन्ति, षर् पश्च, पञ्च, सप्त. नव, तश्च ॥ The rule applies even to compounds ending with 'shash' words: as परमपर, उत्तमपर, but the 'shash' should be the principal; if it is only a secondary member of the compound, the rule will not apply: as पियपपः, पियपञ्चानः॥ For the elision of न see VIII. 2. 7.

स्वमोर्नपुंसकात् ॥ २३ ॥ पदानि ॥ सु, अमोः, नपुंसकात्, ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ सु अम इस्येतयोर्नपुंसकादुत्तरयोर्जुग्भवति ॥

23. The nom. and acc. singular case-endings g and an are elided after a Neutral stem.

As दिश तिष्ठति, दिश पदय, मधु तिष्ठति, मधु पदय ॥ So also भपु and जतु ॥ In तत्र ब्राह्मणकुलम् the word तत् has lost its nom. sing. ending by this rule, which has thus superseded the subsequent rule VII. 2. 102, by anticipation, by which we replaces the final द of तद् ॥ Or this luk rule of the present sûtra is a Nity rule compared with VII. 2. 102. How can this be a nitya rule when it set aside by the next rule अतिऽम् ॥ We still call this rule nitya, on the maxim

यस्य च लक्षणान्तरेण निभित्तं विजन्यते न तदित्यम् "(an operation) the cause of which would, (after the taking effect of another operation that applies simultaneously), be removed by another (third rule), is not, (on that account regarded as) not nitya". For here the cause which is luk-clision, is removed by the following aphorism भतांडम् which ordains an अम् instead of luk, and not by VII. 2. 102. For the application of rule VII. 2. 102, the necessary condition is that a case-affix should follow तद् &c. But when the case-affix itself is luk-elided, the substitution taught in that sûtra cannot take place.

अतो ऽम् ॥ २४ ॥ पदानि ॥ अतः, अम्, ॥ वित्तः ॥ अकारान्तानपुंसकादुत्तरयोः स्वगोरानित्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

24. After a Neutral stem in अ, अम् is substituted for स and अम the endings of the nom. and acc. sing.

As कुण्डं तिष्ठति, कुण्डं पञ्च॥ So also वनम्, पीडम्॥ Why do we not say "म् is substituted'? कुण्ड+म=कुण्डाम्, thus there would be lengthening if only म् was taught (VII. 3. 101), while कुण्ड+अम्=कुण्डम् (the single substitution of the form of the antecedent by VI. 1. 107).

अद्ब् उतरादिभ्यः पञ्चभ्यः ॥ २५ ॥ पदानि ॥ अद्ब्, उतरा दिभ्यः, पञ्चभ्यः ॥ वित्तः ॥ उतरादिभ्यः परयो स्वमारहङ् इत्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

Karika अपूक्तश्रेवमा वाषा निवृत्तं उतरादिषु । अदृडित्त्वाड्डतरादीनां न लोगो नापि दीर्घता ॥

25. अद् is substituted for the Nom. and Acc. singular endings स and अम after the five Pronouns इतर &c. (i. e. the stems formed with the affixes 1. इतर, and 2. इतम, and the stems 3. इतर, 4. अन्य and 5. अन्यतर).

These are the five pronouns, which in the list of Sarvanamans are read together (See I. 1. 27):—उत्तर, उत्तम, इतर, अन्य and अन्यतर ॥ Thus कतर + अर्ड्=कतरत् (the अ of katara elided by ड्): as कतरत् तिग्रन्ति, कतरत् पश्य ॥ So also कतमत्, इतरत्, अन्यतरत् and अन्यत् ॥ Why after these five only? Observe नेमं तिग्रन्ति, नेमं पश्य ॥ Why do we make the affix have an indicatory ड्? In order to prevent the lengthening of the vowel in the nominative singular: as कतर + अत्=कतरात् by VI. 1. 102. In the case of the accusative, अत् being the substitute of अम् will be sthanivat, and give us कतरत् by VI. 1. 107 even without इ॥ Why not make the affix merely त् and not अत्रह्; it would give कतरत् &c without the application of any rule of Sandhi? The simple त् would not give us the Vocative ह कतरत्, The final would have been elided in the Vocative, as being an aprikta. See however VI. 1. 69.

Karika:—If in the sutra VI. 1. 69, there is the anuvritti of the word 'apṛkta', then there is fault with regard to अस् (i. e. the vocative of members in अस् will not be elided, हे कुण्डम् will be the form required and not हे कुण्डम; if

however, the anuvritti of apṛkta ceases, there will be anomaly with regard to pronouns कतरत् &c (i. c. we shall not have the form ह कतरत् but ह कतर) Therefore, by reading the affix अन् with an indicatory इ i. e reading it as अन् इ, we get out of this dilemma, and so there is not the elision of अन् in कतरत् &c in the vocative; nor is there lengthening of the vowel (कतरात्, which would have been the form had there been no इ).

नेतराच्छन्दसि ॥ २६ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, इतरात्, छन्दसि, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इतरश्चादुत्तरयोः स्वमोश्छन्तसि विषये अदृडादेशो न ५वति ॥

26. In the Veda, अत् (or अद्) is not the substitute of स and अम् Nom. and Acc. Sg. endings, after इतर ॥

As इतरमित्रमण्डमजायत; वार्त्रप्रमित्रम्॥ Why in the Vedas? See इतरत् काष्ट्रम्, इतरत् कुङ्यम्॥ Had this sûtra been placed immediately after अते।ऽप् (VII. 1. 24), we could have made it simpler by saying इतरास्थन्त्रसि; the present position of the sûtra indicates that we should divide it into two, to include other cases. In the case of एकतर, the अवड् substitution does not take place, either in the Veda or in the Common Language. As एकतरं निष्ठति, एकतरं पदय॥

युष्मदस्मद्भयां उस्तो ऽश् ॥ २७ ॥ पदानि ॥ युष्मदस्मद्भयाम्, उसः, अश् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ युष्मदस्मवियेनाभ्यामुत्तरस्य इसो ऽशित्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

27. अश् (I. 1. 55), is substituted for the Genitive ending अस्, after गुष्मद् and अस्मद् ॥

Thus तब and मम ॥ The indicatory ज्ञा of अज्ञा shows that by I. 1. 55, the whole of the affix अस is to be replaced: otherwise it would have replaced only the first letter of the affix; and the affix not being a substitute-affix, rule VII. 2. 89, would not be applicable to it. The तब is substituted for गुस्मद, and मम for अस्मद by VII. 2. 96; and तब + अ (अज्ञा), and मम + अ = तब and मम by VII. 1. 97.

ङ प्रथमयोरम् ॥ २८ ॥ पदानि ॥ ङे, प्रथमयोः, अम्, ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ ङ इत्यविभक्तिको निर्देशः ङे इत्यंतस्य प्रथमयोश्च विभक्त्यो प्रथमाहितीययोर्धुब्मदस्मद्रवामुत्तर्योः रमित्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

28. अम् is substituted for the Dative ending ए and for the endings of the nom. and acc. in all numbers, after the stems युष्मद् and अस्मद् ॥

The **s** the ending of the Dative is exibited anomalously in the sûtra without any case ending (compare VII. 1. 13, के:) मधमधोः means 'of the first and second cases.' Thus युष्मद् + कें = तुभ्यद् + कें (VII. 2. 95) = तुभ्य + कें (VII. 1. 102) = तुभ्य + भ्रम् (VII. 1. 28) = तुभ्यम् (VI. 1. 107 or 97); similarly महाम् ॥ So also युष्मद् + सु = स्वद् + सु (VII. 2. 94) = स्व + सु (VII. 2. 94) = स्व + सु (VII. 2. 102) = स्व + भ्रम

(VII. 1. 28)=स्वम् (VI. 1. 97 or 107). Similarly श्रहम् ॥ So also युवाम् and श्रावास् hv VII. 2. 92 and VI. 2. 88; यूरम् and वयम् by VII. 2. 93 and VI. 1. 97 or 107, लाम and माम by VII. 2. 97 and VII. 2. 87; and युवाम and आवाम as before.

शसो न ॥ २६ ॥ पदानि ॥ शसः, न, ॥ वत्तः॥ युष्मदस्मद्भवाषुत्तरस्य शसो नकारादेशो भवति ॥

न is substituted for the स of अस the affix of the Accusative Plural after युष्मद् and अस्मद् ॥

As युष्मान् and अस्मान् (द् elided by VII. 2. 90, and lengthening by VII. 2. 87). युष्मान् ब्राह्मणान् । अस्मान् ब्राह्मणान् । युष्मान् ब्राह्मणीः । अस्मान् ब्राह्मणीः । युष्मान् कलानि । भसान्कुलानि ॥

भ्यसो भ्यम् ॥ ३० ॥ पदानि ॥ भ्यसः, भ्यम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ युष्मदस्मद्भषामुत्तरस्य भ्यसो भ्यमित्ययमादेशो भवतिः ॥

अभ्यम् is substituted for the Dative भ्यस after 30. 'yushmad' and 'asmad.'

As युष्मभ्यम् and अस्मभ्यम् ॥ As the sûtra is constructed (भ्यसो भ्यम्) it is not easy to say whether the substitute is भ्यम or अभ्यम् ॥ If it is भ्यम, then we have two cases, (1) eliding the final & of yushmad and asmad, by VII. 2. 90, and adding भ्यम् (2) eliding अर् of yushmad and asmad by VII. 2. 90, and adding ख्या It will be shown hereafter that VII. 2. 90, is capable of two explanations, one by which yushmad and asmad lose their q only, and by another मद् ॥ Similarly with अभ्यम् we have also two cases: Thus we have four cases. is (1) yushma+bhyam, (2) yushm+bhyam, (3) yushma+abhyam, (4) yushm+abhyam. In the case of the first (yushma+bhyam) we can get the proper form, though it may be objected that yushma+bhyam should be qual to युद्रमेश्यम् by VII. 3. 103: this ए substitution will not take place, howver, by force of the maxim अङ्गतृत्त पुनर्वृत्ताविविधि निर्दिष्टतस्य "when an operation vhich is taught in the angâdhikâra has taken place, and another operation of the angâdhikâra is subsequently applicable, this latter operation is not illowed to take place."

The second case is an impossibility, namely, yushm+bhyam can give is no form. The third case yushma+abhyam will give us the proper form [ध्म-व्यम् (ध्म + अम = अम by VI. 1. 97). Moreover the accent also will be on the niddle युर्जेभ्यम् by VI. 1. 161, the udatta आ of yushma being elided by the unudâtta अ of अन्यम्, the acute will be on the anudâtta अ ॥ It should not be bjected that in VI. I. 161, the word भन्त of VI. 1. 159 is understood, and the accent will be on the final. We have shown in that sûtra, that the udatta will all on the आदि (beginning) of the anudatta term which causes the elisi n The fourth alternative yushm + abhyam is free from all objections.

पञ्चम्या अत्॥ ३१॥ पदानि॥ पञ्चम्या, अत्॥ वृत्तिः॥ पञ्चम्या भ्यसो युष्मरस्मक्रपादुत्तरस्य अदित्ययमदेशो भवति॥

31. अत् is substituted for the Ablative भ्यस्, after युष्मद् and अस्मद् ॥

As युष्मत्, अस्मत् ॥ The द is elided by VII. 2.95, before the case end. ing भ्वस, and युष्म + अत् = युष्मत् by VI. 1.97.

एकवचनस्य च ॥ ३२ ॥ पदानि ॥ एकवचनस्य, च ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ पञ्चम्या एकवचनस्य युष्मदस्यक्रपावृत्तस्यावित्ययमविशो भवति ॥

32. This substitution of अत is made in the singular number also of the ablative, after vushmad and asmad.

As स्वद् and मद् ॥ For the substitution of स्व and म see VII. 2, 97; and स्व and म+अत्≕स्वत् and मत् by VI. 1. 97.

साम आकम् ॥ ३३ ॥ पदानि ॥ सामः आकम् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ साम इति षष्ठीबहुवचनमागतसुद्कं गृह्यते, तस्य युष्मवस्मझपाषु त्तरस्याकामत्यवमावृत्तो भवति ॥

33. आक्रम् is substituted for the Genitive plural affix साम (VII. 1. 52), after vushmad, and asmad.

साम् is the affix आप of the Genitive plural with the augment स । Thus युष्माकम् and अस्माकम् । Why is it read साम् and not आप. when there is no ह at the time when the substitution is ordained? It is read as साम् in order to indicate that आकम् will not get the augment स, for otherwise 'yushma' and 'asma' having lost their 'd' by VII. 2.90, end in आ, and so by VII. 1.52, would cause the genitive affix to get the augment स; the present sûtra removes that also. The substitute is exhibited with a long आ, in order to make आ+आ=आ in युष्म+आकम्, had it been short अ, then there would have been no lengthening but अ+अ=अ by VI. 1.97. If you say 'the very fact that अकम् was taught and not कम्, would prevent para-rûpa and cause lengthening', we reply, that the अ of अकम् would find its scope in preventing ए substitution. For without अ, we should have युष्म+कम् युष्मकम् (VII. 3. 103).

आत सी णलः ॥ ३४ ॥ पदानि ॥ आतः, सी, णलः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ आकारान्तारङ्गादुत्तरस्य णन भीकारादेशो भवति ॥

34. आं is substituted for जल, the affix of the first and third person singular of the perfect, after roots ending in long आ।

Thus पर्पा, तस्थी, अग्ली, मम्ली, from पा, स्था, ग्लै (ग्ला) and म्लै (म्ला) ॥ The form पर्पा is thus evolved, पा + जल् = पा + आ ॥ Here three operations simultaneously present themselves for application, namely; 1. Reduplication, 2. Lenge

thening; by the single substitution of one long vowel आ, for आ+आ; and 3. The substitution of m for m by the present sûtra. In what order should these operations be then performed? First the affix m should be replaced by m. then the single substitution of m for m + m; and then treating it as sthânivat, and then reduplication. For if the single substitution of m for m + m had taken place first, then there would be no scope for m substitution, therefore the m substitution, should take place first. Thus we have m + m = m; this vriddhi-ekâdesa, is treated as sthânivat by I. 1. 59, and it causes reduplication. The vriddhi-ekâdesa should first take place (i.e. m + m = m) and then the reduplication, because the former rule is subsequent to the latter.

तुद्योस्तातङाशिष्यम्यतरस्याम् ॥ ३५ ॥ पदानि ॥ तु, ह्योः, तातङ्, आशिषि, अन्यतरस्याम् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ तु हि इत्येतयोराशिषि विषये तातङ्गादेशो भवत्यत्यतरस्याम् ॥

35. and a optionally substituted for the affixes and a of the Imperative, when benediction is meant.

As श्रीवसाद भवान, अविवान स्वम, जीवत भवान, जीव स्वम ॥ The क् prevents Guṇa and Vriddhi, (I. I. 4), and the substitute replaces the whole affix (I. I. 53 notwithstanding). The substitute is not sthânivat पिन्, though it replaces a पिन् affix, because it has its own indicatory letter क्, and किन् does not become पिन्; and consequently in कृतान के is not added to the affix, by VII. 3. 93, के being added only to पिन् affixes after कू॥ When not denoting benediction, we have not this substitution: as मामं गच्छन भवान or गच्छ मामम्॥

The affix तातङ being a substitue of हि. is like हि, and, therefore, rules propounded with regard to हि, will apply to तातङ also. Thus VI. 4. 105 says that after stems ending in short अ, the हि is elided: therefore, after such words तातङ should also be elided. Therefore we cannot get the form जीवतात सम् for जीवसम् ॥ This objection, however, is futile; for, in the sûtra अतो हे (VI. 4. 105), there is the anuvritti of हि from sûtra VI. 4. 101 (ह सलभ्यो हे हिं:) ॥ So that अतो हे should be construed as meaning "there is the elision of हि when it is of the form हि, and not when it assumes the form तातङ "॥

The object of इ in सात इ is, as we have said above, for the sake of preventing Guṇa and Vṛiddhi. It should not be said that the object of इ in सात इ is for the sake of अन्याविध: by the application of sûtra डिच (I. 1. 53), just as the substitutes अनइ &c (VII. 1. 93 and 94) apply to the finals. For by so doing, तात इ would replace only the इ of त and the इ of ह, which is not desired. And the case of तात इ is to be distinguished from अनइ, for in अनइ the इ has no other object but to prevent sarvâdesa; but in तात इ we see that इ has another object, namely, the prevention of Guṇa and Vṛiddhi; and इ having thus found scope, the तात इ substitute will be governed by the general rule अने ता इ शित् सर्वस्थ (I. 1. 55).

The Karika given below raises these points.

Káriká:—सातिङ ङिन्दं संक्रमकुरूबाद्ग्यविधिश्वेत्तच तथा न ।
हरिधकार हरिधकारों लोपविधी तु ज्ञापकमाह ॥

तातङो ङिन्द्वसामध्यात्रायमन्त्यविधिः स्पृतः ।

न तद्द्वनङादीनां तेन ते ऽन्त्यविकारकाः ॥

Kârikâ:—In तानक the क् is for the sake of preventing Guṇa and Vṛiddhi (संकम = गुणवृद्धिप्रतिषेधः) ॥ If it be said, it is for the sake of भन्याविधे by I. 1. 53; we say it is not so. (If you say that after roots ending in short आ, तात् should be elided, by VI. 4. 105 read with I. 1. 56, we reply): when the anuvṛti or adhikâra of क् was already existent in the sûtra VI. 4. 105 from sntra VI. 4. 101, the express employment of क् in VI. 4. 105, indicates that the lopa rule does not apply to तातक ॥ (The lopa-rule not applying to तातक, it follows that it replaces the whole of क् and not only its final). The क् in तातक finds its scope in preventing Guṇa and Vriddhi, therefore, it is not for the sake of antyavidhi (I. 1. 53). The क्विं in भनक &c has no other scope, therefore, these substitutes replace the final only.

विदेः शतुर्वसुः ॥ ३६ ॥ पदानि ॥ विदेः, शतुः, वसुः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ विद ज्ञानइत्येतसाद्धातांहत्तरस्य शतुर्वसुरादेशां भवति ॥

36. चसु is substituted for the Present Participle affix शत after the root निद् 'to know'.

Thus विद्यस् (n. s. विद्वान्). विद्वांसाः । The words formed with affixes having an indicatory उ or ऋ (उ(गत्) add a म in their strong cases (VII. 1. 70), and form their feminine with unaccented है। ज्ञाम् is an affix having an indicatory ऋ, therefore its substitute would also be considered as having an indicatory ऋ, the उ of वसु therefore is not absolutely necessary for the purposes of उ(गत् operations, वसु is so written, in order that in the sûtra वसो संप्रसारणं (VI. 4. 131.), both ऋमु and वसु should be included. Nor can we object that in the above mentioned sûtra, वसु with one indicatory letter being taken, cannot include an affix like ऋमु having two indicatory letters,—on the maxim एकानुबन्धकपरण न झानुबन्धकस्य—for if that were so, there was no necessity of उ in वसु । Some read the anuvritti of the word optionally into this: and we have विद्यन, विदन्ता, विदन्तः formed with शत् (see V. 4. 38).

समासे उनज्पूर्वे क्वो स्यप्॥ ३७॥ पदानि॥ समासे, अनज्, पूर्वे, क्वः स्यप्॥ वृत्तिः॥ समास उनज्युर्वे क्रवा इत्येतस्य स्याहित्ययमांक्षा भवति॥

37. In a compound, the first member of which is an Indeclinable but not नञ् ; स्वप् is substituted for का।

Thus मक्त्य, महत्य ॥ The två is added by III. 4. 21, the compounding is by II. 2. 18, and तुक् by VI. 1. 71.पार्भतःकृत्य, The två is added by III. 4. 61. and compounding is by II. 2. 22. नानाकृत्य; द्विधाकृत्य The två is added by III. 4. 62. Why do we say 'in a compound'? Observe कृत्या हत्या. Here the counter example

ple is इस्वा, which is preceded by an Indeclinable इस्वा, but as it is not compounded, there is no substitution. Why do we say 'not preceded by नज्ञ'? Observe भकृत्वा, भहृत्वा, परमकृत्वा, उत्तमकृत्वा ॥ The word अनम् means 'other than नम्', and means words of the same class as नज्ञ, i. e. Indeclinables : and does not mean words which are not Indeclinables. The compounds like स्नात्वाकालक contained in the class of मयुरच्यंसक &c (II. 1. 72.), do not take ह्यप anomalously. Or the word समासे is in the Locative with the force of specification: and means those compounds which are specifically formed with that and not any compound in general.

Now by the rule I. 1. 72, ktvå would denote a form ending with ktvå; and would include the case of a compound ending in ktvå. But this general rule is modified by the maxim प्रत्यय प्रहणे यस्मान स विहिन स्तराहेस्नरस्तस्य प्रहणम् "an affix denotes, whenever it is employed in grammar, a word-form which begins with that to which that affix has been added and ends with the affix itself." But the affix ktvå is never ordained after a compound. Therefore, the case of compounds ending in ktvå, would not be covered by the mere employment of ktvå. Then comes the maxim कृत् महणे गति कास्क पूर्वस्थापि महणे 'a krit affix denotes whenever it is employed in grammar, a word-form which begins with that to which that krit affix has been added and which ends with the krit affix, but moreover should a gati, or a noun such as denotes a case-relation have been prefixed to that word-form, then the krit affix must denote the same word-form together with the gati or the noun which may have been prefixed to it." By this a compound also may end in ktvå. This maxim will cover cases like प्रकृत्य, पार्श्वत कृत्य but not उद्धे कृत्य &c because उद्धे: is neither a gati nor a kâraka. Hence the employment of the word समासे in the sûtra, and also of the word अनस्पूर्वे, for नम् is neither a Gati nor a Kâraka.

In the case of प्रधास and प्रस्थास this maxim applies: - अन्तरक्रानिप विधीन बहिरङ्गो स्थप् बाधते "a Bahıranga substitution of स्थप् supersedes even antaranga rule". What are these antaranga rules superseded by the substitute स्वाप्? (1) हिस्वं—the substitution of हि for था (VII. 4. 42). Thus हित्या but प्रधाय and not महिस्ता॥ (2) तस्त्रं—the substitution of तद् for तो (VII. 4. 46)—as तस्त्रा, but प्रताय and not प्रदेखा।। (3) आखं as required by VI. 4. 42: as खाखा, प्रखाय and प्रख्त्य।। (4) इस्वं--as स्थिस्वा but प्रस्थाय ॥ (5) ईस्वं by VI. 4. 66, as पीस्वा but प्रपाय ॥ (6) दीर्घस्वं by VI. 4. 15, as शान्स्वा but प्रशस्य ॥ (7) शुद्र by VI. 4. 19, as पृष्ट्वा but आपृच्छ्य ॥(8) कर्—as गूरवा॥ (9) इट् (VII. 2. 56)—देविस्वा but प्रदीव्य ॥

क्वापि छन्दस्ति ॥ ३८ ॥ पदानि ॥ क्वा, अपि, छन्दस्ति ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ समासे ऽनम्पूर्वे कस्वा इत्येतस्य कस्वा इत्ययमावशो भवति अपिशब्शल्स्यवपि भवति छन्दसि विषये ॥

38. In the Veda the क्त्वा also, as well as ल्यप, is substituted for त्क्वा, after an Indeclinable compound, other than one preceded by the Negative तज्ञ्।

Thus कुडणं वासो यज्ञमानं परिधापयित्या, प्रयञ्चनंकं प्रत्यर्थयित्या ॥ So also we have raq, as उद्ध्य जुहोति ॥ The sûtra could have been made shorter by saying merely वा छन्नसि; not doing so indicates that conditions and limitations are set aside in the Vedas in applying this affix. Therefore त्यप् is applied even when there is no compound, as, अर्च्य तान् देवान् गतः ॥ The word छन्नसि governs the following sûtras upto VII. I. 50, inclusive.

सुपां सुलुक्पूर्वसवर्णाच्छेयाडाङ्यायाजालः ॥ ३६ ॥ पदानि ॥ सुपाम, सु, लुक्, पूर्वसवर्ण, आ, आत, रो, या, डा, ड्या, याच्, आलः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ छान्त्रसि विषये सुपां स्थान सु लुक्र पूर्वसवर्ण जा आत् श्रया डाड्या वाच् भाल इरेवते आहेशा भवन्ति ॥

वार्त्तिकम् ॥ सुपां सुपां भवन्ति इति वक्तव्यम् ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ तिङां तिङो भवन्तीति वक्तव्यम् ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ इयाडियाजेकाराणामुपसंख्यानम् ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ आङ्याजयारामुपसंख्यानम् ॥

39. The following irregular endings are substituted for the various case endings in the Veda: (1) स् of the Nom. Sg. for अस of the Plural, (2) the luk-elision of the case-endings. (3) the single substitution of the homogeneous long vowel for the end vowel of the stem, (4) आ, (5) आद, (6) ए (रो) for the ending of the Nom. Plural, (7) बा, (8) आ (डा), with the elision of the last vowel and the consonant, if any, that follows it in the stem, (9) या (ड्या) with the similar shortening of the stem (10) यो (याच) and आ (accent of \overline{o}) \mathbb{R}

Thus (1) अनुभरा ऋजवः सन्तु पन्थाः (for पन्थानः) Rig Veda X, 85. 23.

Vart:—It should be stated that case-endings replace case-endings promiscuously, as, पुरि दक्षिणायाः (for दक्षिणायाम् Rig I. 164, 9).

Vart:—One personal ending replaces another personal ending in the Vedas चपाल वे अध्ययपाय तक्षान (for नक्षान्त) Rig I. 162, 6.

- (2) लुक्-clision:--- \s आंद्र चर्मन, लाहित चर्मन् for चर्माण; हविधीन यन् सुन्यन्ति, तर् सामिथेनोरन्याह (यद् for यम्मिन् and तद् for तिस्मन्)॥
 - (3) Lengthening :- भीती, मती, सुदृती for भीत्या, नत्या and सुदृत्या ॥
 - (4) आ-उभा यन्तारी (for उमी) ॥
 - (5) भात्—न ताद ब्राह्मणाद निन्दामि for तान् ब्राह्मणान् ॥
- (6) हो—न युष्म (for यूयम) वाजबन्धवः, Rig VIII. 68. 19. अस्मे (for वय) इन्हानः हस्पनी; Rig IV. 49. 4, the यूय and वय substitution has not taken place as Vedic usage.
 - (7) या- उरुया, भृष्णुया for उरुणा and भृष्णुणा ॥
 - (8) डा-नाभा (for नाभी) पृथिच्याः Rig I. 143. 4.
 - (9) ड्या-अनुष्टचा च्यावयतात् for अनुष्टुभा Ait Br. II. 6. 15.
 - (10) वास-साध्यों for साधु, there was required the elision of द्व ॥

(II) आल् - वसेना यजेन for वसन्ते ॥

Vârt:—The following substitutes should also be enumerated, (a) इया, (b) दिवाच् with elision of the final vowel and the consonant, if any, that follows it, and (c) long ई।। As (a) उर्दिया परिधानम, for उरुणा, so also दार्विया for तरुणा। (b) प्रश्लेषिया for सुक्षेत्रिणा, and सुगानिया for सुगानिणा।। (c) दति न गुष्कं सरसी ग्रयानम for सरिस।।

Vart:—So also (a) आङ्, (b) अयाच् and (c) अयार्: as प्रवाहवा for प्रवाहना, (b) स्वप्तर्यो सच संवनम् for स्वप्नेन, (c) सिन्धुनिव नार्वेया for नावा ॥

The word आच्छे in the sûtra is compounded of three words आ + आन् + शे, the word आन् = आ + आन् ॥

अमो मर्॥ ४०॥ पदानि॥ अमः, मर्॥ वृक्षिः॥ अम् इति ामबादेशो गृह्यते । तस्य छन्त्रसि विषये मशादेशो भवति ॥

40. For the Personal ending sum of the First Person Singular (in the Aorist) u (I. 1. 55) is substituted in the Veda.

The अम् here is the substitution of मिष्, and not the accusative singular affix. As वर्षी वृत्रम् (for अविध्यम्) Rig I. 165. 8: क्रमीम वृक्षस्य शाखाम् ॥ The अद् augment is diversely elided (VI. 4. 75). The indicatory श् of मश् shows that the whole of the affix अम् is to be replaced. The substitution of म् for म् is to prevent the change of म् into anusvara as in VIII. 3. 25.

लोपस्त आत्मनेपदेषु ॥ ४१ ॥ पदानि ॥ लोपः, त. आत्मनेपदेषु ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ आत्मनेपनेषु यस्तकारस्तस्य छन्त्रसि विषये लोपो भवति ॥

41. In the Veda the σ of the Atmanepada Personal ending is elided.

As देवा अदुह and गन्धर्या अप्सरसो अदुह for अदुहन् (see VII. 1. 8); दुहाम् (for दुग्धाम्) अभ्यिभ्यां पद्या अध्नेश्ययम् ॥ Rig I. 164. 27. दक्षिणतः द्याये for द्याते ॥ Owing to the anuvitti of आप from VII. 1. 38, this substitution sometimes does not take place; as: आत्मानमनृतंकुहते ॥ Why in the Atmanepada? Observe वस्सं दुहान्त कठां चतुर्विलम् ॥

ध्वमो ध्वात् ॥ ४२ ॥ पदानि ॥ ध्वमः, ध्वात् ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ छन्त्रसि विषवे ध्वमा ध्वाहिस्यवनादेशो भवति ॥

42. In the Veda, भ्वाद्ध is substituted for the Personal ending भ्वम् ॥

As अन्तरवोष्माणं वारयध्वात् for वारयध्वम् ॥ Ait Br. H. 6. 14.

यज्ञध्वेनमिति च ॥ ४३ ॥ पदानि ॥ यजध्वेनम्, इति, च ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ यजध्विमस्येतस्य एनिमस्येतस्मिन्परतो मकारलोपो निपास्यते वकारस्य च यकारभ्छन्तसि विषये ॥
43. यजध्वैनम् is irregularly formed in the Veda for

यजध्वमेनम् ॥

The word बजध्दम् followed by एनम् loses its final म् in the Veda. As वजध्देनं प्रियमेथाः (Rig VIII. 2. 37). The Kasíka adds "that द is also irregularly

changed into य": the form would then be यजध्येनम् ॥ This is, however,: mistake as pointed out by Bhattoji Dikshit.

तस्य तात् ॥ ४४ ॥ पदानि ॥ तस्य, तात् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तद्याद्यस्य लाण्यप्यमपुरुषबहुतचनस्य स्थाने तादित्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

44. For the ending \overline{a} of the 2nd Pers. Pl. Imperative is substituted $\overline{a}\overline{a}$ in the Veda.

As गात्रं गात्रमस्या नृतं कृणुतातृ (for कृणुत), and ऊवध्यं गोहं पार्थिवं खनतातृ (for खनत) Ait Br. II. 6. 15, 16. अस्मारक्ष संसृजतातृ (= संस्जत), सूर्यं चक्षुर्गमयतातृ (= गमयत).

तप्तनप्तनथनाश्च ॥ ४६ ॥ पदानि ॥ तप्, तनप्, तन, थनाः, च ॥ बुक्तिः ॥ तस्येति वर्त्तते । छन्द्रसि विषये तस्य स्थान तप् तनप् तन थन इस्येते आदेशा भवन्ति ॥

45. Also त and त्व (before both, on account of the indicatory ए the preceding vowel of the verbal stem is strengthened, or if weak not shortened), तन and थन are substituted for the त of the 2nd Pers. Pl. Imperative in the Veda.

This शृणोत प्रावाणः (for शृणुत), सुनोत (= सुनुत), संवरत्रा दशातन (for धन), जुनु-हन (for जुपत) the slu vikaraņa being added as a Vedic irregularity; यदिष्ठन for यदिच्छत ॥ The indicatory प् makes तप and तनप non-ङित् affixes (1. 2. 4).

इदन्तो मिस ॥ ४७ ॥ पदानि ॥ इदन्तः, मिस ॥ वृत्तः ॥ छन्त्रसि विषये मसित्ययं बाब्द इकारान्तो भवति । मस सकारान्तस्य इकारागमा भवति स च तस्याः

चात्तः ॥ छन्द्रस्य विषये मासत्यये शब्द इकारान्ता मनात । नसं सकारान्तस्य इकारागमा मनातं सं च तस्य न्ता भन्नति ॥

46. The Personal ending मस् becomes in the Veda मसि ending with an इ॥

Thus पुनस्त्वां दीवयामसि (for दीवयामः) श्रात्रभं भञ्जयामसि (for भञ्जयामः), व्यवि सर्वि वासयामसि for वासयामः ॥

क्कोयक् ॥ ४८ ॥ पदानि ॥ क्कः, यक ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ क्वा इत्यतस्य यगागमा भवति छन्दसि विषये ॥

47. In the Veda, the Absolutive affix san gets at the end, the augment \mathbf{z}_{\parallel}

Thus द्स्वाय सनिता थियः (for द्स्वा). This sûtra is not read immediately after VII. 1. 38, as in that sûtra, the anuvritti of samâsa is understood, while there is no such anuvritti here.

इष्ट्रीनमिति च ॥ ४६ ॥ पदानि ॥ इष्ट्रीनम्, इति, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इष्ट्रीनमिख्यय शब्दे। निपाय्यते छन्दासि विषये । यजः क्त्वाप्रत्ययान्तस्य ईनमोदेशोन्त्यस्य निपायते ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ पीर्त्यानमित्यपीष्यते ॥

48. In the Veda, the Absolutive इङ्कीनम is irregularly formed for इद्वा ॥

To the root बज् is added क्या, and the final जा is replaced by ईनम् ॥ As इष्ट्रीनम् देवान् for इष्ट्रा देवान् ॥ The च in the sûtra indicates that there are other forms like this, as वीस्त्रीनम् for वीस्त्रा ॥

स्नात्व्याद्यश्च ॥ ४६ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्नात्वी-आद्यः, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ स्नात्वी इत्यवमादयः शब्दा निपायन्तं छन्दसि विषये ॥

49. स्नात्वी &c. are irregularly formed in the Veda.

Thus ब्लास्वी मलादिव, for ब्लास्वा; पीरवी सामस्य वावृध for पीस्वा॥ The word ब्लाहि 'et cetera' means "of the form of", namely words having form like ब्लास्वी, as पीस्वी &c.

आज्ञसेरसुक् ॥ ५० ॥ पदानि ॥ आत्, जसेः, असुक् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अवर्णान्तारङ्गादुत्तरस्य जसेरसुगागमो भवति छन्तसि विषये ॥

50. After a stem ending in अ or आ, the affix अस् of the Nom. Pl. gets, in the Veda, the augment अस् (असुक्) at the end.

Thus ब्राह्मणासः पितरः सोम्यासः for ब्राह्मणाः and सोम्याः॥ Rig VI. 75. 10. वे पूर्वासो य उपरासः (Rig X. 15. 2) for पूर्वे and उपर ॥ So also पुतासः (R. I. 3. 4) Why is not, after the adding of the augment असुक्, the जस changed to भी in the last example, as required by VII. 1. 17, and on the maxim पुनः प्रसङ्गः विज्ञानात्? No, the maxim that applies here is सकृद् गतौ विपतिषेधे यद्वाधितं, तद्वाधितंमव॥

अश्वक्षीरवृषलवणानामात्मप्रीतौ क्यचि ॥ ५१ ॥ अश्व, श्लीर, वृष, लवणानाम्, आत्मा प्रीतौ . क्यचि ॥

जारमा जारारा र चर्चा जा । वृत्तिः ॥ छन्द्रसीत्यतः प्रश्ति निवृत्तम् । अद्दव क्षीर वृष लवण इत्येतेषामङ्गानामात्मप्रीतिविषये क्यांच परतो ऽद्युगागमा भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ अश्ववृषयोर्मेयुनेच्छायामिति वक्तव्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ क्षीरलवणयोर्लालसायामिति वक्तव्यम् ॥

वा॰ ॥ सर्वप्रातिपविकेभ्यो लालासायामसुग्वक्तब्यः ॥ वा॰ ॥ सुग्वक्तब्यः ॥

51. The same augment असुक् is added after the words अभ्ब, श्रीर, रूप and उचण before the Denominative affix क्यच्, when the delight of the subject in these things is to be expressed.

The anuvitti of छन्दस्ति does not extend to this sûtra or any further. Thus अध्वस्यति यडवा, क्षीरस्यति माणवकः, वृषस्यति गीः, लवणस्यत्युष्ट्रः ॥ अध्य + अस् + य + ति = अध्यस्यति (VI. 1. 97). Why 'when the delight of the subject is meant'? Observe अधीयति, क्षीरीयति, वृषीयति and लवणीयति ॥

Vârt:—After अभ and वृष, the force of the augment is that of desiring sexual connection. Vârt:—After क्षीर and लवण it has the force of ardenty wishing for, i. e. an intense thirsting after the thing. The augment is not added, though the sense may be that of delight, if it has not the above meanings. Others say Vârt:—अमुक् should be added after every nominal stem when the sense is that of intense yearning after that thing: as व्यवस्थात, मध्याति &c. Others say Vârt:—That the augment मुक् should be added, as विधायित, मध्याति &c.

आमि सर्वनाम्नः सुद् ॥ ५२ ॥ पदानि ॥ आमि, सर्वनाम्नः, सुद् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ आमिति वर्तते अवर्णासार्वनाम्न उत्तरस्यामः सुद्रागमो भवति ॥

52. After a Pronominal stem ending in we or and the affix with of the Genitive Plural gets the augment ex at the beginning.

The word आत् of the last sûtra is understood here. Thus सर्वेषाम, विशेषाम, विशेषाम, वेषाम, तेषाम, सर्वासाम, यासाम, तासाम्॥ But भवताम् of भवत्॥ The आम् of the sûtra is the Genitive Plural ending आम्, and not the आम् of the Locative Singular ordained by VII. 3. 116; for that आम् takes the augments याद, आह् or स्याद् (VII. 3. 112-114), while the present आम् takes सुद् or तुद् ॥ Nor the आम् of the Perfect Tense (III. I. 35 &c), because that refers to verb and Sarvanâma nor the आम् of V. 4. 11, for the same reason. The word आमि is exhibited in the sûtra in the locative case, for the sake of the subsequent sûtra VII. 1. 53 For the purposes of the present sûtra, it should be construed, as if it was in the Genitive case (आमः सर्वनामः सुद्), because सर्वनामः being in the Ablative case, the augment सुद् will be added at the beginning of the affix following it, on the maxim तस्माविष्युत्तरस्य ॥

त्रेस्त्रयः ॥ ५३ ॥ पदानि ॥ त्रेः, त्रयः ॥ वृत्तः ॥ त्रिइस्रेतस्य आमि परं त्रय इत्ययमार्ग्सो भवति ॥

53. Au is substituted for In before the Genitive Pl. affix.

As त्रयाणाम् ॥ त्रीणाम् however appears in the Veda: as त्रीणामि समुद्राणाम् ॥ हस्यनद्यापो नुर् ॥ ५४ ॥ पदानि ॥ हस्य, न दी, आपः, नुर् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ हस्यान्तात्रवान्तादावन्ताचीत्तरस्यामा नुदागमो भवति ॥

54. The augment न is added before the Genitive Pl. ending आम. after stems ending in a short vowel, after stems called Nadî (I. 4. 3 &c), and after the stems ending in the Feminine affix आ।

As वृक्षाणाम्, प्रक्षानाम्, अग्नीणाम्, वायूनाम्, कर्तणाम् ॥ नद्यन्तान् : - कुमारीणाम्, किशोरीः णाम्, गीरीणाम्, दार्द्वरविणाम्, लक्ष्मीणाम्, ब्रह्मबन्धृनाम्, वीरबन्धृनाम्॥ आबन्तात् ---खट्वानाम्, मालानाम्, बहुराजानाम्, कारीयगन्ध्यानाम् ॥

The lengthening of the short final vowel takes place by VI. 4-3-

पट्चतु अर्यश्च ॥ ५५ ॥ पदानि ॥ पट्, चतु अर्यः, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ षट्सं सके भ्यश्वतु भ्यश्चिषा ह्या बोत्तरस्यामा नुदागमा भवति ॥

55. The augment न is added before the Genitive pl. ending आम after the Numerals called 'shash', and after चतुर्॥

As षण्णाम्, पञ्चानाम्, (VI. 4. 7), सप्तानाम, नवानाम्, दशानाम्, चतुर्णाम् ॥ A ॥ meral ending in र is not 'shash', hence the specific mention of चतुर ॥

This rule applies to compounds ending with these numerals, when hese latter are the principal member, as परमयण्णाम, परमयनामम, परमचतुर्णाम, but प्रमुखनाम, प्रियचतुर्गम् where the Numerals are secondary (upasarjana).

श्रीग्रामण्योश्छन्द्सि ॥ ५६ ॥ पदानि ॥ श्री, ग्रामण्योः, छन्द्सि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ श्री प्रामणी इसंतयोश्छन्दसि विषये आसा नुडागमा भवति ॥

56. In the Veda after the words श्री and ब्रामणी, the Gen. Pl. भाम gets the augment न ॥

As श्रीणापुरारा धरुणा रवीणाम्, अध्यत्र स्त्यामणीनाम्॥ This sûtra could be vell dispensed with: by I. 4. 5. श्री is optionally a Nadî in the Genitive plural. We make the option of that sûtra a vyavasthita-vibhâshâ, by saying ही is always Nadi in the Veda, and optionally every where else. As regards हनशामणीनाम्, we have स्तश्र मामणीश्र = स्तश्रामणि, the Genitive Pl. of which by VII. 1. 54 will be स्तग्रामणीनाम्॥

The necessity of this sûtra will, however, arise if the compound be उताभ ने मामण्यभ मृतमामण्यः ॥

गोः पादान्ते ॥ ५७ ॥ पदानि ॥ गोः, पादान्ते ॥ बृत्तः ॥ गो इस्येतस्मादकृपादान्ते वर्त्तमानादृत्तरस्यामो नुडागमा भवति ॥

57. After गो, when standing at the end of a Rik verse, the augment न comes before the Gen. Pl. आम ॥

As विद्याहि त्वा सत्पति श्रूरगोनाम्; but गवां गोवधुरम् जा यरिद्ररः in the beginning of a Pâda. "All rules have exceptions in the Vedas" is an established naxim, so at the end of a Pâda, sometimes this rule does not apply, as हन्तारं बनुणां कृथि विराज गोपींत गवाम ॥

इदितो नुम् धातोः ॥ ५८॥ पदानि ॥ इदितः, नुम्, धातोः ॥

58. न् is added after the vowel of the root, in a root which has an indicatory **इ** in the Dhâtupâțha.

Thus from कुडि—कुण्डित्, कुण्डित्म, कुण्डितन्यम्; from हुडि—हुण्डित्म, हुण्डित्म, एठित where हूं is not ह्नत् ॥ The न् is added to the root rom its very inception, and they must be considered to have got a न्, for the Durposes of the application of the grammatical rules. Thus III. 3. 103 says hat आ is added in the feminine to a root which ends in a consonant and has a prosodially long vowel. The root कुडि must be considered to be such a root and कुण्डा, हुण्डा are thus formed. Similarly though the roots in the Dhâṭupâtha are धिवि and कृषि, in applying affixes we must consider them as धिव्य and कृष्य, as the author himself has indicated in III. 1. 80. In short, in adding affixes, these roots should be considered as having a न् ॥ Moreover he root (dhâtu) should have ह, and not the stem (anga). The affixes तािस [Future] and सिन् (Aorist) when added to roots, will not make those roots

हरिन्: for the ह in सासि and सिन् is merely for the sake of pronunciation, and is not to be considered as हुन् in the strict sense of the word: in fact it should be considered as non-nasalised. If you say that "the ह in सिन् should be considered as हुन्, for because of its being हुन्, the न of मन् is not elided by VI. 4. 24 in अमस्ता", we reply, "not so, the न is not elided, because sûtra हुन्। सिन् I. 2. 14 makes सिन् a किन् after हुन् only, the result of which is that हुन् only loses its न by VI. 4. 37, and no other root". In मन्ना = मन् + नासि + जा = मन् + न मन् म भा (the आस is elided VI. 4. 143). For the purposes of the elision of न, the elided आस would be considered as asiddha (VI. 4. 22), for both VI. 4. 143, and VI. 4. 37, requiring the elision of न are abhiya sûtras. In भना, केला from भिन्दि and छिन्दि the whole combination हुद्द is हुन्, and not ह and द separately, and hence तुम् is not added. But even if these roots be considered as हृदिन, the syllable हुद्द having an हू, yet they will not get the तुम् augment, because the word अन्त of पात्रान (VII. 1. 57) is understood here in this sûtra also, so that the roots must have a final ह as हुन् for the application of this rule

शे मुचादीनाम् ॥ ५६ ॥ पदानि ॥ शे, मुचादीनाम् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ शे प्रत्येषे परतो सुचादीनां नुमागमी भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ शेतृमुकादीनामुपसंख्यानंकर्त्तव्यम् ॥

59. In मुच् &c, before the characteristic श of the Tudâdi class, the न is placed after the vowel of the root.

Thus मुक्त —मुञ्चांत, लुम्पति, विस्तृति, लिम्पांत, सिञ्चाति, कृन्ताति, खिस्तृति, पिंशानि। Why "before द्या"? Observe माक्ता, माक्तृम्, माक्तम्यम ॥ Why "of मुक् &c"? Ob

serve तुर्दात. तुर्दात ॥

Vart:—The तृम्फ &c should be also enumerated. These are the following roots of Tudadi class: 24. नप (तृफ), 25. तृन्फ तमा, 26. तुप तुम्प, 27. तुफ तुम्फ, हिसायाम्, 28. हफ (हप), 29. हम्फ उन्यन्त्रेश, 30. फफ (रिफ), क्रम्फ (रिफ), हिसायाम्, 31. ग्रुफ, ग्रुम्फ प्रम्पे, 32. उम उन्त पूरणे, 33. ग्रुम, ग्रुम्भ शोभार्थे॥ Of these, those which have a nasal, lose it by VI. 4. 24, and then get the नुम् augment by the present rule, which being specifically ordained, cannot be again dropped. Thus तृम्फति, तुम्पति, तुम्पति, उम्पति, उम्पति, उमित कर्मित, उमित ग्रुफित, ज्रुफित, ज्रुफित ग्रुफित, ज्रुफित, ज्रुफित

मस्जिनशांर्झील ॥ ६० ॥ पदानि ॥ मस्जि, नदोः, झिल ॥ बुक्तिः ॥ मस्जि निध इसेतयारङ्गयांर्झयांर्झनां प्रस्ये नुमागमा भवति ॥

60. The augment नुम is added after the vowel of the root in महन and नश, before an affix, beginning with and consonant, other than a semi-vowel or a nasal.

As मङ्क्ता, मर्ज् + तृष् (no इट् by VII. 2. 10), add मू=मस् म् ज् + तृ, elide स । VIII. 2. 29, change ज् to क्, and म् to anusvara, which then becomes ङ् ॥ मङ्क्तामङक्त्रस्यम्, नंष्टा, नंष्ट्रम् and नंष्टब्यम् ॥ But मज्जनम् and निश्चता, and मम्म (VI. 4. 32). । मम्मः and मम्मवाम्, the नुम is supposed to be placed the last consonant in महन्, i order that it may get elded.

रधिजभोरचि ॥ ६१ ॥ रिघ, जभोः, अचि ॥ वित्तः ॥ रिध जिभ इत्येतयोरजादौ प्रत्यये तुमागमी भवति ॥

The augment 34 is added after the rootvowel in रध and जम, before affixes beginning with a consonant.

Thus रन्धयति, रन्धकः, साधुरन्धी, रन्धी वर्तते ॥ जम्भयति, जम्भकः, साधुजम्भी, जम्भं-तम्भम, जम्भो वर्तते ॥ Though the वृद्धि rule is subsequent, it is superseded by the augment. Why do we say 'before an affix beginning with a vowel'? Observe छा, जभ्यम् ॥

नेट्यलिटि रघेः ॥ ६२ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, इटि, अ लिटि, रघेः ॥ वित्तः ॥ इडाहावलिटि प्रत्यये परे रधेर्नुमागमा न भवति ॥

The augment उम् is not added to एवं, before an affix beginning with the augment se, except in the Perfect.

As रिधता, रिधतम्, रिधतन्यम्, but रन्धनम्, रन्धकः before Anit affixes, and उन्धिन, रान्धिम in the Perfect. When नुम् is added रन्ध् becomes a root ending in a conjunct consonant, and therefore the लिट affixes after it are not कित् (असंयो-गान लिंद किन I. 2. 5), and therefore the न is not elided by VI. 4. 24. But when the affix क्यम of the Perfect is added, we have रिधवस Nom. Sg. राधवान ॥ Here the affix being expressly taught with an indicatory as the a is elided. The reduplicate is elided, the or changed into v, then gg is added, then gu, and then the नुम is elided by the expressly taught किन ॥

Why was not the sûtra made as इंडि लिडि एथे: when by so doing, the ugment 34 would have been added only in the Perfect when it had se and 10 where else? This form of sutra would have also meant that any would be added in that Perfect which took se and in no other Perfect, while cases other than Perfect might take it. That being so, there would be no उम् in सन्ध, while रिश्वा would require जुम् ॥ See, however, the Mahabhashya for the contra.

रभेरशब्लिटोः ॥ ६३ ॥ । पदानि ॥ रभेः, अ शप्, लिटोः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ रभेरङ्गस्य शब्लिङ्वर्जिते ऽजाही पत्यये परतो नुनागमी भवति ॥

63. The augment Au is added after the vowel of the root the before an affix beginning with a vowel, but not before the vikaraṇa द्वाप् or the affixes of the Perfect.

Thus आरम्भवति, आरम्भकः, साध्वारम्भी, आरम्भमारम्भम्, आरम्भो वर्तते ॥ But आर-मते in शप्, and आरंभे in लिट्, and आरहधा before an affix beginning with a con sonant.

लमेश्च ॥ ६४ ॥ पदानि ॥ लभेः, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ **लनेबाजादी प्रस्यये राब्**लिङ्क्**रिजने** नुमागमी भवनि ॥ 4

64. So also of रूम्, before an affix beginning with a vowel, with the exception of द्यप् and लिट्, there is the augment नुम्॥

As लम्भवात, लम्भकः, साधुलम्भी, लम्भंतम्भम्, लम्भो वर्तते ॥ But लभते with श्रष्, and लेभे in the Perfect, and लम्भा before an affix beginning with a consonant. The separation of this from the last, is for the sake of the subsequent aphorisms.

आङो यि ॥ **६५ ॥ पदानि ॥ आङ**ः, यि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ आङ उत्तरस्य लेभर्यकाराह्मत्ययविषये नुमागमा भवति ॥

65. The augment उम is added to लभ् preceded by आ, before an affix beginning with य॥

As भालम्भ्यों गों। ।। The नुम् is added before the addition of the affix, and by so doing लम् becomes लम्म् and thus loses its character of having a penultimate भ, and therefore by III. 1. 124, we shall have ण्यत् affix, and not यत् affix by III. 1. 98. Had the नुम् been added after the addition of the affix, then यत् would be added by III. 1. 98. Though in both cases the form will be भालम्भ्या, the difference will be in the accent: यत् would throw the acute on the first syllable (यतांडनावः) while the word has svarita on the final; thus instead of भालम्भ्या (by VI. 1. 213 and VI. 2. 139), which यत् gives, we have भालम्भ्या (तित् svar).

Why do we say 'when preceded by आ'? Observe रुखा How do you explain अग्निष्टाम आलभ्यः? All rules are optionally applied in the Vedas. Or आलभ्य may be explained by saying that the नुम् having been added, is again dropped.

उपात्प्रशंसायाम् ॥ ६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ उपात्, प्रशंसायाम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उपादुत्तरस्य लभेः प्रशंसायां गम्यमानायां यकाराहिमत्यर्यावषये नुनागमा भवति ॥

66. The augment उम is added to उभ preceded by उप, before य, when the reference is to something praiseworthy.

As उपलम्भ्या भवता विद्या, उपलम्भ्यानि धनानि ॥ These words are formed by ज्यन् and have svarita on the final. Why do we say 'when referring to some thing praise worthy'? Observe उपलभ्यमस्माद वृषलान् क्तिचिन्, this is formed with the की affix (III. 1. 98).

उपसर्गात्स्वरुघञोः ॥ ६७ ॥ पदानि ॥ उप सर्गात्, खल्, धञ्जोः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ दपसर्गादुत्तरस्य तभेः खल्धञोः परतो तुमागमा भवति ॥

67. The augment ব্ৰদ is added to ভম preceded by a Preposition, before the affixes আৰু (III. 3. 126) and ঘদ ৷৷

Thus ईषत्पलम्भः, सुपलम्भः, दुष्पलम्भः, प्रलम्भः, विप्रलम्भः ॥ This is a Niyama ıle, and restricts the scope of VII. 1. 64. Before the vowel affixes खल् and ज्ञ, the root लम् gets the augment तुम् only then when it is preceded by a reposition, and not otherwise, as ईषल्लभः, लाभो वर्तते ॥

न सुदुर्भ्यां केवळाभ्याम् ॥ ६८ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, सु, दुर्भ्योम्, केवळाभ्याम् ॥ क्विलाभ्याम् ॥ स्वितः ॥ सु दुरित्येताभ्यां केवलाभ्यामन्यापसर्गरहिताभ्यापुपसृष्टस्य लभेःखल्पमाः परतो तुमागमा न भवति ॥

68. The augment नुम is not added to लम् before क्र and ध्रम when सु or दुः alone (without another Preposition long with them) precede the root.

Thus सुलभम्, दुर्लभम्, सुलाभो, दुर्लाभः॥ But सुप्रलम्भः, दुष्प्रलम्भः॥ The word वल is used in the sutra because सुदुर्भ्यों is in the Instrumental case and not in the Ablative. Had it been in the Ablative, there would have been no necesity of using the word केवलं, for the rule would not have applied, when a reposition intervened between these and the root. In अतिसुलभम्, the word ति is not an Upasarga but a Karmapravachaniya; when अति is used as an pasarga, we have अतिसुलम्भः॥ If the words सुदुर्भाम् be construed as Ablative, then also the use of केवल is for a purpose similar to that as above.

विभाषा चिष्ळमुलोः ॥ ६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ वि भाषा, चिष्, णमुलोः ॥ इतिः ॥ चिण् णमुल् इत्यतवोर्षिभाषा लर्भेर्तुम्भवति ॥

69. The नुम् is optionally added to लम् not preeded by a Preposition, before the चिण् Aorist and the Absolutive जमुल्॥

Thus अलाभि or अलिभ, लाभंलाभम् or लम्भंलम्भम्॥ This is a Vyavasthita-ibhâshâ, the option is allowed where there is no Preposition along with the pot; and no option is allowed but तुम् must be added, when a Preposition recedes: as मालिम्भ, मलम्भम्॥

उगिद्वां सर्वनामस्थाने ऽधातोः॥ ७०॥ पदानि॥ उगित्,अ चाम्, सर्वनाम-थाने,अ धातोः॥

ाितः ॥ त्रगितामङ्गानां धानुवर्जितानःसञ्चतेश्च सर्वनासस्थाने परतो नुमागमो भवति ॥

70. Whatever has an indicatory उ, ऋ and रू, with the exception of a root), and the stem अच्, (अञ्चित) get he augment उम् in the strong cases.

Thus भवतु has an indicatory इ, formed by the Unadi affix उवतुष्, and is declined as भवान्, भवन्तौ, भवन्तः ॥ Similarly ईयसुन् — श्रेयान्, श्रेयांसी, श्रेयांसः; श्रन्

Why do we say 'having an indicatory उक् vowel or the stem अस्'? bserve द्वत, द्वते. ह्वतः ॥

Why do we say in strong cases? Observe भवतः प्रश्य, भेयसः प्रश्य ॥ अज्ञ् root is mentioned for the sake of niyama, i.e. of the roots, only अञ्ज् gets तुन् and no other root. Therefore उत्पासन्, पर्णध्वन formed from the roots संखु and ध्वंष्ठ having indicatory उ॥ (See III. 2. 76, IV. 1. 6, VIII. 2. 72). For the lengthening in भवान &c, see VI. 4. 10, 14: the ज् is elided in प्राकृ by VIII. 2. 23, and न becomes क् by VIII. 2. 62: and न in सन् by VIII. 2. 72.

Why do we say 'with the exception of a root' when by the mere fact of including one root अच् all other roots would have been excluded from the scope of this sûtra? The specific mention of अधाताः shows that the prohibition applies to original roots, and not to those roots which are derived from nouns. Thus गोमन्तमिच्छात = गोमत्रित formed by क्यच्॥ Here गोमत्र is a derivative root, in its primitive state it was a noun. The prohibition of अधाताः will not apply to this root and तुम will be added. Thus गोमत्र + क्रिप् = गोमत्य + ॰ (the आ is dropped by VI. 4. 48) = गोमत् + ॰ (the आ is elided by VI. 4. 50). Now is added तुम and we have गोमान्॥

युजेरसमासे ॥ ७१ ॥ पदानि ॥ युजेः, अ समासे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ युजेरसमासे सर्वनामस्थाने परतो नुमागमो भवति ॥

71. The nominal stem युज् gets before the strong cases the augment **\(\pi**, when it does not stand in a compound.

Thus युङ् (VIII. 2. 23, 62) युज्जो, युज्जः; but अश्वयुक्त, अश्वयुक्ती, अश्वयुक्त in a compound. The root युज समाधा (Divádi 68) is not to be taken here; therefore not here युजमापन्ना ऋषयः॥ But युजिर्योगे (Rudhâdi 7) is to be taken.

नपुंसकस्य झलचः ॥ ७२ ॥ पदानि ॥ नपुंकस्य, झल्, अचः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ नपुंसकस्य झलन्तस्याजन्तस्य च सर्वनामस्थाने परतो नुमागमा भवति ॥ वार्तिकम् ॥ बहूर्जि प्रतिषेधा वक्तव्यः ॥ वा० ॥ अन्त्यात्पृषं नुममेकद्दच्छन्ति ॥

72. The augment **3u** is added in the strong cases to a Neuter stem ending in a consonant (other than a nasal or a semivowel), or ending in a vowel.

Thus उद्दश्चिन्ति, शकुन्ति (VI. 4. 10) यशांसि, पर्यासि ; कुण्डानि, वनानि (VI. 4. 8), अपूणि, जतूनि ॥ Why 'of a Neuter'? Observe अग्निचिद् ब्राह्मणः ॥ Why do we say 'not ending in a semivowel or a nasal'? Observe बहुपुरि, बहुपुरि, विमलिवित चल्वारि, अहानि (VII. 1. 98). A neuter having an indicatory उक् vowel gets उप्त by this sûtra and not by VII. 1. 70, as that is superseded by this, this being the subsequent. As भेबांसि, भूबांसि कुर्वन्ति क्रपन्ति ब्राह्मणकुलानि ॥

Vârt:—Prohibition should be stated with regard to बहुर्जि; as बहुर्जि हाझणकुलानि ॥ Some would have न added between र and ऋ of this word, a: बहुर्जि ब्राह्मणकुलानि ॥ See I. 4. 13.

इको ऽचि विभक्तो ॥ ७३ ॥ पदानि ॥ इकः, अचि, विभक्तौ ॥ वृत्ति ॥ इगन्तस्य नपुंसकस्याङ्गस्याजारी विभक्ती नुमागमा भवति ॥ Kûrîkû—इकोचि व्यञ्जेन मा भूदस्तु लोपः स्वरः कथम्। स्वरो वे भूयमाणो पि लुप्ते किं न भविष्यति ॥ श्रायास्वं तिस्भावभ व्यवधानात्रुमा आपि । तुङ् वाच्य उत्तरार्थे तु इह किं चित्रपो इति ॥

73. The augment $\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{q}$ is added to a Neuter-stem ending in a simple vowel, except \mathfrak{A} , before a case-affix beginning with a vowel.

Thus बपुणी, जतुनी, तुम्बुरुणी, जपुणे, जतुने, तुम्बुरुणे॥ Why "with the exception of बा"? Observe कुण्डे, पीठे॥ The phrase "before an affix beginning with a vowel" is employed here for the sake of the subsequent sûtras like VII. 1. 75. Here we could have dispensed with it: for before affixes beginning with a consonant, तुम् would be clided by VIII. 2. 7. The only object hat it serves here is that we can form हे जपी! or हे जपु! in the Vocative singular. For had we जपुन् + स in the vocative, the form would have been हे जपुन् ike हे राजन्, for न would not be clided here, see VIII. 2. 8.

If it be objected that by the sûtra न लुमताङ्गस्य (I. 1 63) when the affix is clided in the Vocative, it will leave no trace behind, and there being no affix at all, ज़म् will not be added in the Vocative. We reply: that this very employment of the word अच् in this sûtra indicates (jûâpaka) that the rule prohibiting the effect of an affix (I. 1. 63) does not apply here. Therefore, hough the affix is clided, it produces its effect in spite of I. 1. 63, and we have the guṇa of the vowel in the Vocative, as ह ज़िया by VII. 3. 108.

Why have we used the word विभक्ता 'when a case-affix follows'? Dbserve तुम्बुरवं चूर्णम्, where the taddhita affix आग् is added to तुम्बुर by IV. 3. 139.

Kârikâ:—The employment of the words इकः आचि in the sûtra shows hat ज्ञुष will not come when the affix begins with a consonant, as ज्ञुष्यां, ज्ञुपि: ॥ In objector says, the employment of आचि in the sûtra is useless for जुष may be added even before an affix beginning with a consonant, for naving added t, it will be elided by न लोप:प्रातिपरिकान्तस्य (VIII. 2. 7). We reply, yes it can be o done, but how will you then manage the accent? For in प्रच्यात्रप्यां, प्रच्याप्रभां, he accent is regulated by the rule VI. 2. 29 which says that in a Dvigu combound, the first member preserves its original accent if the second member mads in an इक् vowel. But if there was a ज्ञुष, then the second member would not end in इक but in ज्ञु: and the elision of this ज्ञु by VII. 2. 7. is asiddha for he purposes of accent. To this the objector answers, that even where ज्ञु is not elided the accent is governed by VI. 2. 29, namely the accent of प्रच्याप्रभाः is by VI. 2. 29, why should it not be so when ज्ञु is elided. So the objection about accent has no strength.

Well if जुम् be added even before consonant-affix, then there will arise this anomaly: अतिरि+भ्यां=अतिरिन्+म्यां (by adding नुम्). Here rule VII. 2. 85 cannot apply: because न intervenes between रि and भ्यां, therefore र of रि is not changed to आ, and therefore we cannot get the proper from अतिराभ्यां ॥ Moreover in प्रयानि भ्यां, the नि cannot be changed to तिस् if there be नुम्, and so we cannot get the form प्रियानेस्थां आइएम्झानानि ॥

To this it is answered, the change of इ into आ in the case of the and the substitution of तिसु for जि will take place even when the तुम intervenes, on the maxim विभक्तिविधानदशायां यसान्तर्यं तत् तत्राश्रीयते न स्वविधाविधानदशायाम् ॥ And this is done in this way: असिरि + भ्यां, and प्रियाचि + भ्यां, here तुम is superseded by

the subsequent rule requiring भा and तिस respectively.

If this be so, then the employment of अन्य in the sûtra is for the sake of the supersession of तुम् by नुद् (VII. 1. 54). Thus नुद् has unrestricted scope in अग्नीनां, बायूनां, and नुम् has unrestricted scope in अपृत्र and जाना। But in अपृत्राम् and जानाम, both नुद् and नुम् present themselves. Here however नुम् is superseded by नुद् by purva-vipratishedha and so there is lengthening of the vowel by VI. 4. 3. This supersession is indicated by the employment of अन्, for नुद् and नुम् being both anitya and of equal force, had there been no अन्, नुम् would have come and not नुद् ॥

But this is also not valid, for ज़र would have to be added, even if there

had been no अख् in the sûtra.

The employment of अच् is for the sake of the subsequent sutra VII 1.75. The only object that अच् serves in this sutra, is in forming the vocative है त्रयों as shown above.

तृतीयादिषु भाषितपुंस्कं पुंवद्गालवस्य ॥ ७४ ॥ पदानि ॥ तृतीयदिषु, भाषित पुंस्कम्, पुम्वत्, गालवस्य ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ तृतीयादिषु विभक्तिष्यजादिषु भाषितपुंस्कंतपुं सकिलक्षिमगन्तं गालयस्याचार्यस्य मतेन पुंयद्भवति यथा पुंसि द्वस्यनुमे। न भवनस्तद्भवत्रापि न भवत इस्यर्थः ।

74. A neuter stem ending in a vowel, except of which there exists an equivalent, uniform masculine, is treated like the masculine, in the opinion of Galava, before the vowel beginning affixes of the Instrumental and the cases that follow it.

As in the Masculine there is no shortening, nor the addition of स्नुso here also. As मामणी is the equivalent, uniform masculine of the neuter form मामणि, we have either Ins. मामणिना or मामण्या ब्राह्मणकुलेन, the Ins. Sg. of मामणि n. Similarly Dat. मामणिने or मामण्ये ब्राह्मणकुलाय; Abl. मामणिनो or मामण्ये ब्राह्मणकुलाय; Abl. मामणिनो or मामण्ये or मामण्यो:; Gen. Sg. मामणिनो or मामण्यो ब्राह्मणकुलाना ॥ Loc. मामणिनो or मामण्यो ब्राह्मणकुले।; Gen. Pl. मामणीनां or मामण्यो ब्राह्मणकुले। Loc. मामणिनि or मामण्यो ब्राह्मणकुले। Similarly: Ins. शुचिना (same form in mas. and neu.), Dat. शुच्ये प्रियन; Abl. and Gen. शुच्ये: or शुचिना: Loc. शुच्ये। or शुचिना: Loc. शुची or शुचिनां।

Why do we say after the 3rd case and the rest? Observe मामिणनी ब्राह्मणकुले, and ग्राचिनी Nom. dual. Why do we say having an appropriate masculine of the same form and meaning? Observe नपुण, जनुने ॥ Why have we only one form पीछने फलाय, when पीछन्ने सः and पीछफ्ने show that पीछ has a masculine form also. The word पीछ is masculine when it applies to 'trees', and पाछ is neuter when it refers to 'fruits'; so this word पीछ cannot be said to be भाषितपुंस्क, the masculine पीछ not having the same meaning as the neuter पीछ ॥ See VI. 3. 34.

Why do we say "ending in a vowel except भा"? Observe कीलालपा ब्राह्मणः and कीलालपं ब्राह्मणकुनं; the Ins. &c of कीलालपा will not be the Ins. &c of कीलालपं।। The latter will have only one form कीलालपेन ब्राह्मणकुलेन।। &c.

Before case affixes beginning with a consonant we have one form only, as मामणिभ्यां ब्राह्मणकुलाभ्याम् ॥

अस्थिद्धिसक्थ्यक्ष्णामनङुदात्तः॥ ७५॥ पदानि॥ अस्थि, द्धि, स्निक्ध, अ-क्ष्णाम, अनङ्, उदात्तः॥

वृत्तिः ॥ अस्यि दिधे सक्थि अक्षि इत्येतेषां न्युंसकानां तृतीयादिष्वज्ञादिषु विभक्तिषु परतो ऽनङित्ययमा-वेशो भवति, स चोदात्तो भवति ॥

75. The acutely accented अन् (अन्ङ्) is substituted for the finals of asthi, dadhi, sakthi and akshi, before the affixes of the Instrumental and the cases that follow it, which begin with a vowel.

Thus अस्थ्रों, अस्थ्रे, त्थ्री, त्थ्री, सक्थ्रों, सक्थ्रों, सक्थ्रों, अभ्गां, अभ्गें। The words अस्थि &c have acute on the first syllable, the substitute अनुङ would have been also anudâtta, but for this sûtra. The stem getting the designation भ, we elide the भ (VI. 4. 134), the udâtta भ being thus elided, the case-ending, which was anudâtta before, now becomes udâtta (VI. 1. 161). The stems ending with asthi &c' and though not neuter, are governed by this rule. As प्रियास्थ्रा गाह्राणेन, प्रियद्भा । Why 'before the affixes of the Instrumental and the rest?' Observe अस्थिनी, रूपिनी । Before affixes beginning with a consonant, we have मस्थिन्याम, रूपिन्याम ।

छन्दस्यिप दृश्यते ॥ ७६ ॥ पदानि ॥ छन्दासि, अपि, दृश्यते ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अस्यिद्धिसक्ध्यकृणामनङ् छन्दस्यिप दृश्यते । यत्र विदितस्तते।न्यत्रापि दृश्यते ॥

76. In the Veda also, the stems 'asthi', 'dadhi', 'sakthi' and 'akshi', are found to take the substitute अनङ, before endings other than those mentioned above.

Thus the substitute is ordained before endings beginning with a vowel. In the Veda it comes before affixes beginning with a consonant. As न्हिं देशीची अस्यैभिः, भद्रं पद्यमार्श्वभिः ॥ The substitute is ordained to come after the Instrumental &c. In the Vedic literature it is found in the Acc. &c. As भस्यौति in अस्यान्युष्कृत्य सुद्दोति ॥ The substitute comes before case-endings (vi-

bhakti), in the Vedic literature it comes before affixes which are not case-end. ings, as अक्षण्यैता लाङ्गलेल, अस्यन्यैन्तं यहनस्था विभक्ति ॥ See VI. 1. 176.

ई च द्विचचने ॥ ७७ ॥ पदानि ॥ ई, च, द्विचचने ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ द्विचचने परतभ्छन्वसि विषये ऽस्थ्यादीनामीकारादेशो भवति, सचीहात्तः ॥

77. The acutely accented **t** is substituted for the final of asthi, dadhi, sakthi and akshi, in the Veda, when the case-affixes of the dual follow.

As सभी ते इन्द्रांपङ्गले कपेरिय ॥ अभीश्यान् ते नासिकाश्याम् ॥ In अभी the augment तुम् is not added to the stem before the vowel-beginning ending, because VII. 1. 73, which ordained तुम्, is superseded by the present sûtra, and being once superseded, it is superseded for good. (सकृद् गती विप्रतिषेधे बद्वाधितं तद्वाधितमेष)॥

नाभ्यस्ताच्छतुः ॥ ७८ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, अभ्यस्तात्, रातुः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अभ्यस्तादङ्गावुत्तरस्य शतुर्नुम्न भवति ॥

78. The Participial-affix शतु (भत-अन्त), does not take the augment नुम after a reduplicate stem.

Thus इदन्, ददनो, ददनः, जञ्जन्, जञ्जनं, जञ्जनं, जामन्, जामने, जामनः ॥ This is an exception to VII. 1. 70, and applies of course to sarvanAmasthana of strong cases. The मुम् is to be read into this sûtra from VII. 1. 70; for the negation of this sûtra cannot apply to द taught in the preceding sûtra, for its never ordained after satri: therefore, though several other operations intervene, yet नुम् is to be read here.

वा नपुंसकस्य ॥ ७६ ॥ पदानि ॥ वा, नपुंसकस्य ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अभ्यस्तादङ्गादुत्तरो यः शतृप्रत्ययस्तदन्तस्य नपुंसकस्य वा नुमागमो भवति ॥

79. The Participial-affix दातृ optionally takes the augment उम after a reduplicate stem, in Neuter nouns.

Thus द्वांत or दर्शन्त, कुलानि; दर्धात or दर्धान्त कुलानि, जन्नति or अभिन्त कुलानि, जार्थ or आमन्ति कुलानि॥ This of course applies to sarvanamasthana or strong cases.

आच्छीनद्योर्नुम् ॥ ८० ॥ पदानि ॥ आत्, शी, नद्योः, तुम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अवर्णान्तारङ्गादुत्तरस्य शतुर्वा तुमागमो भवति शीनद्योः परतः ॥

80. When the affix शत comes after a verbal sten ending in अ or आ, it may optionally take the augment उ before the neutral case-ending शी and before the feminin affix है।

Thus तुरती कुले or तुरन्ती कुले, तुरन्ती ब्राह्मणी, तुरती ब्राह्मणी, वाती कुले, वाती व वाती ब्राह्मणी, वान्ती ब्राह्मणी, करिष्यती कुले, करिष्यत्ती कुले, करिष्यती ब्राह्मणी, करिष्यत्ती ब्राह्मणी अवान्तरङ्गस्वारेकादेशे कृते व्यपवर्गामावादवर्णान्तादङ्गादुत्तरस्य शतुरिति न युज्यते वक्तुम्, उभयत भा नान्तादिविदयन्तादिवज्ञावोपि नास्ति भूतपूर्वगत्याभ्ययणो वा ऽदता प्रतीत्येवमादिष्यतिप्रसङ्ग इति, अत्र सभी कें चित्राहुः, शर्तुरवयदे शन्शब्दो वर्त्तते, अवर्णान्तारङ्गाष्ट्रत्तरो यः शत्रवयद इति ॥ अपरे पुनराहुः, आहित्येतेन श्वीनद्यादेव विशेष्यते, अवर्णान्तारङ्गादुत्तरे ये शीनद्या तयोः परतः शत्रन्तस्य नुम्भवतीति, तत्र येन नाव्यदक्षी भानं तेन व्यवहितपि वत्रनमगण्यादिति तकारेणैव व्यवधानमाश्वयिष्यते ॥ आर्शिरिति किम्, कुर्वती, सुन्वती ॥ श्वीनद्योरिति किम्, तुरताम्, तुरताम् ॥

The form तुरती is thus evolved. तुर्+श+शतृ+ङीप्॥ The vikarana श is added by III. 1. 77, & डीप् by IV. 1. 6. This is equal to तुर्+भ + अत + ई = तनती the भ + भ becoming भ by the rule of परहत् ekâde'a (VI. 1. 97). This ekadesa operation being antaranga, now there is no no and affix coming after a stem ending in st, and therefore this sûtra will not apply. If you say the ekadesa will be considered as the final of तुर् by VI. 1. 85, we reply, that the antachvadbhava of that sûtra will not apply when simultaneous operations are to be performed, for sq cannot be said at one and the same time as the final of तुर् and the beginning of अन् (शत्). If you say the maxim सांपतिकाभावे भूतपूर्व गतिः (when a word cannot denote something which actually is what is expressed by the word, it must be understood to denote something which formerly was what is expressed by it), will apply here, and that at will be considered to end in अ because it formerly did end in the affix अ of श; we reply that then the present rule should apply to forms like अवती ध्रती &c. For here also we have अर्+ श्रष् लोप + श्रतृ + ङीप्; and अर् should be considered to end in st, because it had the affix at after it, though it was afterwards elided. The maxim quoted, therefore, proves too much.

To solve these objections, some say, that the word ज्ञान् in this sûtra means 'a portion of the affix ज्ञान्, such as न्' and the sûtra means 'after a stem ending in भ, to the portion न् of the affix ज्ञान् there is added तुम्.' Others say, the word आस in the sûtra qualifies ज्ञा and नरी and not ज्ञान्; and the sutra means "तुम् is added to a stem ending in ज्ञान्, when ज्ञां or नरी affixes follow after a stem ending in भा." Therefore in तुन्ती the affix है is considered to come after the भ of तुन्, the intervening न not debarring it.

Why do we say "after भ"? Observe कुर्वती and सुन्वती, no optional तुम् is added here. Why do we say "श्री and नदी following"? Observe तुरताम and द्वताम्

राप्रयनोर्नित्यम् ॥ ८१ ॥ पद्मानि ॥ राप्, इयनोः, नित्यम् ॥ वितः ॥ राप् श्वन इरवेतवोः रातुः शीनवोः परतो नित्यं नुमागमो भवति ॥

81. When the affix शत comes after a verbal stem ending in the vikaranas शप् and श्यन, it invariably takes the augment नुम before the neutral case-ending शि (है), and the feminine ending है (Nadî).

Thus पचन्ती कुले, पचन्ती ब्राह्मणी, शिव्यन्ती कुले, रीव्यन्ती ब्राह्मणी, सीव्यन्ती कुले, सिव्यन्ती म ब्राह्मणी ॥ The word नित्य stops the anuvritti of वा (VII. 1. 79).

साचनडुद्यः ॥ ८२ ॥ पदानि ॥ सौ, अनडुद्यः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सौ परहो ऽनडुहोङ्गस्य नुमागमो भवति ॥

82. अनुड्रह gets the augment नुम before the ending g of the Nom. Sg. (and Vocative).

By VII. 1. 98 भनदुर gets the augment भा after द in the strong cases, and भा in Vocative Singular (VII. 1. 99). It thus becomes भनदुत् and भनदुत्। By the present sûtra द is added after this भा and भा। The case-ending is elided by VII. 1. 68, and the final ह by VIII. 2. 23. Thus we have भनदुत् Nominative Singular; and भनदुत् in the Vocative Singular. The augments भाम and भम (VII. 1. 98, 99), do not supersede तुम्, nor are they superseded by तुम्।

In this sûtra, some read the annivitti of आनू from VII. 1. 80; and by so doing they add नुम् to that form of अनहुत्र where there is an आ or ज, namely, after the word has taken the augment आम in the nominative singular by VII. 1. 98, and अम in the Vocative by VII. 1. 99. Therefore, the नुझ does not debar आम or अम, nor is it debarred by आम or अम II. Others hold that though one is a general rule and the other is a particular rule, yet in this instance, आम (or अम्) and नुम् are applied simultaneously, one not debarring the other, there is no relationship of बाध्य and बाधक among them, just as in चित्रीयित the rule of lengthening (VI. 4. 16) and reduplication are applied simultaneously, one not debarring the other. In बहुन हुन्हि बाह्यणकुल्यान. we add first आम because it is subsequent, and them we add नुम् by VII. 1. 72 on the maxim of पुनः मसङ्गिक्तान &c II

हक्स्वचस्स्वतवसां छन्दसि ॥ ८३ ॥ पदानि ॥ हक्, स्ववस्, स्वतदसम, छन्दसि ॥

.बुिः ॥ दक् स्ववस् स्वतवस्इत्येतेषां सी पग्तो नुमागमा भवति छन्त्रसिविषये ॥

83. इश्, खबस and खतबस take the augment इम before the affix स (Nominative and Vocative Singular) in the Veda.

Thus ईरङ, तारूङ, यारूङ, सर्ङ, स्ववान, स्वनवान् ॥ The श of ईरश् (formed by III. 2. 60), is elided by VIII. 2. 23; and इ substituted for न by VIII. 2. 62. The lengthening in स्ववान् and स्वनवान् is through VI. 4. 14.

दिव औत् ॥ ८४ ॥ पदानि ॥ दिवः, औत् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ विवित्वेतस्य सी परती भाहित्ययमादेशी भवति ॥

84. औं is substituted for the final of दिव before इ (Nom. Sg. and Voc. Sg).

As चो: u There is a nominal-stem दिन् which is taken here. It has no indicatory letters annexed to it. The root दिन् is not to be taken here, as it

has the indicatory letter and is exhibited in the Dhâtupâtha as fag 11 The nominal-stem derived from दिशु, does not take भी, but ज, the Nom. Sg. c. which is बा: as अभावाः (See VI. 4. 19, and VI. 1. 131).

पधिमध्यभुक्षामात् ॥ ८५ ॥ पदानि ॥ पथि, मधि, ऋभुक्षान, आत् ॥ वतिः ॥ पथिन् मथिन् मस्भाक्षेन् इत्येतेषामङ्गानां सा परत आकार आहेशा भवति ।

85. आत् (आ) is substituted for the final of 'pathin' 'mathin' and 'rbhukshin', before the ending & (of the Nom. Sg).

As पन्याः, मन्याः, ऋमुक्षाः ॥ Though the sthanin here is a nasal (i.e. न्), vet the substitute an is not to be nasalised, but to be pronounced purely. For च्य see VII. 1. 87. The nasal आ is not to be taken on the maxim भाज्यमानेन संवर्णानां महणं न भवति ॥ "A letter which is taught in a rule does not denote the letters homogeneous with it.'

इतोत्सर्वनामस्थाने ॥ ८९ ॥ पदानि ॥ इतः, अत्, सर्वनामस्थाने ॥ वत्तः ॥ पथ्यादीनाभिकारस्य स्थाने आकारादशी भवति ॥

86. A is substituted for the T of 'pathin, mathin and rbhukshin,' in the strong cases.

Thus पन्थाः पन्थानी, पन्थानः, पन्थानम्, पन्थानी, मन्थाः, मन्थानी, मन्थानः, मन्थानम्, तःयानी, कशुक्षाः, ऋशुक्षाणी, ऋशुक्षाणः, ऋशुक्षाणम्, ऋशुक्षाणाः॥ आदिति वर्त्तमाने पुनरहचनं षपूर्वाथम्, क्रमुभणमित्यत्र **वा ष**पूर्वस्य निगमर्शत दीर्घविकल्पः ॥

Though the anuvritti of sura was here, the separate mention of sura is for the sake of VI. 4.9: by which in the case of ऋभुक्षिन we have two forms, श्राजम् and ऋभ्भणम् ॥

थोन्थः ॥ ८० ॥ पदानि ॥ थः, अन्थः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ पर्यमयौद्धयकारस्य स्थाने न्थ इत्ययमादेशी भवति सर्वनामस्थाने परतः ॥

87. = is substituted for the u of pathin and mathin in the strong cases.

As पन्थाः, पन्थानी, पन्थानः, मन्थाः, मन्थानी मन्थानः ॥ भस्य देळीपः ॥ ६८ ॥ । पदानि ॥ भस्य, देः, लोपः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पथ्यादीनां भसंज्ञकानां टेलींपो भवति ॥

88. The last vowel, with the consonant that follows it, is dropped in pathin, mathin and rbhukshin, before a weak case-ending beginning with a vowel (before which the stem is called Bha I. 4. 18).

As पथ:, पथा, पथे, मथ:, मथा, मथे, ऋभुक्षः, ऋभुक्षा, ऋभुक्षे ॥ The anuvritti of sarvanâmasthâna, of course, is inappropriate here: though its anuvritti is current as will be seen in the next sûtra.

पुं सो ऽसुक् ॥ ⊏६॥ पदानि ॥ पुंसः, असुङ् ॥ दुक्तिः ॥ पुंत इस्वेतस्य सर्वनामस्यामे परतो ऽसुङ्गित्वयमादेशो भवति ॥ 89. असुङ् (असू) is substituted for the final of पुंत्

The word पुंस is derived from पा (to protect) + हुम्सुन् (Un IV. 178), the म् being changed to anusvâra. So when स् of पुंस is replaced by अस् we get the form पुनस्, the उ of असुङ् indicates that न् should be added in the strong cases after अ (VII. 1. 70), so we have पुनान्, पुनांसी, पुनांस: ॥

This substitution must take place in its incipient stage before the affixes are added, (उपरक्षितद्भावः): otherwise the accent will be wrong. The compounds have acute on the final, (VI. 1. 223), therefore, परमपुन, has acute on g. and in the Nominative Singular परमपुनान the acute will remain on g, but it is intended that it should be on मा, thus परमपुनान ॥ The simple word पुनान of course, has accent on g ॥

गोतो णित् ॥ ६० ॥ पदानि ॥ गोतो, णित् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ गोशस्यास्य सर्वनामस्यानं णिवन्ति ॥

90. The endings of the strong cases are णित् after मो ॥

That is, these affixes produce all the fora operations: such as Vriddhi &c. As गाँ; गाँव, गांव. ॥ Why have we added a त् after गां? The rule applies to the form गां, and not when it assumes the form गां, as in चित्रगुः, शबलग्रः ॥

How do you explain the forms ह चित्रगा, हे शवलगतः? This is done on the maxim अङ्गत्ते पुनर्वतार्वायि निष्टितस्य. (when an operation which is taught in the Angådhikåra VI. 4.—VII. 4. has taken place, and another operation of the Angådhikåra is subsequently applicable, this latter operation is not allowed to take place). For when Guṇa once takes place before the Vocative and the Nominative Plural affix by VII. 3. 108-109, the जिल्ला operation of this rule will not again take place. Or गोतः in the sûtra may be construed as Sambandha-lakshaṇā Sasṭhî (a Genitive denoting a general relation): and the meaning will be "that sarvanāmasthāna affix, denoting singular, dual, plural, which refers to the meaning of गो or 'cow.' While in चित्रग्र, the sarvanāmasthāna affix does not refer to 'cow' but to another object, namely to a 'person' who possesses brindled cows. न in गोन in this view is for specification only.

Some read the sûtra as भोत जिन्, so that the rule will apply to धो also as, धो:, खादी, खाद: ॥ If the reading be taken गोत:, then we extend this rule t धो also, by taking भो as merely illústrative of all words ending in भो; and this is done by the letter न in गोत:, for the तपर rule applies to letters, and not to words, so that गोत: means and includes गो and words ending in भो ॥

णसुत्तमो या ॥ ९१ ॥ पदानि ॥ णस्, उत्तमः, या ॥ इतिः ॥ उत्तमो णस्या जिद्र भवति जिस्कार्वे तत्र वा भवतीस्वर्धः ॥ 91. The ending of the First Pers. Sg. in the Perfect optionally acts as णित ॥

The Vriddhi is optional, as आहं नकार or चकर, आहं पपाच or पपच ॥ सक्युरसम्बुद्धी ॥ ६२ ॥ पदानि ॥ सख्युः, अ सम्बुद्धी ॥ विकास सक्षिता ॥ असंबुद्धी यः सखिशवाः तस्मात्मरं सर्वनामस्थानं णिद्धवति ॥

92. After संबि, the endings of the strong cases, with the exception of the Vocative singular, are णित्॥

That is, they cause Vriddhi. As सखाया, सखायः, but हे सखे॥

अनक् सी ॥ ६३ ॥ पदानि ॥ अनक्, सी ॥ वितः ॥ सिखाग्वस्य सी परतो ऽनिङ्ख्यियगारेशो भवति स चेत्सुशब्दः संवुद्धिन भवति ॥

93. अनङ् (अन्) is substituted for the इ of सिंख before सु of the Nominative Singular, (but not in the Vocative Singular).

As सखा, but हे सखे॥

ऋदुशनस्युक्दंशोनेहसां च॥६४॥ पराति॥ऋत्. उशनस्, पुरुदंशः अनेहसाम् च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ऋकारान्तानामङ्गानाष्ठशनस पुरुदंशस् इथ्येतेशं चासंबुद्धां से। परना ऽनङादेशा भवति ॥ वार्तिकम् ॥ उशनसः सम्बुद्धाविषयक्षेऽनङ् इष्यते । न ङिसबुद्धारिनि नलापमितवर्थापि पक्षइष्यते ॥

Káriká:—संबोधने नुशनसित्त्रक्षपं सान्तं तथा नान्तमथाप्यइन्तम् ॥ माध्यं तिनिर्वष्टि गुणं विगन्तं नपुंसको न्याप्रपत्तं वरिष्ठः॥

94. Anan (अन्) is substituted for the final of the stems ending in ऋ, as well as for the final of usanas, purudansas, and anchas, in the Nominative Singular (but not in the Vocative Singular).

As कर्ता, हर्ता, माता, पिता, भ्राता, उश्चना, पुरुदंशा, अनेहा ॥ In the Voc. Sg. we lave हे कर्तः, हे मातः, पितः पुरुदंशः, अनेहः and उश्चनः ॥

Vart:—अनङ् is substituted for the final of उश्चनस् in the Voc. Sg. also, is हे उश्चनस्, the final न not being elided (See VIII. 2. 8). Otherwise we have हे उश्चन! Thus it has three forms in the Vocative Singular: as हे दश्चनस्, हे उश्चनम्, and हे उश्चन!॥

Karikā:—In the vocative, the word उज्ञानस् has three forms, (1) ending in स् when अनुङ् is not added, (2) ending in न्, when न is not elided, (3) ending in अ when न is elided. This is the opinion of the Achârya Mâdhyandini. So also according to the Achârya Vaiyâghrapadya, (the best of the Vyâghrabadas), there is Guṇa in the Neuter of the stems ending in इक् vowels; as

The तृ in इत् is for the sake of distinctness. रुज्यत्कोषुः ॥ ९५ ॥ पदानि ॥ तुज्यत्, कोषुः ॥ किः ॥ कोष्डुशक्तस्तुष्पस्यवान्तः संज्ञाशन्तः सर्वनामस्थाने ऽसंबुद्धौ परत तृज्यक्रवाति ॥ 95. The word rig 'a jackal' is treated in the strong cases (with the exception of Vocative Singular) as if

it ended in तुच् (तुं)॥

The word कोष्ट्र is declined like कोष्ट्र in the strong cases. As कोष्ट्री, कोष्टिंग, केष्टिंग, केष्टिंग, केष्टिंग, केष्टिंग, केष्टिंग, केष्टिंग, केष्टिंग, केष्टिंग, केष्ट्र केष्टिंग, केष्ट्र केष्टिंग, केष्ट्र क

स्त्रियां च ॥ ६२ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्त्रियां, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ असर्वनामस्थानार्थमारम्भः । स्त्रियां च कोष्ट्रशब्दम्य तृत्त्वद्भवि ॥

96. The word क्रांष्ट्र is treated as if it ended in त्च्

in the feminine, before all case-endings.

This sûtra is commenced for the sake of cases other than strong ones. In strong cases, whether of masculine or feminine, the former sûtra applies; but in the feminine, in other cases also there is trich-treatment. Thus कोष्ट्री मा, कोष्ट्रीभियान, कोष्ट्रीभिशा Some read the word काष्ट्र in the Gaurâdi class (IV. I. 41), and they treat it is a नृष् ending word before the feminine affix डीप, as काष्ट्रा । According to them, in forming the Taddhitârtha compounds like पञ्चभिश कोष्ट्रीभिश्च कोष्ट्रीभिश्च कीर्तेः=पञ्चकोष्ट्रभिश्च एंदेः, we could not get the form पञ्चकोष्ट्रभिश्च because when the affix इक is clided by V. I. 28, the feminine is also elided by I. 2. 49, and the इशिष् being thus luk-elided, there would be no नृजुद्धाव, because the affix leaves no trace behind I. I. 63. To get out of the difficulty, we can only say, that the form is so, in spite of the apparent inconsistency.

Those who do not read कोष्ट्र in the Gaurâdi class, they explain this sûtra by saying that the word द्वियां indicates the sense, namely, कोष्ट्र is treated like a न्य word, when it denotes a female, wherever it may occur.

And because क्रोड़ is treated as if it was क्रोड़, the feminine will be formed by the affix इरीप by IV. 1. 5, and the form क्रोड़ी will be end-acute by VI. 1. 174. So that whether क्रोड़ी be formed by इरीप under Gaurâdi class, or by इरीप under IV. 1. 5, the accent remains the same: while under this second view, we have not to face any such difficulty as in the first.

विभाषा तृतीयादिष्वचि ॥ ६७ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, तृतीयादिषु, अचि ॥ वृत्तः ॥ वृतीवादिषु विभक्तिष्वजादिषु कोषुर्विभाषा तृज्वद्भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ तृज्वद्भावात् पूर्वविपतिषयेन तृमतुदी भवतः॥

97. Fig may optionally be treated as Kroshin before the endings beginning with a vowel, in the Instrumental and the cases that follow it.

Vart:— तुम् and तुर augments come in supersession of the Trich-v .!hava ordained by the preceding sutras. Thus the Dative of the Neuter oun प्रियकोडु will be प्रियकोटुने ऽरण्याय, हितकोटुने वृषलकुलाय, and not "क्रांष्ट्रे॥ Sinnirly with तुर्, as कांष्ट्रनाम् ॥

चत्रनद्वहोरामुदात्तः ॥ ६८ ॥ पदानि ॥ चतुर्, अनदुहोः, आम्, उदात्तः ॥ ात्तिः ॥ **चतुर् अनदुह इत्येनयाः** सर्वनामस्थाने परत आमागमा भवति, स चोदात्तः ॥ श्वातिकम् ॥ अन्ड्रहः स्त्रियां वेति वक्तव्यम् ॥

चतुर and अनडुह get the acutely accented augnent आ (आम्) after the उ in the strong cases.

Thus चरवारः, अनुहाँत्, अनुहाँहा, अनुहाँहः, अनुहाँहम् ॥ The rule applies to ompounds ending with चलार् and अनदुर, as श्रियचलार्, प्रियचलारी, प्रियचलारः, प्रिया-ड्रान्, प्रियानड्राही, प्रियानड्राहः ॥

Vart:—In the case of अनदुह there is option in the feminine, as अनदुही, r अनुजाही ॥ This would be so, because it occurs in Gaurâdi class IV. 1. 41.

अम्संबद्धो ॥ ६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ अम्, सम्बद्धौ ॥ इतिः ॥ संबुद्धी परतश्चतुरनडुहोरमागमी भवति ॥

99. चतुर् and अनड्डह् get the augment अ after the उ n the Vocative Singular.

This debars the previous rule, as हे प्रियचत्वः (a Bahuvrîhi), हे प्रियनहुद् ॥ ऋत इद्धातोः ॥ १०० ॥ पदानि ॥ ऋतः, इत्, धातोः ॥ इतिः ॥ ऋकारान्तस्य धातारङ्गस्य इकारांद्शां भवति ॥

100. For the final long \(\frac{1}{2} \) of a root, there is ubstituted हर (I. 1. 51).

As किरति, गिरति from क and गू of the Tudadi class. आस्तीर्णम विक्रीिर्वस् rom ere, the lengthening by VIII. 2. 77. Why do we say of a root? Observe निषाम्, मातृणाम् ॥

This substitution will apply to Derivative roots also, as বিন্দারি from i'lo scatter'.

उपधायाश्च ॥ १०१ ॥ पद्मानि ॥ उपधायाः, च ॥ वृत्तः ॥ **उपधायाभ ऋकारस्य इ**कारादेशो भवति ॥

101. The is also substituted for the penultimate ong a of a root.

As कीर्तयति, कीर्तयतः, कार्तयन्तिः; from कृत्॥ Lengthening by VIII. 2. 77. ^{उदोष्}ठ्यपूर्वस्य ॥ १०१ ॥ पदानि ॥ उत्, ओष्ठ्य, पूर्वस्य ॥ हत्तिः ॥ श्रोष्ठयः पूर्वो बस्माद् ऋकाराइसावोब्न्यपूर्वस्तइन्तस्य धातोरङ्गस्य उकारादेशो मनति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ **इत्वात्वाभ्यां गुणवृद्धी** भवतो विप्रतिषेधेन ॥

102. 37 is substituted for the final long at of a root, when it is preceded by a labial consonant belonging to the root.

As पूर्त and पुष्प्रांति from पू. so also सुमूर्पति ॥ The lengthening is by VIII.

2. 77. The rule applies when the dento-labral व precedes: as दुर्युपति ऋत्वज्ञम्
from वृ; so also प्रायुप्पति कम्बलम् ॥ The labial consonant must be the consonant
of the root. Therefore when क् 'to go' is preceded by सम, the rule will not
apply, for म is not part of the root: as समीर्णम् by VII. I. 100.

Vârt:—The Guṇa and Vṛiddhi do take place in supersession of स् and उर् substitution. Thus आस्तरणम् and आस्तारकः (from स्ट with स्युट् and ण्युन्), निपरणम्, निपारकः from पृ, निगरणम्, निपारकः from गृ॥

बहुलं छन्दसि ॥ १०३ ॥ पदानि ॥ बहुलम, छन्दसि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ छन्दसि विषये ऋकारान्तस्य धातोरष्ट्रस्य बहुलमुकारादेशो भवति ॥

103. In the Veda, the उर् substitution for **x** of a root-stem is diverse.

That is, it takes place even when the preceding letter is not labial, and does not take place even when the letter is labial. Thus मित्रा वरुणी नतुरि, ब्रें सध्या जग्रारिः, पित्रतमम् (no change), and पपुरिः, from तृ. गृ and पू॥ All these words सतुरि, जग्रि and प्रा are formed by the affix किन् (III. 1. 171).

ओ३म्।

अथ सप्तमाध्यायस्य द्वितीयः पादः ।

BOOK SEVENTH.

>

CHAPTER SECOND.

सिचि वृद्धिः परस्मैपदेषु ॥ १ ॥ पदानि ॥ सिचि, वृद्धिः, परस्मैपदेखु ॥ वृद्धिः॥ परस्मैपदे परे सिचि परत इगन्तस्याङ्गस्य वृद्धिर्भवति ॥

1. Before the Aorist-characteristic स् (सिच्), Vriddhi is substituted in the Parasmaipada, for the final of a stem ending in इ, उ, ऋ (long or short, I. 1. 3).

The word इक is to be read into this sûtra by virtue of I. 1. 3. As अधिवीन, अनिवीन, अनावीन, अवावीन, अव

अतो ल्रान्तस्य ॥ २ ॥ पदानि ॥ अतः, ल्रान्तस्य ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ऐकलकारी यावतः समीपौ तदन्तस्याङ्गस्य अत एव स्थाने वृद्धिर्भवति ॥

2. Vriddhi is substituted for the short sa, when it is immediately followed by the final $\overline{\xi}$ or \overline{u} of a root, before the Parasmaipada s-Aorist.

As कर्-अकारीन्, स्तर्-अस्तारीन्, उवल्-अजवालीन्, हाल्-अह्यालीन्॥ This debars the option of VII. 2.7. Why 'short अ'? Observe न्यखारीन् न्यमीलीन्॥ Why do we say "ending in र or ल"? Observe मा भवानशीन्, मा भवानशीन्॥ The word अन्त means here 'proximity', as in the sentence उद्काननं गनः = उदकसमीपं गनः॥ The भ must be in the proximity of the र and ल॥ Therefore the rule does not apply to अवभीन्, अध्यक्षीन्, for though र and ल are here final of the stem, yet are not in the proximity of आ।

वद्मजहलन्तस्याचः ॥ ३ ॥ पदानि ॥ वद्, म्रज, हलन्तस्य, अचः ॥
^{वृत्तिः ॥} वद्ममजोईलन्तानां चाङ्गानामचः स्थाने वृद्धिभवति सिचि परसमपदे परतः ॥

3. In the Parasmaipada s-Aorist there is Vriddhi of the अ of बद, अज्, and of any vowel, without distinction, of the stems ending in a consonant.

As भवावीत, भन्नाजीत्॥ This debars the option in the case of these two roots, which would have otherwise obtained by VII. 2.7. So also of stems ending in consonants: as अपासीत्, अभेस्सीत्, अप्रेक्सीत्, अपेस्सीत्॥ By the splitting up of the sûtra (yoga-vibhaga) these forms could be evolved without using the word इलन्त in the sûtra. Thus (1) विश्वक्रक्ये: "In the room of the अ of ra and नुक्स there is Vriddhi". (2) अप: "In the room of the vowel of the stem here is Vriddhi". The word "stem" is understood throughout these chapters. If the vowel be at the end of the stem, there would be Vriddhi by VII. 2. 1, and if in the middle of the stem, then the verb ends with a consonant, and still there will be Vriddhi by our rule. The use of the word इलन्त in the sûtra indicates that the rule applies when more than one consonant even is at the end: as अराङ्कीत्, अभाङकीत्॥

Had the word इनन्तस्य not been used in the sûtra, then the following maxim would have applied "येन नाज्यवधानं तेन व्यवहितेऽपि वचनप्रामाण्यात्"॥ The rule would have applied where only one consonant intervened between the vowel and the affix, but not when more than one consonant intervened. But it is intended that the rule should apply to such cases also.

The form उन्होदाम is thus evolved. To the root वह we add सिय in the second Person singular. Thus यह +स्ताम् ॥ Now there appears the Vriddhi rule on the one side; and the rule requiring the change of \$\ to \(\epsilon\) (VIII. 2. 31) the rule requiring the elision of स् (VIII. 2. 26), the rule requiring the change of a into u (VIII. 2. 40), then the rule requiring the change of u into s, and then the elision of one & (VIII. 3. 13) on the other. What rule is to be applied first-the Vriddhi or the other rules? The Vriddhi rule is to be applied first, because the other rules are considered as asiddha (VIII. 2. 1): and after that we apply the other rules: and afterwards on account of the elsion of ϵ , we change the Vriddhi आ into आ (VI. 3. 112). The equation will be something like this:--वह + स्ताम = वाह् + स्ताम (VII. 2. 3) = वाह् + स्ताम (VIII. 2. 31)= वाह् + तान् (VIII. 2. 26) = बाढ्+ धाम् (VIII. 2. 80) = वाढ्+ डाम् (VIII. 4. 41) = वा + डाम् (VIII. 3. 13) = बांबान् (VI. 3. 112). This with the upasarga उत् and the augment म becomes उदबोहाम्॥ Similar is the evolution of उदबोहम् with स्तम्॥ Once the अ has been Vriddhied into आ, there is no Vriddhi of आ। Had we not first Vriddhied the बह into बाह, but applied the vriddhi rule last, then there would have been vriddhi of आ, as बीडान which is wrong. In fact where there has not taken place vriddhi first, there भा is vriddhied, as = सांबामिषस्यापतं - सीहामिति: II

नेटि ॥ ४ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, इति ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इडार्ग सिचि इन्त्रतस्याद्गस्य वृद्धिनं भवति ।

4. The vowel of a stem, ending in a consonant, does not get Vriddhi, when the सिच् takes the augment इइ॥

As भरेवीत, भरोवीत, भरोपीत, भरोपीत, but धलावीत where the root ends in a vowel. Will not ह by taking Guṇa (which is an antaraṇga operation) and the substitution of अब्, become a root ending in a consonant? No, though Guṇa is antaraṇga, it is superseded by the express Vṛiddhi.

ह्मधन्तक्षणद्वसजागृणिद्वयेदिताम् ॥ ५ ॥ पदानि ॥ ह्, म्, य्, अन्त, क्षण, द्वस् जागृ, णि, दिव, पदिताम् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ इकारान्तानां मकारान्तानां यकारान्तानः मङ्गानां क्षण श्वस जागृ णि श्वि इत्येतेषामोदितां च इडाही सिचि परस्मेपदे परतो वृद्धिने भवति ।

5. The Vriddhi of the vowel of the following stems, does not take place before the इद् augment s-Aorist in the Parasmaipada; namely—the stems ending in इ, म or य, the roots अण, श्वस, जागृ, a stem formed with णि, the root श्व, and the roots having an indicatory प in the Dhâtupâțha.

Thus बह, 'to catch' अग्रहीत्, स्थम, 'to sound' अस्यमीत्, स्थय, 'to expend' अन्ययीत्, दुवम्, 'to vomit' अथमीत्, क्षण 'to hurt' अक्षणीत्, श्वम् 'to breathe' अश्वसीत्, जागृ 'to be awake' अज्ञागरीत्, जि. जन (churâdi) 'to lose' जनयीत्, ईल्'to send' ईलयीत्, श्वि, अश्वयीत् ॥ एहिताम्, रंग 'to cover' अरगीत्. कखे. अक्षित्॥

ह्ययन्तक्षणश्वसामेदितां च भतो हलांदर्लघारिति विकल्पे प्राप्ते प्रतिषेषः ॥ जागृणिश्वीनां तु सिचि वृद्धिः प्राप्ता, सा च नेटीति न प्रतिषिण्यते, न वान्तरङ्गस्वाद्य पूर्वे गुणो भवति सिचि वृद्धेरनवका- शलात् ॥ व्यदि पूर्वे गुणः स्वादिहणिश्विमहणमनर्थकं स्वात् ॥ गुणायादेशयो कृतयोर्थकारान्तस्वादेव प्रतिषे- थस्य सिद्धस्वात् ॥ तस्यादिहमेवणिश्विमहणं ज्ञापकं न सिच्यन्तरङ्गमस्तीति॥ अय जागृमहणं किमर्यम् ॥ जामो विचिण्णिल्ङस्तुं द्वांत जागर्तेर्गुणो वृद्धेरपवादो विधीयते ॥ स यया अचा ज्ञिणतीति वृद्धि बाधते, तथा सिचि वृद्धिमिष बाधिष्यते ॥ नैतद्दस्ति ॥ कृते गुणं ऽत्तं मून्तस्विति यावृद्धिः प्रामोति सा प्रतिषिध्यते, ॥ भय ग्रणवि- धानसामर्थ्यादुत्तरकालभाविन्यपि वृद्धिक्षिध्यते, ॥ यथा जागरयतीत्यषात उपधाया इत्यपि वृद्धिक्तं भवति, तथा चिण्णलेः प्रतिषेधोर्थवान्भवति इति शक्यिमह जागृमहणमकर्त्वाम् ॥ नस्तु कियते विस्पष्टार्यम् ॥

In the case of roots जन and हैन in the above examples, the चङ् is prohibited by III. 1. 51. This is an exception to VII. 2. 7: so far as stems in ह, इ and इ are concerned. There is no option allowed here. In the case of जागृ, जि-roots, and जिंद, the Vriddhi would have taken place by VII. 1. 1; and VII. 1. 4, could not have debarred Vriddhi, hence the special mention of these roots.

Nor can it be said, in the case of these roots, that "they will take first guna, on account of its being an Antaranga operation", because, then the rule of Vriddhi ordained by VII. I. I will find no scope. Moreover, if the guna

took place first and then Vriddhi, the mention of जि-roots and दिन in the sûtra would be redundant. For in ऊनयीन and अश्वयान, having gunated the roots ऊनि and श्वि to ऊन and देवे, and then substituting अय् (which is also antaranga) for pefore ईन्, we have ऊनय् + ईन्, and श्वय + ईन् ॥ Now these are roots which end in यू and would be covered by the first portion of the present sûtra, viz, "h-m-y-anta", so the especial mention of जि-roots and श्वि would be superfluous, if guna was to take place first. The very mention of जि-roots and श्वि in this sütra, is a jnapaka (indicator) of the following maxim न सिचि अन्तरङ्गास्ति॥

Why have we used the root जामू in the sûtra, when the special sûtra VII. 3 85 will cause guṇa by superseding Vṛiddhi in the case of जागू? This supersession will take place on the analogy of अचारम्णित (VII. 2. 115); for as this vṛiddhi rule VII. 2. 115 is superseded by VII. 3. 85, so will the present Vṛiddhi rule VII. 2. 1. Ans. No, this is not so. No doubt VII. 3. 85 does supersede the vṛiddhi rule VII. 2. 1 and we have guṇa, as जाग्र्+द्रेग Then comes in VII. 2. 2, which would cause vṛiddhi, because now it is a root ending in t; this second vṛiddhi is prohibited by the present sûtra. You can say, that by the very fact that the guṇa rule VII. 3. 85 takes effect, will prevent every future Vṛiddhi, as in जाग्रावाति there is no penultimate vṛiddhi by VII. 2. 116 [जाग्र्+णि = जाग्र्+णि (VII. 3. 85) = जाग्र्य the rule VII. 2. 116 does not apply after guna] You can, of course, say so, and there is no answer to this but by saying that the mention of जाग्र is only for the sake of distinctness.

In case the reading of site in the sûtra be held necessary, then the operations which it undergoes, are shown below:

जागू + इस् + इन्॥ Now appears (1) the rule VI. 1. 77. requiring the change of क् into र॥ (2) This वजारेश is however, debarred by the rule VII. 3. 84 which causes guna of the finals of verbal stems before all sârvadhâtuka and ârdhadhâtuka affixes, because this guna rule is an apavâda to वजारेश ॥ (3) But this guna in its turn is debarred by the rule VII. 2. 1 requiring the viiddhi. (4) But this vriddhi is, however, superseded by VII. 3. 85, which causes the guna of the final of जाग्॥ Now having gunated it, we get this form:—

जागर् + इत् ॥ Now appears VII. 2. 3 which requires vyiddhi, because it is a root ending in a consonant. (2) But that vyiddhi is superseded by VII. 2. 4 because the affix सिच् has taken the इद augment. (3) Then appears the rule VII. 2. 7 requiring optional vyiddhi, (4) But that optional vyiddhi is superseded by the compulsory vyiddhi requirred by VII. 2. 2, because it is a root ending in र ॥ (5) And this last vyiddhi is prohibited by the present sûtra VII. 2. 5. These nine stages through which the form आजागरीत् is evolved, is abbreviated in the following mnemonic verse:—गुणो वृद्धि गुणो वृद्धिः प्रतिवेधोऽतो वण्युवाः प्राप्तयो नव ॥

ऊर्णोतोर्वभाषा ॥ ६ ॥ पदानि ॥ ऊर्णोतेः, विभाषा ॥ इतिः ॥ कर्णोतोरिज्ञारी सिथि परस्तैपर्गरे परतो निभाषा बृद्धिर्भभवति ।

Before an re-beginning s-Aorist of the Parasmaipada, there is optional Vriddhi of the vowel of soi I

As मौर्णावीन or मौर्णवीन ॥ This option applies when the सिच् is not treated as डिन् ॥ But after ऊर्णु, सिच् is optionally डिन्, (I. 2. 6): when it is डिन्, here being neither guna nor vriddhi; we have उनक् substitution, as प्राणुनीत (VI.

. अतो हलादेलेघोः ॥ ७ ॥ पदानि ॥ अतः, हल् आदेः, लघोः ॥ वित्तः ॥ हलादेरङ्गस्य लघोरकारस्य इडादी सिाच परस्मैपदपरे परती विभाषा वृद्धिन भवति ।

7. Before an *z-beginning s-Aorist of the Parasmaipada, the short of the root gets optionally Vriddhi, when the stem begins with a consonant, and the st is prosodially short by being followed by a simple consonant.

Thus अक्रणीत् or अक्राणीत्, अरणीत् or अराणीत् ॥ Why do we say 'of अ'? Observe अरेबीन, असेवीन् ॥ Besides this patent objection, there is another, not so manifest. If we had not taken अतः, the sûtra would have ordained Vriddhi of every vowel (अयः VII. 2. 3), the Vriddhi so ordained would be an अय pertaining Vriddhi, and not an হক্ত pertaining Vriddhi. Therefore তিন্ affixes will not debar such Vriddhi, for the क्डिंत च (I. 1. 5), debars only इंग्लक्षणा Vriddhi. Therefore क़ुदादि roots after which सिच् is डित् (I. 2. 1), will get Vriddhi, which is not desired. Therefore we have only one form of न्यकु-**धैत्, न्यपुटीत् ॥**

Why do we say 'beginning with a consonant'? Observe मा भवानकीत, ा भवानदीत् from अन्य and अन् ॥ Why do we say 'prosodially short'? Observe नतक्षीत्, अरक्षीत् ॥

But why does not vriddhi take place in अचकासीन् from the root चकास Ad. 65)? The vriddhi does not take place on the maxim यन ना व्यवधानं तेन व्यक्तिऽपि वचन प्रामाण्यान् ; for the rule applies to short अ only when a consonant inervenes between it and the affix, and not when both consonants and vowels ntervene. In चकास not only the consonants क and स intervene but also the 'owel आ। Hence the e is no vriddhi. Moreover, the व्यवधान can be by one etter and not by more than one letter. Therefore, applying this maxim, the vord लघा: might have been omitted from the sûtra without any detriment. In hat case, the form अतसीन् from the root तस (Bhu 685) will be explained by saying that rule VII. 2. 7 does not apply to it, because two consonants interrene between sq and the affix. In this view of the case, the employment of the word लघो: in the sûtra is for the sake of distinctness only.

The word हर is understood in this sûtra, so that the rule applies to सर 10rist. The rule therefore, does not apply to Anit aorist, as structle !!

The form अपिपडियोत् the aorist of the Desiderative root, is explained by saying that the long sη of vriddhi is elided by VI. 4. 64.

नेष्ट्रिशि कृति ॥ ८ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, इट्, वशि, कृति ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वशारी कृति प्रस्थये परत इडागमो न भवति ।

8. The augment इन् is not added to a krit-affix beginning with a sonant consonant (वस् pratyâhâra).

The बस् pratayahara is rather vague. The rule really applies to Kritaffixes beginning with ब, र (ल) म and म, and no कृत् affix begins with any other letter of बस् class. Thus रेशिता, रेशितम् non-vas letters get the augment, but not रेशियः, (III. 2. 175) so also रेशिया, रेशितम् but not रीपम् (III. 2. 167 र्) भित्तता, मिसतुम् but not भस्स, (III. 2. 75. मिनव्) यितता, यिततुम् but not सक्सः (III. 3. 90 नङ्) The Vartika नेड् यरमनावी कृति gives the rule in a more definite form. Of course, in the Unadi Krit-affixes, there is diversity. There we get the affix इ, for example, which of course does not take the augment, as रूम् + उ = व्यः (Un I. 113). Why do we say कृत् affixes? Observe रुव्ति, रुद्मि ॥

Here by VII. 2. 76 the Sarvadhâtuka affixes beginning with a वल् consonant take इट् augment after the roots रुद्ध &c; but this इट् will also be prohibited by the present sûtra, if the word द्धित be not read in the sûtra. So that rule VII. 2. 76 would find scope before those वलादि affixes only which do not begin with a बद्द् letter; as रुदितः ॥ In some texts of Kâsika the counter-example is रुरुदिन in the Perfect. This is wrong, according to Padamnjari (कार्बिन-यमादेव इट: सिद्धत्वात्) because इट् always comes in the Perfect except after the root &c. (VII. 2. 13): so the counter-example from the Perfect Tense is not valid. This sûtra is an exception to VII. 2. 35. The Kṛit-affixes beginning with बच्च letters as given by Pâṇini are the following: वन् (विनष्ट, क्विनप्ट, क्विनप्ट), वर (वस्य and क्वरप्), वस (क्वप्ट), रुद्ध (क्व), रुद्ध (क्वुकन्), मन् (मिनन्), मर (वनरप्ट) न (नङ्क, नन्), नर् (निज्ञङ्क), न् (क्वु) ॥ This list will show the truth of the above vârtika.

तितुत्रतथिसिसुसरकसेषु च ॥ ६॥ पदानि ॥ ति, तु, त्र, त, थ, सि, सु, सर, क, सेषु, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ ति तु च त थ सि सु सर क स इत्येतेषु कृत्सु इडागमो न भवति । वार्त्तिकम् ॥ तितुत्रेषु अयहाडीनाम् इति वक्तव्यम् ॥

9. The इट् augment is not taken by the following Krit-affixes:—ति, तु, त्र, त, थ, सि, सु, सर, क and स।

Thus (1) क्तिज् – सन्तिः but सनिना, तनितुम, क्तिन् – सीप्तिः but सिपिता, सिपित्म ॥
(2) तुम् (Un I. 70)—सक्तुः but साज्ञिता, साज्ञित्म ॥ (3) ष्ट्रम् (III. 2. 182)—पत्रं þut पतिता, पतितुम, so also Unâdi ष्ट्रम् (Un IV. 158), as तन्त्रम् from तृम् ॥ (4) तन् (Un III. 86)— इस्तः but इसिता, इसितुम्; so also जीतः, पाँतः, पूर्तः from लू, पू, धूर्ति forming सेट् लिक्ता, पिता, धूर्तिता ॥ The त affix mentioned in the sûtra refers to this Unâdi त (Un III. 86), and not to the त (क्त) of Nishthâ, for the Nishthâ takes the augment, as इसितम् ॥ (5) क्यम् (Un II. 2)—कुष्ठम् but कोषिता, कोषितुम ।
काष्टम् but काश्विता, काश्वितम् ॥ (6) क्सि (Un III. 155), as द्वितः but कोषिता, कोषित्म ।
(7) क्यु (Un III. 157)—इश्वः but एषिता, पितृमः (8) सरम् (Un III. 70)—अर्थाः

out भशिता, भशितुम् ॥ (9) कन् (Un III. 43)—शिल्कः but शिलता, शिलतुम् ॥ (10) स Un III. 62)—बस्सः but विदेता, विदेतुम् ॥

Vart:-The affix ति, तु and त्रि take इट् augment after मह् and words of similar formations:-as विगृहीतिः, उपस्तिहितः, निकुचिति निपादितिः॥

Before non-krit ति &c, we have इट्, as रादिति, स्विपिति ॥

एकाच उपदेशे ऽनुदात्तात् ॥ १० ॥ पदानि ॥ एकाचः, उपदेशे, अनुदात्तात्, ॥ कृतिः ॥ उपदेशे य एकाचः धातुरतुशत्तमः तस्मारिडागमो न भवति ।

10. The augment set is not added to that affix which is joined to a root, which in the Grammatical system of Instruction (i.e. in the Dhâtupâțha) is of one syllable, and is without accent (anudâtta).

A list of such roots has been collected by the Anit—Kârikâ. They are given below.

Kûrîkû: -- अनिद्स्वरान्तो भवतीति दश्यतामिमांस्तु सेदः प्रवदन्ति तिह्नदः ।

श्वरन्तभूदन्तपृतां च वृङवृज्ञी श्विडीङिवर्णेष्वय श्रीङ्श्विजाविष ॥

गणस्यमूदन्तपुतां च रुस्तुत्री श्ववन्तयोर्णोतिमयो युणुक्षणवः ।

द्वित स्वरान्ता निपुणैः समुखितास्ततो हलन्तानपि सन्त्रिक्षोधतः ॥

As a general rule all monosyllabic roots ending in a vowel except आ, ong आ and long आ are anudâtta, and do not take हर् augment: as सन्, नेन्, चेन्, तंत्, अर्न, हर्न् ॥ The following are the exceptions:—

- (1) All roots ending in short अ are Udâtta and take इट्; as अवधिष्ट ॥
- (2) All roots ending in long ऋ are सेंद, as नू तरिना or तरीता ॥
- (3) All roots ending in short ऋ are अनिर् except वृङ् (IX. 38 the eferences are to the class and number in the Dhâtupâṭha) and वृञ् (V. 8, X. 71): as निर्वरिता or निर्वरीता, प्रवरिता or प्रवरीता ॥
- (4) All roots in short इ are Anit, except श्वि (I. 1059), 'to grow' and भेम् 'to attend' (I. 945), as श्वीयता, श्विता ॥
- (5) All roots in long ई are Anit, except श्लीङ 'to rest' (II. 22), and तैंड 'to fly' (I. 1017. IV. 27), as शियता, उड्डियता ॥
 - (6) All roots in long क are सेट, as लिवता, पविता from ह and पू ॥
- (7) All monosyllabic roots in short उ are Anit, except, रूड् 'to sound' II. 24, I. 1008), स्तु 'to flow' (II. 29), क्षु 'to sound' (II. 27), यु 'to mix' (II. 23) 'to praise' (II. 26), रूणु 'to sharpen', (II. 28); and ऊर्णूच 'to cover' (II. 30, hough consisting of more than one syllable, is treated like तु for the puroses of यह') ॥ Thus रिवता, मकविता, सरिवता, र्यावता, निवता, रूणविता and प्रोणविता ॥

Of the roots ending in consonants, all are सेंद् except the following:—
Karika: - इति न्यरान्ता निपुणैः समुश्चितास्ततो इलन्तानिप सिन्नबोधत।

शक्तिस्तु कालोष्यमिडेक इच्यते घतिम सालेषु वितः प्रसारणी ॥ एनिस्तु भानोष्यय मैयुने यभिस्तसस्तृतीयालभिरेवनेसरे ॥

with a the water.

यमिर्यमन्तं व्यनि इक इव्यते रमिश्व यश्च दर्यान पत्त्वते मनिः। निम्भत्यों हिन्देव पञ्चमा गमिश्र षष्टः प्रतिष्धवाचिनाम् ॥ दिहिर्दे(हर्मेहतिराहती यहिर्नेहिस्त षष्टा इहतिस्तथा लिहिः। इम ऽनिटाष्टाविह मुक्तसश्चया गणपु हान्ता प्रविभव्य कीर्त्तिताः॥ विशि वृश्चि देशिमयो मृशि स्प्रशि रशि रुशि क्रीशिनम्हमं विशिष् । लिश च शान्ताननिटः पुराणगाः पठन्ति पाठेषु वृशेव नेतरान् ॥ रुष्धः सराधिर्युधिबन्धिसाधयः कृधिक्षुधी शुध्यतिबुध्यना व्यप्धः। इमे त धान्ता इश येऽनिटा मनास्ततः परं सिद्धतिरेव नेतरे ॥ शिषि विषि शुष्यति पुष्यती त्विषि विषि शिलीष तृष्यतिदृष्यती द्विषम् । इमान्त्रीवापदिशन्यानिद्धिधौ गणप पान्तानकृषिकर्षती तथा ॥ तिष निषि चापिमया वाप स्विप लिपि ल्पि तृष्यति दृष्यती सृषिम्। स्वरण निचन शपि छुपि शिषि प्रतीहि पान्तान्पठितांस्त्रयादश ॥ आंत्र हार्त्व स्कान्दाभविच्छिविक्ष्यान् शावि सार्व स्विचानेपचनी खादम्। र्तात नृति विद्यातिवन्त इत्यपि प्रतीहि तान्तान्त्रश पञ्च चानिटः ॥ पचि वचि विचिरिचिरिकापृष्छतीन् निचि सिचि मुचिभाजभिक्तभुजातीन्। ध्यां ज यां ज याजिकां जसां ज्ञमज्जतीन् भाज स्वां नस्जिम् जी विद्वपनिर्म्वरान् ॥

(1.) क- शक 'to be able' (1V. 78, V. 15). शक्ताः शक्ष्यांन

(2.) स्—घस 'to eat' (I. 747, and also substitute of अर् ।, as, यस्ता । वस् 'to dwell' I. 1054 , as वस्ता ॥ The वस् which takes Samprasârana by VI 1. 15.15 meant here, and not वस 'to cover' (II. 13', which does not vocalise, as वांसना वस्ताणाम्, but उपित from वस 'to dwell' (VII. 2. 52).

(3.) भू—Three roots: रभ् 'to desire' (I. 1023), as, आरब्धा, यभ् coire(I. 1029), यब्धा, लभ् 'to take' (I. 1024), लब्धा ॥

(4.) मू — Four roots, यम् 'to cease' (I. 1033), यन्ता; रम् 'to play' (I. 900) रन्ता, नम् 'to bow' (I.867, 1030) नन्ता, गम्रु 'to go' (I. 1031) गन्ता ॥

न्-Two roots मन् 'to think' (IV, 67), मन्ता, हन् 'to kill' (II, 2), हला।
 The Divádi मन् should be taken, otherwise मानिता from मन्-मन्ने (VIII-9).

(6) ह — Eight roots:— दिह 'to smear' 'II. 5', देखा; दृह 'to milk' (II.4) होग्या; मिह 'to sprinkle' 'I. 1041, मीहा, कह 'to grow' (I. 912) गेहा; वह 'to caus' (I. 1053) बोहा, नह 'to bind' IV. 57) नहथा, दह 'to burn' (I. 1041 दश्या, जिह 'to lad' (II. 6, लेहा ॥— In other collections सह I. 905, IV. 20, मुह (IV. 89), मिह 'VI 23; लुद (?), are also enumerated, of these सह takes दृद optionally before affixes beginning with न, so also मुह because it belongs to the class of स्थावि (VII 2.45) the other two are not found (?) in root collections, hence the Kârika uses the words मुक्तमंत्राय ॥

(7., श-Ten roots:—विश् 'to show' (VI. 3), हश 'to see' (I. 1037) हैं। 'to bite' (I. 1038), हश 'to rub' (VI. 131, स्पृश 'to touch' (VI. 128), दिश VI. 126), कश (VI. 126) both meaning 'to hurt', विश 'to enter' (VI. 130, विश् 'to be small' (IV. 70, VI. 127). As वृष्टा, वृष्टा, वृष्टा, आसद्या or आवर्षा, स्पर्टा or स्वी The roots with a penultimate क् short, which are anudâtta in the dhâtupâția with the exception of वृक्ष and हश, take optionally the augment रम् (VI. 1.39)

... zirar nisar izar n

- (8.) धू—Ten roots:—ह्यू with भातु, 'to love', ह्यू 'to obstruct' (IV.65) राजा, राष्ट्र 'to accomplish' (IV. 71, V. 16) राजा; युष् 'to fight' (IV. 64) ब्रोडा; बन्ध् 'to bind' (I. 1022), बन्दा; साथ् 'to accomplish' (V. 17) साजा; कुष् 'to be angry' (IV. 80) क्रांडा, शुष् 'to be hungry' (IV. 81) भोजा; शुष् 'to be pure' (IV. 82) सोजा, शुष् 'to be aware' (IV. 63) बेग्डा; ध्यू 'to pierce' (IV. 72) ज्यु ; सिथ् 'to be accomplished' (IV. 83) सेजा । The roots बुष् and सिथ् are exhibited in the above Karika with न्यू vikarana (बुड़ाति, सिद्धाति); therefore बुष् and सिथ् take हृद् in other ganas than the Fourth; as बेगियता and सिथिता । There being want of prohibition with regard to निश्च, we have बुष्तं and सिथितं ।
- (9.) ब्-roots. Ten. हिष् 'to distinguish' (VII, 14) होष्टा; पिष् 'to pound' (VII. 15) पेष्टा, हाष् 'to become dry' (IV. 74) होष्टा; पुष् 'to be nourished' (IV. 73), पोष्टा, स्विष 'to shine' (I. 1050) ऐवेष्टा, विष् 'to pervade, to sprinkle' (I. 729, III. 13, IX. 54) वेष्टा, दिलब् 'to embrace' (I. 734. IV. 77) हलेखा; तुष 'to be satisfied' (IV. 75) होष्टा, हुष् 'to be sinful' (IV. 76) दोष्टा. होश्यित, द्विष 'to hate' (II. 3) हुष्, हेश्यित, द्वर् 'to draw' (I. 1059, VI. 6 both Bhuâdi and Tudâdi are taken, as the kârikâ uses the two forms), भाकष्टा and भाकष्टी ॥
- (10.) प्-Thirteen roots: तप् 'to burn' (I. 1034, IV. 51) समा. तप्स्यति, तिप् 'to distil' (I. 385) समा. आप् 'to obtain' (V 14, X. 295) आमा; यप 'to sow' (I. 1052) समा; सप् 'to sleep' (II. 59) स्वमा; लिप् 'to anoint' (VI. 139) लेमा; लुप् (VI. 137) 'to break', लोमा ॥ The roots तप् and तप् optionally take हर्, as they belong to स्थावि class (VII. 2. 45, Divâdi 84-91). The special mention of these two roots in the kârikâ, is for the sake of indicating that these roots take भम् augment; as भमा or तम्भी, or तमिना; हमा, or तमिना ॥ The तप् and त्र्प belonging to Tudâdi class, are Udâtta and सर्॥ स्प् (I. 1032) 'to creep' समा, समा; सप् 'to curse' (I. 1049) समा; सप् 'to touch' (VI. 125) छोमा: सिप् 'to throw' (IV. 14) समा॥
- (II.) द-Fifteen roots. अर् 'to eat' [II. I] अत्ता; हर् 'to void excrement' (I. 1026) हत्ता; स्कन्द् 'to leap' (I. 1028) स्कन्ता. भिर् 'to break' (VII. 2) भेता, छिद् 'to cut' (VII. 3) छत्ता; क्षुद् 'to pound' (VII. 6) क्षोत्ता. क्षोत्स्वाति. शह् 'to perish' (I. 908, VI. 134) शत्ता, सद् 'to sink' (I. 907, VI. 133) सत्ता. स्विद् 'to sweat' (IV. 79) स्ता॥ The root is exhibited as स्वद्धाति in the above kârikâ, showing that the Fourth class root is to be taken, and not the Bhuâdi (I. 780), which is udâtta and takes इद्॥ पद 'to go' (IV. 60), पत्ता; स्विद् 'to be troubled' (IV. 61, VI. 142, VII. 12) स्ता, तुद 'to strike' (VI. 1) सोत्ता; तुद 'to impel' (VI. 2) मोत्ता; विद् (IV. 62) वेता॥ The root विद् is exhibited in the kârikâ, as विद्याति and दिन्त, therefore, the rule applies to विद्यादि and क्यादि विद् ॥ The Adâdi (वित्त) and Tudâdi (विन्तति) विद् is सेद, as विदेता विद्यानाम, विदिताश्वनस्य ॥
- (12.) च-six roots:—पच 'to cook' (I. 187) पत्ता, पश्याते; वच् 'to speak (II. 54) वन्ता, विच् 'to separate' (VII. 5) विवेक्ता; रिच् 'to make empty (VII. 4) रेक्क दिच् 'to sprinkle' (VI. 140) सक्ता; वुच् (VI. 136), 'to loose' मोक्ता (13.) ड-One root' प्रक 'to ask' (VI. 120) प्रष्टा, पश्चाति ॥

(14.) 氧-Fifteen roots:--- (15. 865. 1048) (表 1048) (14. 865. 1048) (14. 865. 104 cleanse' (III. 11) मिजेन्ता, मेक्स्यात ; भज् 'to honor' (I. 1047) भन्ता; भज्ज् 'to break' (VII. 16) भइन्ता; भूषक् 'to fry' (I. 181) भ्रष्टा or भर्टा; स्वक् 'to quit' (I. 1035) स्वन्ता; 🌉 'to sacrifice' (l. 1051) वहा, युज् 'to join' (IV. 68, VII. 7) बोक्ता; रुज् 'to break' (VI. 123) रोक्ता; सङ्क् 'to adhere' (I. 1036) सङक्ता, मङ्क to be immersed' (VI. 122) बहुक्ता; मुज् 'to bend' (VI. 124) 'to enjoy' (VII. 17). भोक्ता, स्वज् 'to embrace' (I. 1025) परि-ध्यन्ता; सूज 'to emit' 'to create' (IV. 69, VI. 121) सदा; मज् 'to cleanse' (I. 269, II. 57), मार्टी, मर्जिता ॥ The root मुज् is exhibited in the Dhatupatha with a long indicatory ऊ, e-s, मृज् गुजी (11.57). It, therefore, optionally would take इत्।। Nor does this root take अम् augment. The inclusion of this root in the above list is, therefox, questionable. Others read বিজ instead of मृज। The নিমারি root বিজ is Anit (111. 12) i. e. বিজু 'to separate' the বিজ্ of Rudhâdi takes TE il

Why do we say "a monosyllabic root"? Observe भवधीत्।। The root is taught as वभ with a final भ (II. 4. 42) in order to prevent vriddhi. Why do we say "in upadesa or Dhâtupâțha"?

The rule will not apply to roots which have become anudatta during evolution i. e. when taking affixes. Therefore, we have पश्चिश्याते and लाविष्याते with इट्, but not here, कर्ता कटान्, कर्त्तुम् ॥

भ्राचकः किति ॥ ११ ॥ पदानि ॥ श्री, उकः, किति ॥ इसि: ॥ श्रि इत्येतस्योगन्तानां च किति प्रत्यये परत इडागमा न भवति ।

Kdrikd:—वाच्य कर्णोर्नुवद्भावा यङ्पिसिद्धः प्रयोजनम् । भामश्च प्रतिषेधार्थमेकाचश्चेडुपमहात्॥

The augment see is not added to an affix having an indicatory s, when it comes after the root fx, or after a monosyllabic root ending in 3, 3, 3g or 3g in the Dhatupatha.

As স্থিনা, স্থিনবাদ্ ॥ So also with roots ending in तक् vowels: as · **डुब्बा, युतः, युतवान्** ; सूस्वा, सूनः, लूनवान् ; वृत्वा, वृतः, वृतवान् ; तीर्त्वा, तीर्णः, तीर्णवान् ॥

Why 'श्वि and उक् ending roots only'? Observe विकितः ॥ Why having an indicatory क्? Ohserve भवितृ, भवितुम्, भवितम्यम् ॥ Some read two क's in the sûtra and would apply it to the indicatory ग also, as भूज्य (III. 2. 139).

This rule applies to those roots, which have not been enumerated above. In the case of g the Nishtha will not take ge even by VII. 2. 49 read with VII. 2. 15.

When two are read in the sûtra, one standing for n; there arises a little difficulty of combination. Thus प coming after the visarga of उका would require that the visarga be changed to a by VI. I. 114. If n be changed to (VIII. 4 55) then also, the visarga required to be changed into upadhmaniby VIII. 2. 37. If the change of t into t (VIII. 4. 55) be considered asiddha (VIII. 2. 1.), then also the visarga must be changed to द (VI.) sûtra should be अर्थुकाकिति॥ This, however, is not done as an anomaly and able in sûtra construction. According to Kâsikâ, this difficulty would not at all arise, if in the sûtra ज्ञाजिस्थमक्स्तु (III. 2. 139), the स्था + आ be taken as compounded into स्था; so that that rule would apply to that स्था which ends in आ, and not to that स्था whose final is changed to दि; so that the form स्थास्तु: is evolved without anomaly: and the affix will be कित् (इस्तु) and not गित् (प्रस्तु). The affix being कित्, the above sandhi difficulty will not arise at all.

The word उपवेश is understood here also, so that the rule will apply to roots which end in उक् vowel, in their original states and not to the transformed base before the affix. Thus ह is a उक्-ending root, which is transformed to तीर before the Nishtha स । The rule will apply to it, as तीर्ण: । If you object saying, that ह ends in long ह्यू and its Desiderative optionally takes रूट् by VII. 2. 41, and therefore, its Nishtha will always take no रूट by VII. 2. 15. we reply, that the option taught in VII. 2. 41 applies to roots ending in long ह्यू; but when the root vowel is changed to रू, it is no longer a ह्यू-ending root. If you say, the rule of sthanivad bhava will apply: we say, that that rule is not applicable to अन्त विधि, and this is an अन्तिशि । Therefore, the word उपवेश should be read into this sûtra. If this be so, the rule ought to apply to आग, and we could not get the forms जागरित: and जागरितवान । To explain this we should also read the anuvritti of एकाच्य into this sûtra. The root उत्र्यं, however is an exception and is governed by this rule, in spite of its consisting of more than one vowel. Thus भेणित: and भोणितवान !!

Karika:—जर्जु is treated as if it was जु, when the affix यह is to be applied, आम् is to be prohibited, or इद is to be debarred.

सनि प्रहगुहोश्च ॥ १२ ॥ पदानि ॥ सनि, प्रह, गुहोः, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पह गुह इस्थेतथोरुगन्तानां च सनि प्रत्यये परत इडागमी न भवति ।

12. The Desiderative affix सन् does not get the augment रह, not only after roots ending in उ, ऊ, ऋ and ऋ, but also after मह and मह ॥

As সিমূমনি, স্তথ্যনি, হত্তমনি, লুকুমনি। The anuvritti of মি is not drawn into this sûtra, as option is allowed regarding it by VII. 2. 49. पह would always get इट, गुह (I. 944) being জবিব (in the Dhâtupâtha), would have optionally taken इट (VII. 2. 44)

The forms जिल्लान and जुनुभात are thus evolved :— मह + सन् (the affix is कित् by I. 2. 8) = गृह + सन् (VIII. 16) = गृह + सन् (VIII. 2. 31) = गृक् + सन् (VIII. 2. 41) = जिल्लान (VIII. 2. 37). So also with गृहू संवरण, the सन् is कित् here by I. 2. 10.

क्रप्यदृब्द्युक् अथवो लिटि ॥१३॥ पदानि॥क. स. भू. इ. स्तु, सु, अवः,लिटि॥

शुक्तिः ॥ कु सृ यु दृ स्तु बु सु यु इस्येतेषां लिटि प्रस्वये इंडागमी म भवाति । ्वांक्तिकम् ॥ कुमोसुट इति वक्तव्यम् ॥

get the augment इन्, after इ, स्, मृ, मृ, स्तु, द्व, मु, भु ॥

Thus कु — चकुत, चकुम; सू, ससृव, ससृव; भू, बभव, बभुम; वृम्, ववृव, ववृम; वृक्, बबुवह, ववृवह, ववृवह, इद्दूव, दुद्दम; बु; सुखुव, सुखुम; भु; शुभुव, शुभुम ॥ सिखे सत्यारमो निवमार्थः, कादय एव लिट्यनिटस्ततान्य सेट इति ॥

Vart:-इद is added when कृ takes the सुद् augment: as संचस्करिंव, संचस्क

रिम ॥ The rule VII. 2. 63, applies here also, as संचस्करिय ॥

इवीदितो निष्ठायाम् ॥ १४ ॥ पदानि ॥ दिव, ईदितः, निष्ठायाम्, ॥

14. The Participial affixes त and तवत (kta and ktavatu), do not get the इद augment after त्रिव, and after the root which has an indicatory है।

As शूनः, शूनवान ; भोलजी (VI. 10),—लग्न, लग्नवान ; भोविजी (VI. 9), र्राह्मः, रहिमः भाषा The त is changed to a because of the indicatory भो (VIII. 2. 45). So also दीपी (IV. 42), दीमः, दीमवान्॥ In the Dhâtupâtha, डीड (IV. 27), is classed among भोविन् roots, and it indicates that the Nishthâ is anit after it: and भो is for a-change (VIII. 2. 45) as, उड्डीनः उड्डीनवान्॥ The word निष्ठायाम् governs the following sûtras upto VII. 2. 35.

यस्य विभाषा ॥ १५ ॥ पदानि ॥ यस्य, विभाषा ॥ कृष्तिः ॥ यस्य धातार्विभाषा क्वांचिरिदुक्तस्तस्य निष्ठायां परत इडागमा न भवति ॥

15. The Participial-affixes do not take **\state\$, after those roots, to which another suffix can optionally be added, with or without this augment **\(\mathbb{I}\)

That is, a root which is optionally Set before other affixes, is invariably anit before Nishtha. Thus by VII. 2. 44, वह consonant beginning affixes are optionally सद after the roots धू &c. The Nishtha after धू &c, will be invariably anit. Thus विभूतः, विभूतवातः ; गूडः, गूडवात् ॥ By VII. 2. 56, the roots having an indicatory इ. optionally are followed by Set का ॥ The Nishtha after कर्ति कराइ अपना । The Nishtha after कर्ति कराइ शा ।

By the vartika तनि परि वारिहाणामुपसंख्यानम् the roots तन्, पत and वारिहा take optional बढ़ in the Desiderative (VII. 2. 49). Though पत् is a root which thus optionally takes बढ़ in the Desiderative, yet its Nishtha is always सेंट्, for Paṇini himself has employed the word पतित in Sûtra II. 1. 24, 38. According to Padamanjari this rule of बस्य विभाषा is anitya and not of universal application. Because had this rule been of universal application then the root कृत which is optionally anit by VII. 2. 57, would be universally anit by the present sûtra: and there would be no necessity of reading it with a long है in the Dhâtupâtḥa, as कृती छन्ने (VI. 141) to make its nishtha anit under VII. 2. 14.

श्तरितश्च ॥ १६ ॥ पदानि ॥ आदितः, च, ॥ वितः ॥ शाहितश्च धातोर्निष्ठायामिडागमा न भवति ॥

16. The Participial-affixes do not get इद augment after a root which has an indicatory आ।

As जिमिश — मिन्नः, मिन्नवान् ; जिक्ष्यिश — क्ष्यिण्णः, क्ष्यिण्णवान् ; जिक्ष्यिश — स्विन्नं, स्विन्नवान् ॥ The च implies that other roots not enumerated are to be also included, as आधस्तः, वान्तः ॥

This and the sûtra following it could have been made into one, as आदितश्च विभाषा भावादिकर्मणोः ॥ The separate making of two sûtras indicates that the rule of यस्य विभाषा (VII. 2. 15), applies with the restrictions and limitations of the rule ordaining 'option', i.e., the prohibition of हृद् augment, with regard to the participial-affixes is limited by the same conditions, which apply to the optional employment of हृद before other affixes in the विभाषा rules (यहपाधविभाषा, तहुपाधेः प्रतिषेधः) ॥ Thus VII. 2. 68 ordains हृद optionally to the affix बसु after the roots गम्, हृन्, विद् and विश् ॥ The root विद् there is the Tudâdi root meaning 'to acquire'. The rule यस्य विभाषा will apply to this विद् with this meaning: and not to विद् meaning 'to know', the Past Participles of whichare विदित्तः, विदितवान् ॥

विभाषा भावादिकर्मणोः ॥ १७ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, भाव, आदिकर्मणोः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भावे भाविकर्मणि च भावितो धातोर्विभाषा निष्ठायानिदागमो न भवति ॥

17. The participial affixes after roots having an indicatory आ, may optionally take the augment इट्, when the affixes have an Impersonal sense, or denote the beginning of an action.

Thus मिन्नमनेन or मेदिसभनेन, प्रमिन्नः, प्रमेदितः ॥ The Saunagas optionally nake the Nishtha set after the root हाक्, when the affix has a Passive significance ven, as शक्ति पटः कर्नुम् or हाक्तोः घटः कर्नुम् ॥ Not so, when the affix has Impersonal orce, as शक्तमनेन् ॥ The root अस् 'to throw' (अस्यित), is followed by सेर् Vishtha, when the sense is Impersonal: as असितमनेन; but not when the begining of action is meant, as अस्तः काण्डः ॥

क्षुव्यस्वान्त्रस्वान्त्रस्वाम्त्रस्वप्राप्तिष्ठविरिव्यकाण्टबाढानि मन्थमनस्तमः सक्ताविस्पष्टस्वरा-

नांयासभृषोषु ॥ १८ ॥ पदानि ॥ भ्रुष्घ, स्वान्त, ध्वान्त लग्न, स्निष्ट, विरिष्घ, फान्द, बाढानि, मन्य, मनः, तमः, सक्त, अविस्पष्ट, स्वर, अनायास, भृदेश्रु ॥ कृतिः ॥ क्षुड्य स्वान्त ध्वान्त लग्न म्लिट विरिड्य काण्ट बाढ इत्येते निपायन्ते वधासंख्ये मन्य मनस्तनः सन्ताविस्पष्ट स्वरानायासभृश इत्येतेष्वयेषु ॥

- The following words are made without re 18. augment in the senses given against them :-
- 1. भुड्य: 'a churning stick', 2. स्वान्त: 'the mind', 3. ध्वान्त: darkness', 4. लग्नः 'attached', 5. स्टिप्टः 'indistinct or unintelligible', 6. विरिन्धः 'a note or tone', 7. फाण्टः 'made without an effort or by an easy process', and 8. बाद: 'excessive'.

When the words have not the above sense, we have ा. श्वभितं 'disturbed or agitated '. The phrase क्षुड्यो गिरि: or नदी is a metaphorical use of the word, 2. स्वनितः as स्वनितो मृदङ्गः, स्वनितं मनसा ॥ 3. ध्वांनतो मृदङ्गः or ध्वनितं मनसा ॥ 4. लिगतं, 5. म्हेज्छितं, (= अपभाषितं) 6. विरेभितं from रेष्ट् 'to sound', or विरिभितं from रिभि॥ 7. काणितं॥ काण्ट is a decoction, prepared without much trouble, by simply slightly heating the substance with some water, without powdering or pasting it (वहशृतमपिष्टं च कषायपुरकसंपर्कमान्नार् विभक्तरसमीषदुष्णां) a medicine for any disease may be administered in five forms :—रसः or essence, कल्कः paste or powder, ग्रह decoction or extract, शीतः cold extract prepared by throwing pounded drugs into cold water, and keeping that all night to soak. This watery extract, to be drunk in the morning, is so called. Give is a similar hot preparation, but for immediate use, when the drugs are put in boiling water and the decoction after purification is ready for use as a drink. 8. बाहितं from बाह 'to strive'.

धृषिशसी वैयात्ये॥ १९॥ पदानि॥ धृषि, शसी, वैयात्ये,॥ वृक्तिः ॥ विद्यातस्य भावो वैद्यात्मम् प्रागल्भ्यमित्रतीतता ॥ तत्र घृष् शस् इत्येतयोनिष्ठायामित्रागमो न भवति।

19. The Participial affix does not get to augment, after the roots भृष् and श्रस्, when meaning 'bold, impudent and arrogant'.

As धृष्टः, विश्वस्तः ॥ The root धृष् is exhibited in the Dhatupatha as মিখ্ to be impudent' (V. 22), and as it has an indicatory arr, its past participle would be अनिर् by VII. 2. 16. शुस् is शुसु in the Dhatupatha (I. 763), and as it has an indicatory was by VII. 2. 56. read with VII. 2. 15, its Nishtha is also Anit. The special mention of these roots here, is for the sake of making? niyama rule: namely, अनिद् only then when meaning 'impudent', and सेंद् in other senses : as धार्षतः, विश्वासितः "धृष् never forms past participle with the force of भी (Impersonal action) or आविकर्म (beginning of action), and therefore VII.4 cannot apply to it"-This is Kasika. According to Bhattoji Dikshit who puotes Haradatta and Madhava, भृष् forms participles in those senses, when ption is allowed, as, भृष्ट or भाषित, प्रभृष्टः or प्रथितः not meaning 'impudent'.

हुट: स्थूलबलयोः ॥ २०॥ पदानि ॥ हृदः, स्थूल, बलयोः, ॥ वृक्षिः ॥ हृद हृति निपायते स्थूले बलवति चार्ये ॥

20. The irregularly formed Past Participle was means stout' and 'strong'.

It is derived from हंइ with न्त affix. In other senses, the forms are हित्तम or बृहितम्। There are two roots one इह (I. 769) without masal, and the other हंइ (I. 770) with the nasal. इंड can be derived from any one of these by liding ह, and the nasal, and changing न to ह, and not adding the augment हुइ ॥

The difference between स्पूल and बल is that a man may be stout or स्पूल vithout being strong (बलवान्) and vice versa. The word बल in the sûtra is qual to बलवत; in fact, the word बल is formed by अख् affix. The irregularity in the ormation of gg consists in the absence of gg and the elision of g (and of g, if he root to be taken): and the change of a into a !! This irregular elision of is for the sake of preventing the application of the rule पूर्ववासिद्धम् (VIII. 2. 1). The form could have been obtained in the regular way by the elision of a. hus: हह + त = हड् + त (VIII. 2. 31) = हड् + घ = हड् + ड = ह + ड (VIII. 3. 13) = हड् ॥ But then when ह is elided, the rule प्रेमासिद्धम will apply, and the forms हिंदिमा. बीवान, ब्रुटवित could not be obtained. For ब्रुट is changed to र by VI. 4. 161 only when it is laghu or light, but g-lopa being considered asiddha, the would be eavy as standing before a conjunct consonant. So also the form परिदृढक्याऽगतः ould not be obtained: for the for would not be changed to अब् before स्थप when he बह is not light or laghu (VI. 4. 56). So also, परिदृदस्यापस्यं = पारिदृदी (the aughter of Paridrdha) could not be formed. For To being considered guru r heavy, the affix was would have come in the feminine (IV. 1. 78).

प्रभौ परिवृद्धः ॥ २१ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रभौ, परिवृद्धः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ परिवृद्ध इति निपास्यते प्रभुषेद्धवति ॥

21. The irregularly formed परिवृद्ध means 'Lord'.

This is formed, like हड, from वृष्ट् or वृष्ट् ॥ When not having the sense f'Lord', we have परिवृद्धितम् and परिवृद्धितम् ॥

The इ is elided first as an anomaly. By so doing we can get the forms ke परिव्रदेशित, परिव्रदेशित । The form परिव्रदेश is formed by स्वर् istead of ktvå । Though the full noun is परिवृद्ध and जिन्ह is added to such a oun, yet for the purposes of ktvå it is considered as a compound verb, having the as upasarga. In fact, जिन्ह is added to वृद्ध, and the root becomes क्राइ, and nen ktvå is added to this root, and then there is compounding of परि with this ord ending in ktvå, and then by the regular process the ktvå is replaced by वृद्ध। The general rule is that Derivative roots formed from nouns, like परिवृद्ध, विवाह, व्यवस्थ कर which have an upasarga as one of their formative elements,

are treated as if they were compound verbs having those upasargas. The result of this is, that though the full noun is सुमनस्, yet in the derivative verb, स will be treated as an upasarga, as in ordinary compound verbs. Thus the augment का in the Imperfect is added after स and not before it, as स्वमनायत, यः मनायत ॥ The rule is उपसर्गसमानाकारं पूर्वपरं धातुसज्ञामयोजके मस्ययं चिकीषिते पृथक् कियते ॥ The Participial form of these words is therefore with स्यप् and not स्का, as समनायत and उन्मनाय्य ॥ The only exception to this rule is the noun सपाम, in which the upasarga सन् is not considered as a separate member in the Derivative verb. This being the general rule, in परिवर्गति the portion परि is treated as an upasarga, and वर्गति as the verb and its accent is governed by तिङ्क तिङ् (VIII. 1. 28) i. e. it becomes altogether unaccented and परि retains its accent. So also परिवर्ग्य, where is परि is compounded with the Participial form व्यवस्था, and then स्था is changed to स्थप by VII. 1. 37.

कुच्छ्रगहनयोः कषः ॥ २२ ॥ पदानि ॥ कृच्छ्र, गहनयोः, कषः, ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ कृच्छ्र गहन इसेतयोर्थयो कषेर्द्वातोनिष्ठायामिद्रागमा न भवति ॥

22. The Participial affix does not take the augment & after the root कर, when the participle means 'difficult' and 'impenetrable'.

As कहो ऽ ग्निः, कहं ष्याकरणं, तनोऽ पि कष्टतराणिसामानि ॥ "Difficult is Fire-sacrifice i. e. it is difficult to completely master the ritual connected with the worship of fire; and difficult enough is Grammar, but the Samans are worst of all". कष्टानि वनानि 'impervious forests.' कष्टाः पर्वताः ॥ When not having these senses, we have कियते सुर्वर्णम् ॥

घुषिरचिद्राव्दने ॥ २३ ॥ पदानि ॥ घुषिः, अविद्राब्दने ॥ वृषिः ॥ धुषेर्क्वानोरिदशब्दने थें निष्ठायामिडागमा न भवति ॥

23. The Participial affix does not take the augment te, after the root gr in any sense other than that of 'proclaimed'.

As धुष्टा रङ्गुः, धुष्टा पारो but अवधुषितं वाक्यमाह ॥ विश्वाद्यन = प्रतिज्ञानम् 'assertion, affirmation, agreement'. धुष्पिर अविश्वाद्यने is Bhvådi (I. 683), and धुषिर विश्वद्यने is Churådj (X. 187), both of these are referred to in the sûtra. The prohibition of विश्वद्यन in the sûtra, indicates by jnåpaka thåt the णिष् added to the root in the Churådi class in the sense of विश्वद्यन is anitya. So the following construction becomes valid:—as महीपालवचाः भुत्वा सुरुषुः पुष्पमाणवाः "expressed their opinionsi words".

In short the जिल्ल is optionally added to the युषिर of the Churadi class Some say the Churadi जिल्ल is anitya generally and not only after युषि (भिनिस्त प्रक्ता श्रुपाह्य:)।। This is inferred from the mention of the root जिल्लाम् (X. 2) in this class. The indicatory र in जिल्ला shows that the augment

दुम् will be added to the root, which will thus become चिन्त and this न will be retained throughout and never dropped. (VII. 1. 48). Now had the णिच् been nitya, then the root ought to have been taught as चिन्त स्म्खाम, because no rule would have caused the elision of the न्of चिन्त when णिच् was added. The enunciation of the root as चिति, therefore, indicates that the churâdi णिच् is anitya, and thus we get the forms like चिन्तित, चिन्त्यान, चिन

अर्देः सन्निविभ्यः ॥ २४ ॥ पदानि ॥ अर्देः, सम्, नि, विभ्यः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सं नि वि इत्येतेभ्य उत्तरस्यार्देनिष्टायामिष्ठाणमा न भवति ॥

24. The Participial affix does not take the इट्, after the root अंद when it is preceded by सं, नि or वि॥

As समर्णः, 'plagued' न्यर्णः, व्यर्णः॥ Why 'of अर्द'? Observe संमधितः॥ Why 'सम, नि or वि'? Observe आर्दितः॥

अभेश्चाविदुर्ये ॥ २५ ॥ पदानि ॥ अभेः, च, आविदुर्ये ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अभिशब्दादुत्तरस्यादेगविदुर्येथे निष्ठायामिडागमा न भवति ॥

25. The Participial affix does not take the इट, after अर्द preceded by अभि, when the meaning is that of 'near'.

As भभ्यर्ण सना, अभ्यर्ण श्रारत्॥ Why 'when meaning near'? See अभ्यर्दितो वृषतः श्रीतेन meaning पीड़ितः॥ विदृष्टं means 'remote,' that which is not remote is अविदृष्टं 'non-remote,' the state of being non-remote is आविदृष्टं म् 'non-remote-ness.' The affix यक् is added irregularly, in spite of the prohibition contained in V. 1. 121.

णेरध्ययने वृत्तम् ॥ २६ ॥ पदानि ॥ णेः, अध्ययने, वृत्तम् , ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ण्यन्तस्य वृत्तेतिष्ठायामध्ययनार्थे वृत्तितिक्षतीक्षता ।।

26. The word वृत्त is formed from the causative of वृत, in the sense of 'studied through or read.'

There is absence of इट् and luk-elision of the causative sign. As वृत्तो उणो देवदत्तेन 'Devadatta has read or gone through Guṇa.' (गुज: पाठ: पदक्रमसंहिता क्षेपेडण्यनिविद्यक्तः)॥ वृत्त पारायणं देवदत्तेन ॥ When the sense is not that of 'read', we have वर्त्तिनम् ॥ The root वृत् is intransitive, and becomes Transitive when employed in the Causative. The participle is formed from this Transitive causative verb, otherwise it could not have governed an object as shown above. "The affix क्त is added with a Passive force to वृत्, as we find the author himself using this form in निर्वृत्तम् in sutras IV. 2. 68, and V. 1. 79; on the analogy of निर्वृत्त the word वृत्त. could also have been formed without this sutra."

वा दान्तशान्तपूर्णदस्तस्पष्टच्छन्नश्नप्ताः ॥२७॥ पदानि ॥ वा, दान्त, शान्त, पूर्ण, दस्त, स्पष्ट, छन्न, श्रप्ताः, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ जेरित्यनुवर्त्तते। रम् शम् पूरी दस् स्पश् छद् ज्ञप् इत्येतेषां ण्यन्तानां धानुनांवा अनिद्त्वं निपासत ॥

27. The following irregularly formed Participles, from the causative roots, may optionally take इट, namely, दान्त, चान्त, पूर्ण, दस्त, स्पष्ट, छन्न, अप्र ॥

These words are formed either from the causative base or from the primary roots इस् &c. The other forms are इमित:, शमित:, पृरित: दासित:, स्पासित:, सासित:, सा

रुष्यमत्वरसंघुपास्वनाम् ॥२८॥ पदानि ॥ रुपि, अम, त्वर, संघुप, आस्वनाम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वेति वर्त्तते । रुपि अम त्वर संघुप आस्वन इस्रेतेषां निष्ठायां वा इडागमां न भवति ॥

28. The Participial affix may optionally get ह्र् augment, after हर्, अम; त्वर, संघुर्, and आस्वन्॥

As रूष्ट: or स्वितः ॥ By VII. 2. 48, the affixes after रूष् are optionally सेंद्र, and therefore by VII. 2. 15, the Nishthâ after this verb would have been always anit; hence this optional rule. अभ्यान्तः or अभ्यामितः; तूर्णः or त्वरितः ॥ The ल्र् is exhibited in the Dhâtupâtha as त्रित्या (I. 812) i. e. with an indicatory long आ, and hence by VII. 2. 16. would have been anit always, this rule makes it optionally anit. So also, संधुष्टे पार्ते, or संयुष्ति पार्ते, संयुष्ट or संयुष्ति वाक्यमाह, संधुष्टे or अध्यापति वाक्यमाह, संधुष्टे or अध्यापति वाक्यमाह, संधुष्टे or आस्वानित मतः ॥ स्वत्य when preceded by आ, though denoting 'mind,' is optionally anit, in spite of VII. 2. 18, that rule being superseded so far by this subsequent rule.

हृपेर्लोमसु ॥ २६ ॥ पदानि ॥ हृपेः, लोमसु, ॥ बृत्तिः ॥ लामसु वर्त्तनानस्य हृपेर्निष्ठायां वा इडागमा न भवति ॥ बार्त्तिकम् ॥ विस्मितप्रतिघानयोश्चेति वक्तत्यम् ॥

29. The Participial affix optionally takes इट्, after when the word लोमन or its synonym is in construction with it.

As ह्यानि लोमानि or हिप्तानि लोमानि, हृष्टाः केशाः or हृपिनाः केशाः हृष्टं or हृपिने लोमानि or केशे । ॥ हृप् 'to lie' (1. 741) is exhibited with an indicatory उ in the Dhâtte pâțha, and would have been consequently always aniț, in the Nishthâ(VII.2.15) because it was optionally aniț before ktvâ (VII. 2. 56) hence this rule. हृष्ण be delighted' (IV. 119) is also included here, this verb is सेह ॥ The option appertains to both these verbs. The word काम means the hair of the body as well as of the head: as in the sentence कामनखं स्पृष्टा शोचं कर्तव्यम् ॥ The sense of हृष्ण in connection with काम will be that of bristling up, horipillation. Why do

we say "in connection with लोम?" Observe हटो (bhuadi) देवदत्तः 'the deceived Deva Datta' and हार्षता (Divâdi) देवदत्तः 'the delighted Devadatta.

Vart:—The option is allowed also in the senses of 'astonished' and 'beaten back', as हटो or हाषितो देवदत्तः 'the astonished D'. हटा: or हाषिता दन्ताः 'the bent or destroyed teeth'.

अपचितश्च ॥ ३० ॥ पदानि ॥ अपचितः, च, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अपचित इति वा निपात्यते । अपपूर्वस्य चायतेर्निष्ठायामनिद्त्वं चिभावश्च निपात्यते । वार्त्तिकम् ॥ क्तिनि निष्यमिति वक्तव्यम् ॥

30. And अपचित has also a second form with the augment इ॥

The word अपचित्र is formed with the preposition अप added to the root चाय् (I. 929) 'to honor, to fear, to see' and चाय changed irregularly to चि before क्त ॥ The other form is अपचायितः, as अपचित्रां or अपचायितः इनेनग्रहः 'the teacher is feared by him'. This example is given when the sense is that of 'fear'; when the word means 'honor', then the participle must govern the genitive case, as required by III. 2. 188.

Vårt:—Before किन् affix, चाग्र is always changed to चि, as अपचिति: 'Loss, destruction, showing reverence'. The affix किन् is added to चाग्, by considering it as belonging to the class of आप् &c. See III. 3. 94 Vårt. Otherwise it would take the affix अ by III. 3. 103.

हु ह्वरेश्छन्दसि ॥ ३१ ॥ पदानि ॥ हु ह्वरेः, छन्दसि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ह्वरतेर्द्वातोर्निष्टायां छन्दसि हु इत्ययमार्द्शा भवति ।

31. हु is substituted for हुर् (I. 978) in the Veda, before the Participial-affix.

As हुतस्य चाहुतस्य च, भहुतमसि हविधीनम् (Vaj San. I. 9). But हृतम् in secular literature.

अपरिह्वृताश्च ॥ ३२ ॥ पदानि ॥ अपरिह्वृताः, च ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ अपरिह्वृताः इति निपात्यते छन्दस्ति विषये । हु इत्येतस्यादेशस्याभावो निपात्यते ।

32. The word 'aparihvritâ' is irregularly formed in the Veda.

The हु substitution required by the last sûtra, does not take place here. As अपिहृताः सनुयान याजम् (Rig I. 100. 19).

संमे ह्वरितः ॥ ३३ ॥ पदानि ॥ सोमे, ह्वरितः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ह्वरित इति ह्वरतेर्निष्ठायाभिडागमा ग्रुणभ निपाय्यते छन्दति विषयेः सोमभेद्भवति ।

33. ह्वारेत is irregularly formed from हु in the Veda, by guṇa substitution and इद augment, when it refers to Soma. As मा नः सोमो हरितो, विहरितस्यम् ॥

ग्रसितस्कभितस्तभितोत्तभितचत्तविकस्ता विशस्तृशंस्तृशास्तृतरुतृतकतृवरुत्व-कृत्वकत्वकत्रीरुज्विलित श्लीरित श्लामित वामित्यामितीति च ॥ ३४ ॥ पदानि ॥ श्रसित, स्कभित, स्तभित, उत्तभित, चत्त, विकस्त, विशस्तु, शास्तु, तरुत्, तरुत्, तरुत्, वरुत्, वरूत्, वरूत्त, वरूत्, वर

34. In the Veda, the following irregular forms are found, some with, and some without the augment $\mathfrak{E}-1$ grasita, 2 skabhita, 3 stabhita, 4 uttabhita, 5 chatta, 6 vikasta, 7 visastri, 8 sanstri, 9 sâstri, 10 tarutri, 11 tarûtri, 12 varutri, 13 varûtri, 14 varûtrih, 15 ujjvaliti, 16 kshariti, 17 kshamiti, 18 vamiti and 19 amiti.

Of the above nineteen words, 1, 2, 3, and 4 are from roots बसु, 'to swallow' (I. 661) स्कम्भु 'to stop' (I. 414) and स्तम्भु (I. 413) all having an indicatory 3, and therefore by VII. 2. 56 read with VII. 2. 15, their Nishtha would not have taken इट ॥ Thus अस्तिन (ver. अस्त) वा एनन् सामन्य ॥ विष्कानिन अजेर (= विष्करूपः) : येर स्वस्तमितम् (- स्वक्यम्), सत्येवीत्तमिना भूमिः (ः उत्तर्धः)॥ The irregularity is only with the preposition 37, with other prepositions, the form स्तर्भित is not employed. Similarly (६) चत्ता (चितिता) वर्षेण विद्युत् from चतं याचेन॥ (6 उत्तानाया हुन्य यह विकस्तम् (कविकासिनम्) The forms, 7 8, and 9 are from the roots दासु हिंसायाम् and दासु स्तुता. and दासु अन्तिष्टा with the affix तुन्य and no augment, as एकस्त्वष्टुरश्वस्याविश्वस्ता (- विश्वसिता) उन शस्ता मृतिपः (शिखता), प्रशास्ता (- प्रशासितम्)॥ The forms 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 are from the roots त and वृ (बुङ and बृङ्), with the affix नृत्य, and the augment उट् and ऊट्॥ As तहनारं Cr तहनार स्था नाम् (=तरिनारम् or तरीतारम्), वरुदारम् or वरुतारम् स्थानाम् (ःवरिनारम् or वरीतारम्); वस्त्रीष्ट्रा देवीर्विभ्वंडच्यावनी ॥ वस्त्र्यीः is exhibited in this form of Nom. pl. of the feminine कहनी merely for the sake of showing one form in which it is found: another form is अहाराजाएँ ववस्त्रव ॥ Here the plural is formed irregularly, by taking the word as वर्षात्र । The feminine form could have been easily obtained from बह्दन्, by adding द्वाव, the special mention is explanatory. The rest 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 are from उन् ज्वल, का, क्षम्, वम, and ज्ञम, formed with the vikaraṇa श्रुप and the affix of the 3rd Per Sing तिन्, इ being substituted for ध्य of द्वार , or द्वार् is clided and the augment दृट is added ॥ As आंग्नरुज्ञालांत (वर्ष जःवन्त्रति), स्तामं क्षामिति (चक्षमिति), स्ताक क्षारात (चक्षरिति), यः सामं वर्गिति (चवमात), अर्ध्या^{मित} बहज. (= अभ्यमान) ॥ Sometimes we have अभ्यमात, as रावमभ्यमीति ॥

आर्द्धधातुक्तस्येङ्कलादेः ॥ ३५ ॥ पदादि ॥ आर्द्धधातुकस्य, इट्, वलादेः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ छन्सीति निवृत्तम् । भार्द्धशातुकस्य वलांदिरद्वागमा भवति । 35. An ardhadhatuka affix (III. 4. 114 &c) beginning with a consonant (except य), gets the augment इद् (in these rules).

Thus लिविता, लिवितुम, लिवित्यम, पविता, पवितुम, पवित्यम् ॥ Why 'ârdhadhâuka'? Observe आस्ते, बस्ते ॥ The niyama rule of VII. 2. 76 ordaining इट् ugment to sârvadhâtuka affixes of Rudâdi verbs, would prevent इट् augnent before sârvadhâtuka affixes when coming after other roots. The imployment of ârdhadhâtuka here can be dispensed with. Why before affixes beginning with a बल्-consonant? Observe लव्यम्, पच्यम्, लवनीयम्, पवनीयम् ॥ Though he anuvritti of इट् was understood here, its repetition is for the sake of prevening the prohibition of the foregoing sûtras like VII. 2. 8.

स्तुक्रमोरनात्मनेपद्निमित्ते ॥ ३६ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्तु, क्रमोः, अनात्मनेपद्निमित्ते ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ तियमार्थमिदम् । स्तुक्रमोरार्द्वथातुकस्य वजांबरिडागमा भवान, न चेत्स्नुक्रमी आत्मनेपदस्य निर्मितं भवतः ।

वात्तिकम् ॥ क्रमस्तु कर्त्तर्यात्मनेपदविषयादसत्यात्मनेपदे कृति प्रतिषेधा वक्तव्यः ॥

36. The augment इस is added to ârdhadhâtuka valâdi affixes after स्तु and क्रम, only then when they do not occasion the taking of the Personal endings of the Atmanepada.

The roots स्तु and क्रम are udâtta, and will get इद augment naturally, the sâtra makes a restriction or niyama. The restriction is that when the roots shemselves occasion atmanepada affixes, then they do not take इद्, otherwise they will.

When do roots give occasion to Atmanepada affixes? The roots occasion atmanepada affixes when employed in the Impersonal, Passive, and Intensive senses. Sutras I. 3. 38-43, teach us when ऋम takes Átmanepada affixes. Thus मस्तावता, मस्तावतस्म, मस

Why have we used the word निर्मित्त in the sûtra? Would it not have been simpler to say रहुक्रमें:रनारमनप्दे? This form of sûtra would have indicated that whenever an atmanepada affix followed, then there would be no इट augment. Now the rule is that all words exhibited in the Locative case in this Grammar, have the force of परसप्रमी, i. e. when that word fellows. Therefore आस्मनप्दे would mean when an atmanependa affix followed. If then this "atmanepada" be taken as qualifying रह and कम्, then it must follow immediately after those roots, as in परनोप्दांह and प्रकंसीह; but we would not get the forms परनोप्दांद and प्रकंसीह therefore between the atmanepada and the

affix. On the other hand if "atmanepada" be taken to qualify the word "Ardha dhâtuka affix" understood, viz, if the sûtra ment स्तुक्रिमेखां परस्याधेषातुक्रस्यासंनम् इनन्तर then the forms प्रस्तोष्यतं and प्रक्रस्यतं would be valid, but we should not ge the forms प्रस्ताष्यतं and प्रक्रसीष्ट, because the augment सायुद् is a portion of th âtmanepada affix, and there is no ârdhdhâtuka affix here. If the sûtra b taken to have both the above senses, then we could not get the form प्राथकांत्राक्षक in the Desiderative, because here the âtmanepada does not follow îmmediatel after the sârvadhâtuka affix that follows क्रम् ॥ Therefore, the word निमित्र should be taken. For by so doing, there takes place prohibition with regar to सायुद &c, and also with regard to that after which comes the âtmanepada as the स्य in प्राथकतिस्थात, and also with regard to that which precedes the latte as the सन् affix in the above. In प्रसाविधा (प्रस्तविधाचरात), the root स्न has no occasioned the âtmanepada affix, but the affix क्याइ, hence the prohibition of this sûtra does not apply.

Vârt:—Prohibition of इट augment should be stated with regard to क when an Krit-affix, with active force, follows not in the âtmanepada, though i the Active voice such कम् was subject of Atmanepada. When कम् take no upasargas, we have according to one view two forms कन्ता and किमता (I. 3.4) because the âtmanepada here is optional. According to the other view the will be only one form, as कामता ॥ But with म and उप् we have मकन्ता ar उपकन्ता ॥ Why do we say 'the Krit-affix should have an active force'? Ob erve मकमितन्यम् ॥ Why do we say "when it was subject of Atmanepada"? Observe निष्किमता ॥ Here there is इट augment; for by I. 3. 42, इ is subject of atmanepada, when the upasargas म and उप precede, but no otherwise.

With regard to स्तु, it will take no इट् in the Desiderative, and befo a कित् affix, by virtue of VII. 2. 11 and 12. Therefore, we have the forn प्रसुरतुषति, पस्तुतः, पस्तुतवान् ॥

ब्रहो ऽलिटि दीर्घः ॥ ३७ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रहः, अ लिटि, दीर्घः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ यह उत्तरस्य इटः आंलटि दीर्घो भवति ।

37. The augment z added to valadi ardhadhatuk affixes, becomes lengthened, except in the Personal ending of the Perfect, after the root ut !!

As महीता, महीतुम, महीतच्यम् ॥ Why not in the Perfect? Observe अगृहिम ॥ The lengthening takes place of the इट taught in VII. 2. 35, and do not refer to the चिण्यद इट of VI. 4. 62: as माहिता, महिन्यते ॥

वतो वा ॥ ३८ ॥ पदानि ॥ वृतः वा ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ वृ इति वृङवृभीः सामान्येन प्रहणं तस्मादुत्तरस्य क्वारान्ते श्येश्वटो वा दीर्घा भवति ।

38. The set is optionally lengthened after set, set and after roots ending in long at, except in the Perfect.

As बरिता । वरीता । प्रावरिता । प्रावरीता ॥ ऋकारान्तेभ्यः । तरिता । तरीता । भ्यास्तरिता । बास्तरीता ॥ वृत्त इति जिम् । करिष्यति इरिष्यति । अलिटीस्यव । ववरिथ । तेरिय ॥ Why do we say 'after ब and long क् ending roots'? Observe कारिव्यति and इरिव्यति ॥ Why do we say except in the Perfect? Observe वनरिय and नार्य ॥

न लिङि ॥ ३६ ॥ पदानि ॥ न. लिङि ॥ विभाः ॥ वृत उत्तरस्य इटो लिङि दीर्घो न भवति ।

39. The set is not lengthened after the same roots and a ending roots, in the endings of the Benedictive.

As विवरिषीष्ठ, प्रावरिषीष्ठ, भास्तरिषीष्ठ, विस्तरिषीष्ठ ॥

सिचि च परस्मैपदेषु ॥ ४० ॥ पदानि ॥ सिचि, च, परस्मैपदेषु ॥ वत्तिः ॥ परस्मैपरपरे सिचि वृत उत्तरस्य इटो दीर्घो न भवति ।

40. The इद is not lengthened after द and ऋ ending roots, in the s-Aorist of the Parasmaipada.

As प्रावारिष्टाम्, प्रावारिष्टाः, अतारिष्टाम्, from नृष्ठवनतरणयोः॥ आस्तारिष्टाम्, आस्तारिष्टाः, rom स्तुज्ञ आच्छारने; but प्रावरिष्ट, पावरीष्ट in the Atmanepada.

इद सनि वा ॥ ४१ ॥ पदानि ॥ इट्, सनि, वा ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वृतः सनी वा इडागमी भवति ।

41. The Desiderative स् may optionaly take इद (which is optionally lengthened also) after the said and a ending roots.

As धुवूर्षति । विवरिषते । विवरीषते । प्रावुवूर्षति । प्राविवरिषति । प्राविवरीषति । क्रुकारान्तेभ्यः। तेतीर्पति । तितरिपति । तितरीपति । आनिस्तीर्पति । This Parasmaipada form is not valid, iccording to Padamanjari. भातिस्तरिषति । भातिस्तरीषति । सनि महग्रुहश्रेति इट्मतिषेधे प्राप्ते क्षे इडागमा विधीयते । इटम वृतो वेति पक्षेत्रीर्यः । चिकीषति जिहीर्पति इत्यवीपदेशोधिकाराह्मक्ष-णेकलाच इडागमो न भवति॥

The ex was prohibited by VII. 2. 12, in case of the Desideratives, nence this sûtra: when 😿 is added, it may be lengthened by VII. 2. 38. The augment रद् however is not added in चिकीर्पति and जिहीर्पति, as they are formed from कु'to do' and ह'to lose', which do not take इट् at all. Because nere, though the short we is lengthened before the by VI. 4. 16, yet such lengthening will not make the roots long of ending roots. Because the anuvritti of the word upadesa is understood here from VII. 2. 10, so that the rule applies to those roots only which in 'upadesa' or Dhatupatha end in long 🔻 and not those whose we is lengthened by some Grammatical rule. Moreover, he long win s and wis temporary only, as it is replaced by long will (See VI. l. 16, for lengthening). The Desiderative of কু-বিনাথেরি, however, does not lengthen its vowel (VII. 2. 75).

लिङ्सिचोरात्मनेपदेषु ॥ ४२ ॥ पदानि ॥ लिङ्, सिचोः, आत्मनेपदेषु ॥ वृक्षः ॥ लिङ सिचि च भात्मनेपदे परे वा इडागमा भवति ।

42. The \mathbf{z} is optionally added to the endings of the Atmanepada Benedictive and s-Aorist, after the \mathbf{z} and \mathbf{z} ending roots.

As वृषाष्ट or वरिषीष्ट, प्रावृषीष्ट (L. 2, 12 no guna) प्रावरिषीष्ट, आस्तरिषीष्ट, आस्त्रीर्षीष्ट, आस्त्रीर्षीष्ट, आस्त्रीर्ष्ट, आस्त्रीर्थ, आस्त्रीर्

Why in the Atmanepada? Observe प्रावारियान, प्रावारिया । No counter-examples of Benedictive Parasmaipadi are given, as the afrixes not being नजाहे the इट can never be added to them.

ऋतश्च संयोगादेः ॥ ४३ ॥ पदानि ॥ ऋतः, च, संयोगादेः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ऋतन्ताद्वाताः सयोगादेरुत्तरयोतिङ्सिचारास्मनपरेषु वा इहागमे भवात ।

43. The set is optionally added to the endings of the Atmanepada Benedictive and S-Aorist, after a root, which ends in short set, which is preceded by a conjunct consonant.

As प्तृषीष्ट or प्वारिषीष्ट ; स्मृषीष्ट, or स्मारिषीष्ट ; अध्वृषाताम्, or अध्वारिषाताम् ; अस्पृषाताष्, or अस्मारिषाताम् ॥ ऋत इति किम् । च्योवीष्ट, होषीष्ट, अच्योष्ट, अह्रोष्ट, सर्याणार्वारित किम् । कृषीष्ट, हषीष्ट, अक्ततः अहृत ॥ आस्मनेपदिष्टत्येष । अध्वाषीत् , अस्मार्षीत् ॥ संस्कृषीष्ट समस्कृतेत्यवोपदेशाधिकासक्षकः स्थाच सुट् इडागमा न भवति ॥

Why ending in short इ.? Observe च्योपीट, अच्योट, होपीट and अहोट। Why 'beginning with a conjunct consonant'? Observe कृषीट, हपीट, अकृत and अहाट। Why 'in the Atmanepada'? Observe अध्यापीत्, अस्मापीत्। In संस्कृषीट and समस्कृत there is not इट, first because स्कृ (the form assumed by कृ with मुद्र वायु-ment) is not so enunciated in the Dhâtupatha; the word upadesa VII. 2. 10, is understood here; so that the rule applies to those roots only which in the Dhâtupatha are इट ending and preceded by conjunct consonant; and secondly सुद् augment is considered as not attached to the root (VI. 1. 135), and therefore स्कृ is not considered a root beginning with a conjunct consonant.

स्वरतिसूतिसूयतिधूअूदितो वा ॥ ४४ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्वरति, सूति, सूयित, पूणि ऊदितः, वा ॥

र्वात्तः ॥ स्वरति सृति सूयति धृमः इरयेतेभ्य ऊदिद्भ्यभात्तरस्य वनादेरार्द्धधातुकस्य वा इडागमी भवित्।

44. A Valâdi-ârdhadhâtuka affix optionally takes zz, after svri, after the two roots z (sûti and sûyati), after zz, and after a root which has an indicatory long z |

As स्वितिता or स्वर्त्ता ॥ प्रसीता, प्रसिद्धता ॥ सूत्रति, सीता, सिविता ॥ धूत्र, धाँता, धिवता । किवित्र । किवित्र । नाह्न विगादा, विगादिता ; राष्ट्र , गाँता, गाँपिता ॥ वेति वर्त्तमाने पुनर्वाप्रहणं विद्वित्र । स्वित्र वर्त्तमाने पुनर्वाप्रहणं विद्वित्र । स्वित्र वर्त्तमाने पुनर्वाप्रहणं विद्वित्र । स्वित्र स्वत्र विद्वित्र स्वत्र विद्वित्र । स्वित्र स्वत्र स्वत्र विद्वित्र स्वत्र स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्र स्वत्य स्

विधननइत्यस्य निवृश्यर्थः । सविता धवितेत्येव नित्यमेतयोर्भवति । स्वरतेरेनस्मादिकल्पाद्यन्तेः स्यद्ययेत्य-_{वति विप्र}तिष्यंन । स्वरिष्यति । किनि तु प्रत्यंय भुषकः किनीति नित्यः प्रतिषेथा भवति पूर्वप्रतिषेथेन ॥ स्वृत्वा, सूत्वा, धृत्वा ॥

Though the anuvritti of at was current, the second employment of at is to stop the anuvritti of the Benedictive and the S-Aorist. The roots # of Adadi (21) and Divadi (24) are to be taken, as the special forms सुनि and स्वति indicate, and not the सू of the Tudadi (115) class. The भू is exhibited with the anubandha अ, in order to exclude भू विभूतन of Tudadi (105). In the case of these latter the दूर augment is invariable, as सरिता and धिवता ॥ The root स्त्रु takes invariably इट in the Future, by virtue of the subsequent superseding rule VII. 2. 70, as स्वरिष्वित ॥ And before कित affixes, the prior rule VII. 2. 11, invariably debars इट्, as स्वृत्वा, सूखा, धूखा ॥

रधादिश्यश्च ॥ ४५ ॥ पदानि ॥ रध-आदिध्यः, च ॥ वित्तः ॥ रथ हिंसासंसिद्ध्यारित्येवनादिश्यां ऽटाश्य उत्तरस्य वलविरार्द्धधातुकस्य वा इडागमा भवति ॥

A valâdi-ârdhadhâtuka affix optionally takes हर after रघ and the seven roots that follow it (Divâdi. 84 to 91).

As रिधता or रद्धा; नंष्टा, (VII. 1.60 तुम्) निश्चता; त्रप्ता, (VI. 1.59 शम्) तर्प्ता, तर्पिता: द्रप्ता, स्प्री, दर्पिता; द्रांग्धा, द्रांढा, (VIII. 2. 33) द्रांहिता; मान्धा, मोडा, मोहिता; स्रोडा, ब्राहिता, स्नोग्धा, स्नेग्धा, स्नेहा, स्नेहिता ॥

Some hold that the tung roots optionally take se in the Perfect Tense also, because the present sûtra being subsequent to VII. 2. 13, debars that sûtra so far. Others hold that the त्यादि roots will always take इट् in the Perfect, because the former rule VII. 2. 13 is stronger than the present, in as much as that is a prohibitory rule. So they form सन्धित and सन्धिम ॥

निरः कुषः ॥ ४६ ॥ । पदानि ॥ निरः, कुषः ॥

वृत्तः ॥ निर इत्येवपूर्वात् कुत्र उत्तरस्य वलाइरार्द्धधातुकस्य वा इडागमी भवति ।

46. A valâdi-ârdhadhâtuka affix gets optionally the augment इद, after कुष् when it is preceded by निर्॥

As निब्कोष्टा or निब्कोषिता तिब्कोष्टुम् or निब्कोषतुम् तिब्कोष्टन्यम् or निब्कोषितन्यम् ॥ But only कोषिता, कोषितुं, कोषितव्यम् without निर्॥ The exhibition of निर् instead ी निस् indicates the existence of a separate and distinct preposition निर्, besides निल्॥ It is the र् of this निर् which is changed to ल् by VIII. 2. 19, in निलयनम्; or the र् of निस् being asiddha could not be changed to ह।

इण्निष्ठायाम् ॥ ४७ ॥ पदानि ॥ इट्, निष्ठायाम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ निरः कुषो निष्ठायामिदागमो भवति ।

47. The augment to is added to the Participial affixes त and तवत, after कुष् preceded by निर्॥

As निष्कुषितवान, निष्कुषितः ॥ The special mention of हर् in the sûtra is or the sake of making its addition invariable, otherwise it would have been optional, or debarred by VII. 2. 15. In the subsequent sûtra, the addition becomes again optional.

तीयसहलुभरुपरियः ॥ ४८ ॥ पदानि ॥ ति, इष, सह, लुभ, रुष, रिषः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तकारावावार्द्रधातुकं इपु सह लुभ रुष रिष् इत्येतेभ्या वा इडागमा भवति ।

48. An ârdhadhâtuka affix beginning with a त may optionally take the इट्, after the roots इप्, सह, रुप् and रिप्।

As एटा or एषिता ॥ The इष् 'to wish '(VI. 59) is taken here, and not the इष् (IV. 19. IX. 53) of the Divâdi and Kryâdi class. Of the Divâdi इष् 'to send, to go 'we have invariably प्रेषिता, प्रेषितुं, प्रेषितव्यं; and the इष् 'to repeat' of the Kryâdi is governed also by this rule and has the same forms. Therefore some read the anuvritti of उतिन् into this sûtra. सह। सोडा। सहिता। लुभ। लाभिता। लाइपा। रूप। रोष ता। रिष् । रेषा। रोषिता। Why do we say 'beginning with a त'? Observe एषिण्यति॥

सनीवन्तर्द्धभ्रस्जदम्भुश्रिस्वृयूणुं भरक्षपिसनाम् ॥ ४६ ॥ पदानि ॥ सानि, इवन्त, भ्रस्ज, दम्भ, श्रि, स्त्व, यु. ऊर्णु, भर, क्षपि, सनाम् ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ इवान्तानाम् धातूनाम् । ऋषु अस्न दम्भु श्रि स्त्व यु ऊर्णु भर ज्ञिष सन् दस्येतेषां च सनिवा इज्ञाणो भवति ।

49. The desiderative स् may optionally take इह, after a root ending in इच्, and after ऋधु, भ्रस्ज, दम्भु, श्रि, स्वृ, यु, ऊर्णु, भृ, झप्, and सन् ॥

Thus दिशंदियांत or दुग्रुयति, सिसेवियति, सुस्युयति ॥ ऋष् असिथियति, देसीति ॥ अस्त्र, विश्वज्ञियति, (VI. 4, 47) विश्वक्षात, (VIII. 2, 36 and 41) विभिक्तियति, विश्वक्षाति ॥ वस्सुः दिश्विक्षाति, थियति, भियति, थियति, थियति, भियति, थियति, थियति, थियति, विभिन्नि, थियति, भियति, थियति, थियति, भियति, थियति, थिय

Some add नन्. पन् and दिख्य also, as निर्मानियान or निर्तेसिन or निर्तेसिन. (VI. 4. 17) पिपानियान or निर्देसिन. (VII. 4. 54, VIII. 2. 29. VII. 4. 58, दिश्रीपृष्ठयांन or निर्देसि झाली। Why do we say 'Desiderative'? Observe देविना. भ्रष्टा। The form और वियनि is thus evolved. The Desiderative root is भाषिस, the ऋ being gunated by VII. 3. 86 before सन्। Now we reduplicate it, and the second syllable शिष् will be reduplicated by VI. 1. 2. and the रेफ is not duplicated by VI. 1. 3: 50 we get श्रिम to reduplicate, and भ is changed to न्। The form ईस्सेन is thus evolved. By VII. 4. 55, the ऋ is changed to long ई, which is followed by रू by I. 1. 57. Thus we have ईश्व as root, and श्व is reduplicated, and the reduplicate is elided (VII. 4. 58). The forms भिष्यति and भीषानि are similarly formed.

क्रिदाः क्वानिष्ठयोः ॥ ५०॥ पदानि ॥ क्रिदाः, स्का, निष्ठयोः ॥ ५०॥ वृत्तिः । क्रियः क्वानिष्ठयोर्वा इष्टागमा भवति ।

50. The affixes ktva, क and कवत, may optionally take इद after क्रिश्।

As क्रिया or क्रिशास्ता, क्रिष्टः or क्रिशातः, क्रिष्ट्यान् or क्रिशातयान् ॥ क्रियु (1x. 50) having an indicatory ज would have optionally taken इट् before ktvû by VII. 2. 44, but then the Nishṭhû affixes by VII. 2. 15 would never have taken the augment. क्रिश् (Divâdi 52) उपनाप, being anudâtta would always have taken इट before ktvû and Nishṭhû. Hence this rule ordains option with regard to ktvû.

पुङ्क्य ॥ ५२ ॥ पदानि ॥ पुङः, च ॥ वृत्तः ॥ पुङ्केष क्तानिष्ठयांत्रां इडागमा भवति ।

51. The affixes ktvâ, क and कवनु optionally get इट्

As पूरवा or पवित्वा, सोमातिपूतः, सोमोतिपवित पूतवान् or पवितवान् ॥ This allows option where by VII. 2. 11 there would have been prohibition. See I. 2. 22.

वस्तिश्चघोरिट् ॥ ५२ ॥ पदानि ॥ वस्तिः, श्चघोः, इट् ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ वसतेः क्षुधेश्च त्तवानिष्ठयोरिडागमा भवति ।

52. The affix ktvâ, kta and ktavatu always receive the augment इर् after वस् (वसति) and क्षुप्र॥

As उषिस्वा, उषिनः and उषितवानः शुभिनः। शुभिनः। शुभिनवान्॥ The वस् of the Adâdi class will get इट् as it is enumerated in the list of संद roots. The repetition of इट् shows that the rule is invariable, the 'optionally' of the preceding sûtra does not affect it.

अञ्चेः पूजायाम् ॥ ५३ ॥ पदानि ॥ अञ्चेः, पूजायाम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अञ्चेः पृजायाम् रे त्वानिष्ठवेरिदागमा भवति ।

53. The affixes ktvå, kta and ktavatu take the augment ह् after the root अड्च. when meaning 'to honor or do something to show honor'.

As अञ्चला जानु जुहोति, अञ्चिता अस्य ग्रुप्त (III. 2. 188, VI. 4. 30, II. 3. 67) By VII. 2. 56 अञ्च would optionally have caused इट् to come before ktvå, and hence by VII. 2. 15 never before the Nishthå. This sûtra ordains invariable addition of this augment. Why do we say when meaning 'to honor'? Observe उरक्त पुरस्त कृपान, 'the water is raised from the well'.

छमो विमोहने ॥ ५४ ॥ पदानि ॥ सुभः, विमोहने ॥ ^{वृत्तिः} ॥ सुभो विमोहनेर्थे वर्तमानात् स्कानिष्ठयोरिडागमो भवति ।

54. The affixes ktvå, kta and ktavatu take इट् after the root छम् (Tud. 22) when meaning 'entangled or confused'.

As लुभित्वा and लोभित्वा, विलुभिताः केशाः, विलुभितः सीमन्तः, विलुभितानि पदानि॥ विमोहनं = आकुलीकरणं॥ By VII. 2. 48 लुभ would have optionally caused इट to com before ktvå, and then by VII. 2. 15 the Nishṭhā would never have been सिद्॥ Hence this sûtra. Why do we say when meaning 'to entangle'? See लुक्यः वृषलः = शीतेन पीडितः, ॥ लुभ् 'to be greedy' (Div. 128) is not governed by this rule, but by VII. 2. 48. As लुक्थ्या or लोभित्वा and लुभित्वा (I. 2. 26)॥

जूबश्चोः क्ति ॥ ५५ ॥ पदानि ॥ जू, बश्चोः, क्ति ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ जू त्रश्चि इत्येतयोः क्ताप्रत्यये इडागमो भवति ।

55. The affix ktvå takes the augment इट्, after ज्

and ब्रह्म्॥

As जिस्ला or जिस्ला, (VII. 2. 38) and ब्रिश्चला ॥ जू was prohibited by VII. 2. 11. and ब्रिश्च would have been optionally सेंद्र, as it has an indicatory long क, by VII. 2. 44. Hence this rule. The special mention of ktvå, stops the anuvritti of kta and ktavatu.

उदितो वा ॥ ५६ ॥ पदानि ॥ उदितः, वा ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उदितो भातोः क्ताप्रत्यये परतो वा इडागमो भवति ।

56. The set is optionally the augment of ktvå, after a root which has an indicatory short se 11

As श्रमु —श्रामित्वा or शान्त्वाः तमु —तमित्वा or तान्त्वाः इमु —इमिन्वा or तान्त्वा ॥

से ऽसिचि कृतचृतच्छृदतृदनृतः ॥ ५७ ॥ पदानि ॥ से, असिचि, कृत, चृत, छुद, तृद, नृतः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ सकाराहावसिच्यार्द्वधातुके कृत चृत छुद तृत तृत इत्येतेभ्यो धातुभ्यो वा इडागमी भवति ।

57. An ârdhadhâtuka aflix beginning with a म् (except सिच् the characteristic of the s-Aorist) may optionally take the augment इट्. after the verbs इ.त., (Tud 141, Rudh. 11) चृत, (Tud. 35) छुद् (Rudh. 8) तृद् (Tud. 9) and नृत् (Div. 9).

As कस्त्र्यति, अकस्त्र्यत्, चिक्रन्सति कित्तिष्यति, अकार्तिष्यत् चिकार्त्तेषति । चृतः चर्त्यति अचस्त्र्यत्, चिच्रत्स्यत्, चित्रत्स्यत्, चित्रत्स्यत्, चित्रत्स्यत्, चित्रत्स्यत्, चित्रत्स्यत्, चित्रत्स्यत्। चिन्रत्ति । चत्र्त्त्रत्यत्। चिन्रत्स्यत्, चित्रत्स्यत्, चित्रत्स्यत्। चिन्रत्ति ।

Why do we say beginning with a स्'? Observe कार्त्तना ॥ Why असिवि

Observe भक्तर्सीन्॥

गमेरिट् परस्मेपदेषु ॥ ५८ ॥ पदानि ॥ गमेः, इट्, परस्मेपदेषु ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ गमेर्छाताः सकारांदरार्छ्रथातुकस्य परस्मेपदेष्टिज्ञागमा भवति । इष्टिः ॥ सासनेपदेन समानपदस्थस्य गमेरयमिङागमोनेष्यते ॥

58. An ardhadhatuka affix beginning with a 4

gets the इट् augment, after गम् in the Parasmaipada.

As गांनिष्यति, अगिनिष्यत्, जिगानिषाति ॥ Why of गम्? Observe चेध्यानि ॥ The repetition of इट् shows that the rule is invariable. Why in the Parasmaipada? Observe संगंसीट, संगसीट, संगस्यते, संजिगांसिष्यते, संजिगांसिष्यते ॥

The lengthening takes place by VI 4 16 when गन् is the substitute of the root इंड् (II. 4.48) Why before स्? Observe गन्तासि, गन्तासः ॥

ishti: This इद augment is not desired of the root गम standing in the same pada with an atmanepada affix. But it occurs every where else. As जिगिंगिता इव आचारी = जिगिंगिविविविते, here there is इद augment, because âtmanepada affix is not in the same pada with गम, but is bahiranga. Compare VII.2.36 vart. It occurs before krit affixes, and even where is luk-elsion of Parasmaipada affix, and where therefore the affix generally would have left no trace behind by I. 1. 63. As संजिगिंगिवा and ऑश्जिमींगिवा व्याकरणस्थ ॥ So also जिगानिष खम, here there is luk-elsion of the Imperative affix हि॥ The opinion of the author of Padaseshakâra is that the employment of the term Parsmaipada in the sûtra is illustrative. He explains it by saying:—परस्पेयेंग्य यो गिमहपलित स्त-स्मान सकाराहराधिशानुकस्य इद भवति ॥ According to him we have the forms स्तिजगिंसता and अधिजिगोंसिना व्याकरणस्य ॥

त वृद्भ्यश्चतुर्भ्यः ॥ ५६ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, वृद्धयः, चतुर्भ्यः, ॥ वृत्ताः ॥ वृताहिश्यश्चतुर्भ्य उत्तरस्य सकारादराद्वधातुकस्य परस्मपदेशु इडागमा न भवति ।

59. The Parasmaipada ardhadhatuka affixes beginning with स् do not get the augment इन् after वृत् and the three roots that follow it.

Thus वृत्—वरम्यति, अवस्यंत्, विवृत्सति । वृध् वर्त्स्यति । अवस्यंत् । विवृत्सति । शृध् । शस्यति । अशस्यत् शिशु सति । स्वन्दु । स्वन्सति । अस्यन्त्स्यत् ।

The बृतादि roots are four बृत्. बृथ्, शृध् and स्वन्द (Bhu. 795-798). In the examples, the Parasmaipada forms are shown, because these roots are optionally Parasmaipadi by I. 3. 92 before स्व and सन्॥

Ohj:—The word चतुर्गः may conveniently have been omitted from the sûtra. A reference to the Dhâtupâțha will show that the वृतादि roots form a subdivision of बुतादि roots, and stand at the end of Dyutâdi class. So that the sûtra न वृद्ग्यः would have been enough, and there would have been no uncertainty or vagueness about it, for the word वृतादि would mean 'the roots वृत् &c. with which the Dyutâdi class ends'. Thus we shall get the five roots 795 वृत् वंतने 796 वृधु वृद्धो, 797 शृथु श्वावनुक्तायाम: 793 स्वन्त्र प्रस्तवेष and कृषु सामध्ये॥ As regards the last root कृषु, we shall find from the next sûtra, that the present sûtra applies to this root also. Or we can change the order of the roots, putting कृष् first, and वृत् &c after it, so that वृतादि will mean four roots only. Whether vitâdi be taken to mean the five or the four roots, the word चतुर्थः is redundant.

Ans:—The word चतुर्भ्यः is used in order that the prohibition contained in this sûtra may debar the 'option' which the root स्वन्द् would have taken, because of its indicatory long क (VII. 2. 44). For this 'option' is an antaranga operation, because it applies to all ardhadhatuka affixes; while the 'prohibition' of the present sûtra is a bahiranga, because it applies to those affixes only which

begin with **स** ॥ So that the 'prohibition' of this sûtra would not have debarred the 'option' of VII. 2. 44: and in the Parasmaipada स्वन्द् would have had two forms; which, however, is not the case because of the word चतुर्भ्यः by which the 'prohibiton' is extended to स्वन्द् also. Thus in the Parasmaipada, we have only one form, as, स्वन्धवितः but in the Atmanepada we have two forms स्वन्दिष्यते ज स्वन्धवितः ॥

The word 'Parsmaipada' is understood in this sûtra, so that the prohibition does not apply to âtmanepada affixes: as वर्त्तिपीष्ट, वर्तिष्यंत, अवातिष्यत्, विव-तिष्यतः स्यान्स्वीष्ट or स्यन्स्सीष्ट ॥ Moreover, with regard to Atmanepada also, the TE is added to these roots when they stand in the same 'pada' with the affixes. But when the Atmanepada affixes are added not to the roots 'vrit &c'. but to the roots which are derived from the nominal bases formed from writ &c', then the 'root' is not in the same pada with the affix, and the prohibition of this sûtra will apply. As विवृत्सिवीयते ॥ Moreover, the rule applies, as we have said, to the affixes standing in the same 'pada' with the 'roots'; therefore it will apply to Desiderative roots, as विवृत्सिति, though त्रण here intervenes between the ardhadhatuka affix सन् and the Parasmaipada निए; so also, an ekadesa though sthanivat and therefore an intervention, will not be considered so for the purposes of this rule, as विवृत्सिध्यति; so also in विवृत्सयति ॥ The prohibition, moreover, applies to 37 affixes, and where there is luk-elision of Parasmaipada affixes. As विरूतिसना; and विरूत्स स्वम् where the Imperative हि is lukelided, and being so elided, the force of Parasmaipada does not here remain by न लुमताङ्गस्य (I. 1. 63); hence the above Ishti.

तासि च क्लपः ॥ ६० ॥ पदानि ॥ तासि, च, क्लपः ॥ वृत्ति ॥ कृप उत्तरस्य नासेः सकारदेशार्द्धधानुकस्य परस्मपदेषु इडागमी न भवति ।

60. The Parasmaipada ârdhadhâtuka affixes beginning with स, and the affix तास (the sign of the Periphrastic Future) do not get the augment रह, after the root करण्॥

Thus कल्मा, कल्प्स्यिन, अकल्प्स्यत्, चिक्ल्प्स्यित ॥ But कल्पितासे, कल्पिषीष्ट, कल्पि इयते, अकल्पिष्यत, चिकल्पियते in the Atmanepada.

In the case of बल् also, the रूट is added to the Ardhadhatuka affixes in the Atmanepada, when the root stands in the same pada with the affixes and there is prohibition everywhere else. So also there is prohibition before kritaffixes, and the luk-elision of Parasmaipada. As चिक्ल व्यान, चिक्ल स्वा

According to Padamanjari, these two sûtras could have been shortened thus:—(1) न बृद्धभ्यः पञ्चभ्यः, (2) तासि च; and "क्लपः" could well have been omitted. The तास comes only after कलप and not after other roots of Vritâdi class, it Parasmaipada [1. 3. 92 and 93]. Therefore, there is no fear that the prohibition तासि च will apply to the other roots of vritâdi, but only to 'klip', becaus

the word understood here; and as no roots of vritadi class take Parasmaipada in the Periphrastic Future except 'klip', there is no fear of any ambiguity.

अचस्तास्वत्थल्यनिदो नित्यम् ॥ ६१ ॥ पदानि ॥ अचः, तास्वत्, थलि, अनिटः, _{नित्यम}, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ नासा वे निरवानिटा धानवाऽजन्तास्तभ्यस्तासाविव थलीडागमा न भवति ।

61. After a root, which ends in a vowel, and after which the Per. Fut. affix tâsi is always devoid of the augment इट्; (after such a root) थल् the personal ending of the Perfect, like तास, does not also get the augment इट्॥

Those vowel-ending roots in Dhâtupâtha which are invariably anit before the affix ताम् (Peri. Future), are also anit before the Perfect ending यन् ॥ As बाता (Peri-Fut.), यवाथ (Per), चेता, विचय, नेता, निनेथ; होता जुहाय ॥ Why 'ending in a vowel'? Observe मत्ता, विभेदिय ॥ Why 'like ताम? Observe हृत्वा but लुलाविथ, Why 'यन्'? Observe याता but यायित, यियम ॥ The word निस्य qualifies अनिद्, if therefore ताम् be optionally anit, then the यन् will be सेद् always. As ताम् — विधाता or विधविता; the यन् is विद्वधविय ॥

Here इद is optional before तास by VII. 2. 44. Similarly चक्रमिय, for कम् is anit in âtmanepada, and सद in Parasmaipada. In fact, whereever there is want of इद, whether by complete prohibition or optional prohibition, all that is regulated by VII. 2. 13: this is the view adopted by the Kâsikâ. But another view is that the prohibition of this sûtra applies to the इद of VII. 2. 13 only, but does not debar the option of VII. 2. 44; so they have two forms विद्याय and विद्याय ॥ This view is applied by them to VII. 2. 46, as सस्वयं or सस्वरिय (VII. 2. 44).

Why have we used the word वन in तास्वन? The force of वन is that the root should have a form in नास् and then be anit; and if a root has no Periphrastic Future form, and thus its नास् is anit,, such a root is not governed by this sûtra. As जबसिय and उनविय ॥ Here the roots चस् and वस् the substitutes of अन् and वस् respectively have no Periphrastic Future form, and hence this rule does not apply to them.

् उपदेशेऽत्वतः ॥ ६२ ॥ पदानि ॥ उपदेशे, अत्वतः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उपदेशे या भातुरकारवान् तासाँ निस्यानिद् तस्मात्तासाविवयनीडागमा न भवति ।

62. After a root which possesses a short आ as its root-vowel in the original enunciation (the Dhâtupâṭha), and after which the Peri-Fut. तास् is always devoid of the augment इट्, यज् the Personal ending of the Perfect, like तास, does not get the augment इट् ॥

ŀ

As Fut. पक्ता, Per. पपक्रथ, बटा. इयट. शक्ताः शशक्रथ ॥ Why do we say 😘 the Original Enunciation'? Observe Fut. कर्रा Per. चकविय in which the अ of 'karsh' is the result of guna substitution. Why do we say 'having an a'? Observe Fut नेता Per विशिद्ध, here the root-vowel is इ ॥ Way do we say "short अ"? Observe Fut. राज्या Per. रसाधिय from राष्ट्र the root-vowel being long आ॥ The word तास्वत् is understood here also. Therefore we have जिल्लान जिल्लाहरू। Here the root मह is anit before सन् (VII. 2. 12) and not before सास् so it will not be anit before थ ॥ The words नित्यं अनिदः are also understood here. Therefore the rule does not apply to आर्नाङजय (VII. 4. 71, 72). For the root अञ्जू (VII. 21) takes optionally इट् before तास (VII. 2. 44) as आंज्जता and अङ्क्ता ॥

ऋतो भारद्वाजस्य ॥ ६३ ॥ पदानि ॥ ऋतः, भारद्वाजस्य ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ऋकारान्ताद्धातोर्भारद्वाजस्यात्यार्थस्य मतेन तासाविव नित्यानिटस्थलि इडागमो न भवति ।

In the opinion of Bhâradvâja, it is only after a root which ends in short 35, and after which the Peri-Fut. तास is always devoid of the augment इट्, that थळ also, like तास, does not take the augment इद् ॥

As सार्चा: ससार्थ, ध्वर्चा, दध्वर्थ॥ The ऋ roots are covered by VII. 2. 61; the specification of these roots makes a restriction, so that all other roots, are not anit, though the Peri-Put in नाम be anit. So that according to Bhâradwaja, we have forms like यावय, वांचय, पांचय, शक्तिय ॥ Thus this sûtra makes the preceding two sûtras optional, except so far as short we-ending roots are concerned.

As a general rule, all roots ending in long ॠ are सेंद्; therefore, the sutra mentions short **, in order to debar its application to long ** ending words. Had it not been so, this rule would have been a vidhi rule and not a niyama: because rule VII. 2. 61 does not amply to long & ending roots, and so if the present satra were to include long at also, it could not be called a niyama (restriction) of VII. 2. 61.

वभुधाततन्थजगृम्भववर्थेति निगमे ॥ ६४ ॥ पदानि ॥ वभुथ, आततन्थ, जगृम्म चवर्थ, इति, निगमे ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ वभूय आततस्य जगृम्भ ववर्ध इथ्येतानि निपास्यन्तं निगमविषये ।

64. In the Veda are found the irregular forms बभूथ, आततन्थ, जगृम्भ and ववर्थ॥

As स्व हि होता प्रथमो बभूथ (=बभूविथ); येनान्तरिक्षमुर्वाततन्थ (= भातिनिथ), जगुम्मी ने दक्षिणमिन्द्र इस्तम (= जगृहिम), ववर्थ स्वं हि प्रयोतिषा (= ववरिथ). See VII. 2. 13. This is also a niyama rule with regard to for by VII.2.13 the root qwas already and and its Perfect would have been व्यर्थ by that rule. The special mention of this िण shows that in secular literature this root is always सर before u of the Perfect.

विभाषा सुजिह्शोः ॥ ६५ ॥ विभाषा, सुजि-हृशोः ॥ विनः ॥ सृजि हिषा इंत्येतयोस्यांत विभाषा इहागमी न भवति ।

65. धन् the Personal ending of the Perfect, optionally gets the augment इट् after सज् and दश्॥

As सम्रष्ठ or ससर्जिय, रद्रष्ठ or दर्शीय ॥ See VI. 1. 58 for अम augment. इड्स्यर्तिच्ययतीनाम् ॥ ६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ इट्, अत्ति-आर्ति-व्ययतीनाम् ॥ वित्तः ॥ अत्ति अत्ति व्ययति इत्येतेषां यलीजागमा भवति ।

66. The affix थन् gets always the augment इट् after अद, ऋ and न्यय्॥

As झाँदिय, आरिय, and सेंदिज्यियं ॥ The root ड्येझ् is not changed to ज्या (VI. 1. 46) in the Perfect. By VII. 2. 63, the roots अद and ज्य would have optionally been सद, and ज्य never; therefore, the present sûtra makes the इट् augment compulsory. The इट् is repeated in the aphorism for the sake of clearness, the rule could have stood without it, for the anuvritti of 'optionally' could not have run into it from the last sûtra: for if it was an optional sûtra, the enumeration of अद and ज्ये was useless, as they were already provided for by VII. 2. 63. Therefore, this sûtra makes an invariable rule.

वस्वेकाजाद्घसाम् ॥ ६७ ॥ पदानि ॥ वसु, एकाच्-आत्-घसाम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कृतिर्दिवनानामेकाचां धातृनाम् आकारान्तानां घतेश्व वसाविडागमा भवति ।

67. The Participial affix वस (वस) gets the augment te only then when the reduplicated root before it consists of one syllable, or when it comes after a root ending in long आ, and after घस ॥

Thus भारियान, अंशियान, पेचियान, शिक्षेयान ॥ In the first two of these, the reduplicate stems भार and भारा become of one syllable by the coalescence of अ अद and अअग् ॥ In पेच् and शेक् the reduplicate is clided and the vowel अ changed to ए, and thus the reduplicate has become of one syllable. Of roots ending in आ we have, विश्वान, तिर्थवान, of घर्म — बिश्वान ॥ This बस् would have taken the augment by the general rule of इट् increment, the present sutra makes a flyama, so that the roots which are not monosyllabic in their reduplicate form are anit: as बिभिदान, विच्छिदान, बभ्यान, शिश्वान ॥ The niyama is made with regard to the roots which would have taken इट् generally, as not being governed by the prohibition in VII.2.13. The roots ending in long आ may consist of more than one syllable in their reduplicate form, as याया + यम, hence their separate enumeration: as a matter of fact, however, these reduplicates also become monosyllabic ultimately by losing their आ ॥ The root बरिद्धा is not governed by this rule, for its Perfect will be formed periphrastically by III 1 35 Vârt, because

it consists of more than one syllable: as रहिनंचकार ।। And when आज् is not added, there also the loses its final at before ardhadhatuka affixes by the vârtika under VI. 4. 114. So the ar being elided before the adding of any affix, this becomes a root which no longer ends in sar, and so the cause of adding R under this sûtra no longer exists, and so no R is added. Thus we have इदरिद्वान, for before ardhadhatuka affixes दरिद्वा loses its आ (VI. 4. 114 Vart), and this elision being considered as siddha, (VI. 4. 114 Vart), no occasion remains for the augment इद् ॥ The चस् becomes अभ् in its reduplicate form (a stem of one syllable), but had it not been separately mentioned, then by VI. 4. 100, the penultimate आ of घस् would have been elided first, before reduplication, because VI. 4. 100, is subsequent in order to the rule ordaining reduplication (VI. 1. 14 &c). The अ being elided we should have यह only, which not having any vowel, could not be reduplicated. By its separate enumeration here, the augment & being ordained by a subsequent rule (VII. 2. 67), prevents even the rule of elision (VI. 4. 100). Having, therefore, first added \$3, we then elide the penultimate \$1 by VI. 4. 98, this elided \$1, however, becomes sthanivat for the purposes of reduplication only by I. I. 50. Thus पस् + इवस् = घ्स् + इवस् (VI. 4. 98) = ज्ञक् + इवस् = जिभवान् ॥

विभाषा गमहनविद्विशाम् ॥ ६८ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, गम-हन-विद्विशाम्॥ कृत्तिः ॥ गम हन विश्व क्रिश इस्रेतेषां धातूनां वसी विभाषा इडागमा भवति । वार्त्तिकम् ॥ इंग्रेश्चेनि वक्तव्यम् ॥

68. The affix यस (यंस) optionally takes रह after गम, हन. विद and विश् ॥

As गम् – ज्ञांग्सवान् or जगन्वान् (म् changed to न् by VIII. 2. 64); हन् – जिन्न वान् or ज्ञांच्यान्, (VII. 2. 54 and 55) विद् – विविद्धान् or विविद्धान्, विग् – विविद्धान् or विविद्धान् विग – विविद्धान् विग – विविद्धान् or विविद्धान् विग – विविद्धान् or विविद्धान or are o

Vant:—The root हुन् should also be enumerated. As हृद्दिवान् and

सर्नि ससनियांसम् ॥ ६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ सनिम्-ससनियांसम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सनेतिः सनेतर्ग धाताः सनिससनियांसर्गित निपाय्यते ।

69. The form ससनिवांसम् with सर्नि is irregularly formed.

This is derived from सनोति or सनाति root. As भाउनातामें सानि ससिनियांसम्।
The augment बर is added, there is no change of भ of सन् to ए, nor the elision of the reduplicate before बस्।। The other form is सानियांसम् when not preceded by सनिम। This form ससिनियांसम् is Vedic, in secular literature we have मैनियांसम्।

ऋक्रनोः स्ये ॥ ७० ॥ पदानि ॥ ऋत-हनोः, स्ये ॥ वृत्तः ॥ ऋकारान्तानां धातृनां हन्ते म स्य इडागमा मनति ।

70. . स्य the sign of the Future and Conditional gets the augment इद, after a root ending in short ऋ and after इत्।

As कारिष्यांत, हनिष्यांत, हरिष्यांत ॥ The root स्त्रु takes always इट् before स्य, though it does so optionally before other affixes (see VII. 2 44): as स्वरिष्यांत ॥ Similarly अकारिष्यात् , अहरिष्यात् , अहनिष्यात् &c ॥

अञ्जः सिन्ति ॥ ७१ ॥ अञ्जः, सिन्ति ॥ वित्तः ॥ अञ्जः सिचि इडागमो भवति ।

71. The स of the s-Aorist always takes the इट् after अञ्ज् (Rudh. 21).

As भारजात्, भारिजयम्, भारिजयः ॥ But अङ्का or भरिजता in tenses other than Aorist. The root having an indicatory long ऊ optionally takes इट् (VII. 2.44)

स्तुसुघूञ्श्यः परस्मैपदेषु ॥ ७२ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्तु, सु, घूञ्म्यः, परस्मैपदेषु ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ स्तु सु प्रम् इत्यतेभ्यः सिचि परस्मैपदे परत इडागमा भवति ॥

72. The सिच् of the s-Aorist gets the इट् in the Parasmaipada after the roots स्तु, सु and धूज्ञ ॥

As अस्तावीत्, असावीत्, अधावीत्॥ But अस्तोष्ट, असोष्ट, अधोष्ट or अधाविष्ट in Atmanepada. Exception to VII. 2. 10 and 44.

यमरमनमातां सक्च ॥ ७३ ॥ पदानि ॥ यम, रम, नम, आताम, सक्, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ यम रम नम इत्येतेषामङ्गानामाकारान्तानां च सगागमा भवति परस्मेपदे सिचि इदागमध ॥

73. The सिच् of the Aorist in the Parasmaipada takes the augment इट् after यम. रम्. नम् and roots ending in long आ, and स् (सक्) is added at the end of these stems.

Thus अयंसीत्, अयंसिष्टाम, अयंसिषुः ॥ व्यांसीत्। व्यांसिष्टाम । व्यासिषुः ॥ The root रम् is Parasmaipadi when preceded by वि or आ (I. 3. 83). अनंसीत् । अनंसिष्टाम् अनंसिष्टः ॥ आकारान्तानाम् । अयासीत् । अयासिष्टाम् ; अयासिषुः । यमादीनां इलन्तलक्षणा वृद्धिः प्राप्ता सा नेटीति प्रतिष्ट्यते । परस्मेपदेष्टिक्येव । आवंस्त । अरंस्त । अनंस्त ॥

The Vriddhi in the case of बम् &c. ordained by VII. 2. 3, does not take place by VII. 2. 4. In the Atmanepada we have आयंका II The root बम् is âtmanepadi, as it is preceded by आ (I. 3. 75) आंका, अनस्त (III. 1. 85). Exception to VII. 2. 10, 44.

स्मिप्ररञ्ज्यशां सिन ॥ ७४ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्मि, पूङ्, ऋ अञ्जू, अशू सिन ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ स्मिह पूरु ऋ अञ्जू मजू इत्येतेषां धातुनां सनीजगमां भवति ॥

74. The Desiderative सन gets the augment इद after the roots सिम्ह, पूर, ऋ, अञ्ज and अग्र॥

Thus सिस्मियिते, पिपविषते (VII.4.80) धारित्पिति, धाँ जिज्ञांजपित (VI. 1.2 and 3) and अशिशिषते ॥ The root पूज्ञ is not governed by this rule, as पुपूषति ॥ The अश् (V. 18) of Suadi class is taken here, and not अश् (IX. 51) of Kryadi class, for the latter always has इट्, while the former having an indicatory long क has optionally इट् ॥

किरश्च पञ्चभ्यः ॥ ७५ ॥ पदानि ॥ किरः, च, पञ्चभ्यः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ किराविभ्यः पञ्चभ्यः सनि इडागमा भवति ॥

75. The desiderative सन् takes दर् after क and the four roots that follow it (Tud. 116-120)

Thus चिकारिषति, जिगरिषति, दिशरिषते, दिशरिषते, पिप्रच्छिषति (I. 2. 8; VI. 1. 16). But सिस्ञाति not included in the five. The roots कू and गू would have optionally got इट in the desiderative by VII. 2. 41, which would have been optionally lengthened by VII. 2. 38. But the इट here being specifically ordained, does not get lengthened by VII. 2. 38.

रुदादिभ्यः सार्वधातुके ॥ ७६ ॥ पदानि ॥ रूददिभ्यः, सार्वधातुके ॥ वृत्ति ॥ रुवादिभ्य उत्तरस्य वजोदः सार्वधातुकस्य इडागमा भवति ॥

76. A sârvadhâtuka affix beginning with a consonant other than a य, gets the augment हुद् after the root रद् and the four that follow it (Ad. 58-62)

Thus (संदान: स्वापान: श्वासिन: प्राणिन: जीक्षान ॥ But जागानि which is beyond the five, and स्वान before ardhadhatuka affixes, and हवन्ति before a vowel beginning affix.

ईशः से ॥ ७७ ॥ पदानि ॥ ईशः, से ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ईग्र उत्तरस्य से इत्येनस्य सार्वभातुकस्य इडागमा भवति ॥

77. The sarvadhâtuka affix से (the ending of the second Person Present and Imporative Atmanepada) gets the augment इद after इंश् (Ad. 10)

As र्शिये and राशिष्य ॥ से becomes स्व by III. 4. 91 and 80. The से is exhibited in the sûtra without any case-ending.

ईडजनोर्द्धे च ॥ ७८ ॥ पदानि ॥ ईड्, जनोः, ध्वे, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ईड जन इत्येनाश्याष्ठनास्य ध्वे इत्येनस्य स इत्यतस्य च सार्वधातसस्य इडागमी भवति ॥

78. The sarvadhatuka affix स and ध्वे, (the endings of the Present and Imperative Atmanepadi) get the augment इंद्र after the roots हेंद्र (Ad. 9) and जन् ॥

Thus इंडिप्न, इंडिप्नम, इंडिप, इंडिप्न, जनिएन, जनिएन, जनिएन। The root जनी (IV. 41) is taken here, The Vikarana इयम् has been elided in this case, as a Vedic irregularity, and so also there is not elision of the penultimate.

In the secular literature the form is जायसे ॥ Here the य would prohibit इट् always. The जन् of the third class (III. 24) is also to be included, thus we have ध्यतिज्ञातिषे व्यतिज्ञातिष्य, व्यतिष्य, व्यतिज्ञातिष्य, व्यतिज्ञातिष्य, व्यतिष्य, व्यतिष्

For this purpose, some read the sûtra as ईडजनों: स्पेन च; and स stands here for से having its Locative dropped, and therefore the force of च in the sûtra, according to this reading, is to draw in the anuvritti of ईश from the previous sûtra. Those who do not follow this reading, draw the whole of the last sûtra by force of च ॥ From these it may be asked, what is then the necessity of two sûtras? Could not one sûtra, like this, ईशीडजनां संख्याः, have sufficed, as being shorter and more general? To this there is no better valid answer than this विचित्रा हि सूत्रस्य कृतिः पाणिनः ॥

The form छ्व being taken in the sûtra, the rule will not apply to the ध्वम् of लङ् (Imperfect): which will not take इद् ॥ But इद् will apply to the ध्वम् of the Imperative on the maxim एकदेशविकृतस्यानन्यस्यान्॥

लिङ: सलोपो ऽनन्त्यस्य ॥ ७६ ॥ पदानि ॥ लिङ:, स, लोपः, अनन्त्यस्य ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सार्वशातुकारीन वर्तते, सार्वशातुकायो लिङ् तस्य अनन्त्यस्य सकारस्थ लोपो भवति ॥

79. In the sârvadhâtuka Lin (i.e. Potential), the स् which is not final (i.e. the स् of the augments यास् and सींग), is elided.

What is the स which is not final? The म of the augments यासुर, सुर् and सीयुर्॥ Thus कुर्यान्, कुर्यानाम, कुर्यु, कुर्यानाम, कुर्यानाम, कुर्यानाम, कुर्यानाम, कुर्यानाम, कुर्यानाम, कियास्ताम, कियासुः, कृषीय, कृषीयास्ताम, कृषीरन् in the Benedictive.

अतो येयः ॥ ८० ॥ पदानि ॥ अतः, या, इयः ॥ कृतिः ॥ अकारान्तादङ्गादुत्तरस्य या इत्येतस्य सार्वधातुकस्य इष्ट इत्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

80. After a Present stem ending in short अ, इय् is substituted for the sarvadhatuka या (i.e. for the या of the augment यास of the Potential).

Thus पचेत्, पचेतात् and पचेयुः ॥ The य of इष्ट् is elided before affixes beginning with a consonant by VI. 1. 66. In the case of पचेयुः, the pararûpa of VI. 1. 96 is prevented. Why 'ending in a short अ'? Observe चितुयात्, उत्यात् ॥ Why 'short'? Observe चायात् ॥ Why sarvadhatuka? Observe चित्रीच्यात्॥

The objector may say, the form धिकीड्यांत् will be so by the elision of ज under VI. 4. 48, and so there is no necessity of reading the anuvṛtti of sārvadhātuka in this sūtra; for when आ is elided by अतालापः VI. 4. 48, in the sase of ardhadhātuka या the present rule cannot apply, as there is no base left

which ends in आ। To this we reply, this is not a good reason: for then in the case of पंचत् and वजित् also, the rule अतें। शिर्ध विभ (VII. 3. 101) would apply, and the आ of पंच would require to be lengthened. But that is not so. The fact is that the present sutra debars rule VII. 3. 101. Therfore, as this द्व substitute debars the lengthening of VII. 3. 101, so it would debar the lopa of VI. 4. 48. Therefore, if the anuvritti of sarvadhatuka be not read into this sutra, the द्व substitute would apply to ardhadhatuka also, and the lopa-elision VI. 4. 48 would not help, as that would be superseded by this special rule. Therefore the aunvritti of "sarvadhatuka" should be read into this sutra.

The above is stated on general grounds. But if the maxim मध्वेऽपवातः पूर्वान् विधीन् थाधन्ते नेत्तासान् (Apavâdas that are surrounded by the rules which teach operations that have to be superseded by the apavâda operations, supersede only those rules that precede, not those that follow them) be applied here, then the present sûtra would supersede only the preceding sûtra VI. 4. 48 and not the following sûtra VII. 3. 101 which would not be superseded by the present sûtra. In this view also, the lopa being superseded at all events, the annivitti of 'Sârvadhâtuka' must be read into this sûtra.

In the हीर्च rule VII. 3. 101, the word 'sârvadhâtuka' is understood from VII. 3. 95. But according to some, the word तिर्हें of VII. 3. 88 is also understood there, so that they would lengthen the भ, before a sârvadhâtuka personal termination (निङ्) only, and not before every sârvadhâtuka affix in general According to this view, the present sûtra will debar only the dirgha rule (VII. 3. 101) and not the lopa rule (VI. 4. 48), on the maxim येन ना मांम &c.

The word यथः in the sûtra is formed by या + इयः; and या is exhibited without any case-termination. Others say, the word is यः the sixth case of या formed on the analogy of विश्वपः by the elision of भा (VI. 4. 140). Then यः + इयः = य + इयः (VIII. 3. 19) after this elision, there ordinarily would take place no sandhi; as this elision is considered asiddha (VIII. 2. 1) for the purposes of VI. 1. 87. Contrary to this general rule, however, the sandhi takes place here and we have ययः by VI. 1. 87. The भ in इयः is for the sake of pronunciation only. The real substitute is इयं।

Some read the sûtra as असी यासियः ॥ So that the sthânî is यास and not बा, and बासिय is a genitive compound.

आतो ङितः ॥ ८१ ॥ पदानि ॥ आतः, ङितः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ आकारस्य ङिख्ययस्य भकारान्तादङ्गादुत्तरस्य सार्वधातुकस्य इष्ट् इत्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

81. For the आ being a portion of a sarvadhâtuka Personal ending which is द्वित (i.e. आते, आधे, आताम and आधाम) coming after a Verbal stem ending in short आ, there is substituted द्वि ॥

Thus पंचेत, पंचेये, पंचताम, पंचयाम, बंजत, बंजये, बंजयाम, इस्वये, हास्वेते ॥ The बं of इब् drops by VI. 1. 66. Why do we say "the long आ"? Observe पंचित्त, बंजित, विमाये।

All sarvadhatuka affixes which have not an indicatory प्र are ङित् by I. 2. 4. Now सार्वधातुकापित् (I. 2. 4) is a sûtra in which the word ङित् is understood from I. 2. I. But the grammatical construction of the word ङित् in the two sûtras I. 2. I and I. 2. 4 is not the same. In the first sûtra, it means ङिति इत ङित्तत्, i. e. the roots गा कुद् &c are treated in the same way as they would have been treated, had a ङित् affix followed. But in the second sûtra I. 2. 4, the word ङित्त् is equal to ङित इत "like of ङित्" ॥ The sûtra I. 2. 1. is so explained in order to evolve the form उच्चुकुादप्ति ॥ For when the सन् is added to कुद्, the root कुद् is treated as if the सन् was a ङित् affix, and so there is no guna. But if सन् itself had become ङित् then the Desiderative root चुकुदिष्, being a ङित् root would require atmanepada affixes by अनुताचिङ् आस्मनेपद्म (I. 3. 12). In the case, however, of sârvadhâtuka-apitafixes, the affixes themselves become like ङित्, and are treated as ङित् affixes, ot only with regard to the stem preceding them, but with regard to their own elves also, as we see in the present sûtra.

आने मुक् ॥ ८२ ॥ पदानि ॥ आने, मुक् ॥ तिः॥ आने परतेष्क्रस्थातो सुगागमी भवति ॥

82. Before the Participial ending आन, a verbal tem ending in short आ, gets the augment मुन्।

Thus प्रमानः, यचमानः ॥

This मुक् is part and parcel of भ only, and not of the anga. For if मुक् e considered as part of the anga, then it will be an intervention, and make to anga end in a consonant and so there will be anomaly in accent. For by 'I. 1. 186, the ल sârvadhâtuka affix is anudâtta after a stem ending in भ; so if कe considered part of the anga, the stem no longer ends in भ but म; but if it e considered as a portion of भ only, then the anga still remains भरुपदेश (VI. 1. 86). So the accent of प्रमान: and यभान: is governed by VI. 1. 186.

An objector may say, "if this be so, then the stem प्यम् is still consicred as ending in आ, and therefore in प्यम्+आम, we should apply the presons sûtra VII. 2. 81, and change आ into यू "। To this we reply, no, it conot be so; for the म in अम् (VII. 2. 80) shows that the we consisting of one mâtrâ it to be taken, but when अक् is added, this we become one mâtrâ and half, so he rule VII. 2. 81 will not apply; because it applies only to we of one mâtrâ" the objector:—"If this is so, then the anudâtta of VI. 1. 186 will not also old good, for there also the अम् means the we of one mâtrâ." This is no valid objection. For there the word उपदेश is taken, so that a stem which at the time

of upadesa or first enunciation, ends in a short भा of one matra, is governed by that rule; though after the enunciation, the short भा may be lengthened in its matra. It is for this reason that the rule VI. 1.186 applies to प्यापः and प्यापः; though the short भा is subsequently lengthened before भा and म by VII. 3. 101

Or the sûtra may have been made as आनस्य पुर्, and the augment मू would then be added to आन and not to the verbal stem. All the above difficulties would be removed by this view. But then the final अ of एच &c would require to be lengthened before मान by VII. 3. 101. This objection, however, is not insuperable, for one view of VII. 3. 101 is that the word निंक is understood there, so that the lengthening would take place only before a निक् affix beginning with a यम् vowel: and not before any other affix.

ईदासः ॥ ८३ ॥ पदानि ॥ ईत्, आसः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ आस उत्तरस्यानस्य ईकारादेशो भवति ॥

83. 🛊 is substituted for the आ of आन , after आस् ॥

Thus भासीनो बजेते॥ (See I. 1. 54 by which the first letter of the second term after आस: which is exhibited in the Ablative is taken here). The आने which is in the 7th case in the last aphorism, should be taken in the 6th case in this.

अप्रन आ विभक्ती ॥ ८४ ॥ पदानि ॥ अप्रनः, आ, विभक्ती ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अप्रनः विभक्ती परत आकारारेखा भवति ॥

84. आ is substituted for the final of अपन् before a case-ending.

Thus भद्याभः, भद्याभ्य, भद्यामा. भद्यां ॥ Why 'before a case-ending' Observe भद्रत्यम्, भद्रता ॥ The rule of this sûtra is an optional one, and we have in the alternative भद्यभः, भद्रभ्यः ॥ The भा in the sûtra indicates the individual letter भा, and not भा belonging to the general class भा ॥ For the generic भ would include the nasalised भा also, and as the letter replaced (भन्) is a nasal the substitute would have been also nasal भा, but it is not so. See VI. 1. 17: and VII. 1. 22. This rule applies also when the word stands at the end of a compound, as भियाद्यानः or भियादाः (VII. 1. 22). The word विभक्ति governs the subsequent sûtras upto VII. 2. 114.

रायो हिल ॥ ५'९ ॥ पदानि ॥ रायः, हिल ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ रै इसेनस्य इलारी विभक्ती परत आकारारेशो भवति ॥

85. Before a case-ending beginning with a consonant, an is substituted for the final of ₹ ||

As राभ्याम्, राभिः, ॥ But रायो रायः before affixes beginning with a vowel. Why 'a case ending'? Observe रेखम्. रेता ॥

युष्मदस्मदोरनादेशे ॥ ८६ ॥ पदानि ॥ युष्मद, अस्मदोः, अनादेशे ॥ • वृत्तिः ॥ युष्मदम्मदियेनयोग्नावेश विभक्ती पत्न आकारवेशी भवनि ॥ 86. आ is substituted for the final of युप्पद् and अस्मद् before a case-ending, beginning with a consonant, when it is not a substitute.

The substitute case-endings are given in VII. 1. 27 &c. Thus पुष्माभिः अस्माभिः, युद्धमास्त्रः, अस्मास्त्रः Why do we say 'when it is not a substitute'? Observe युष्मत् and अस्मत् (VII. 1 31). The anuvritti of हाल need not be read into this sûtra from the preceding, for if that were so, the mention of अनिवेश would become redundant, because as a matter of fact no substitute case-ending begins with a consonant. However, reading this sûtra with VII. 2. 89, we find that the scope of the present sûtra is before consonant beginning affixes.

द्वितीयायां च ॥ ८७ ॥ पदानि ॥ द्वितीयायाम, च ॥ वत्तः ॥ द्वितीयायां च परतो युष्मवस्मवाराकारावंशो भवति ॥

87. an is substituted for the final of युष्मद and अस्मद before the endings of the Accusative.

As स्वाम्, माम्, युवाम्, आवाम्, युष्मान् and अस्मान् ॥ This rule applies to endings which are even substitutes, otherwise the last rule would have been sufficient. See VII. 2. 28, 29, and VII. 2. 92 and 97.

प्रथमायाश्च द्विवचने भाषायाम् ॥ ८८ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रथमायाः, च, द्विवचने, भाषायाम् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ प्रथमायाम द्विवचने परतो भाषायां विषये युष्मवस्मवोराकारावेशो भवति ॥

88. आ is substituted for the final of yung and sung before the ending of the Nom. Du. in the Secular literature.

As युवाम् , आवाम् ॥ Why of the nomnative? Observe युवयोः, आवयोः॥ Why in the Dual? Observe स्वं, अहं, यूयं, वयं ॥ Why in the secular literature? Observe युवं वस्ताणि पीवसा वसाये in the Veda, so also आवम् ॥

योचि ॥ ८९ ॥ पदानि ॥ यः, अचि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अजार्वः विभक्तावनादेशे युष्मदस्मरोर्थकारादेशो भवति ॥

89. **u** is substituted for the final of **yeng** and **weng** before a case-ending, which is not a substitute, and which begins with a vowel.

Thus स्वया, मया, स्वयि, मयि, युवयोः, आवयोः॥ Why do we say 'beginning with a vowel'? Observe युवान्याम्, आवान्याम्॥ If in the sûtra VII. 2. 86, we read the anuvritti of हाल, we need not use अधि in the present sûtra. For then this sûtra will be a general (utsarga) aphorism, ordaining u before all non-substitute case-endings; and the sûtra VII. 2. 86, will be considered an exception (apavâda) to this, with regard to those case-endings which begin with a consonant, where आ will be ordained. In this view of the case, the use of आच here si explanatory. Why 'when the ending is not a substitute'? Observe स्वर्

दोषे लोपः ॥ ९० ॥ पदानि ॥ दोषे, लोपः ॥ इत्तिः ॥ शेषे विभक्तौ युष्मदस्मुहोस्रोपो भवति ॥

90. In the remaining cases where (ar or a is not substituted) there is elision of the final of yushmad and asmad.

This elision finds scope in the Singular and Plural of the Ablative, Dative, Genitive, and the Nominative. Thus स्वम् अहम्, यूयम्, वयम्, तुभ्यम्, महाम्, युक्मन्यम्, अस्मभ्यम्, स्वत्, मत्, युक्मत्, अस्मत्, स्व, मम, युक्माकम्, अस्माकम् ॥ The following sloka gives the cases which are included in the word होष:—

पडचम्याभ चतुर्ध्याभ षष्ठीप्रथमयोरापि । यात्मदिवचनात्मम तेषु लोपो विधीयते ॥

The word and is employed in the sater for the sake of clearness. For there will be elision universally before all case-affixes. This is the general rule. To this there is the exception that before non-substitute case-affixes there will be a (VII. 2. 89). To this latter, there is an exception that before non-substitute case-endings beginning with a consonant, and comes. Thus without any confusion, the and the lopa find their respective scopes.

When there is elision, why is not हाप added in the Feminine; in सं ब्राह्मणी; भहं ब्राह्मणी? The हाप् is not added on the maxim सित्रपात लक्षणो विधियनिमित्तं तिद्यानास्य 'a rule which is occasioned by a certain combination, does not become the cause of the destruction of that combination.' Because the ending in भ of बुख्मद् and अस्मद् was occasioned by vibhakti combination, if this latter occasion हाप्, then it will destroy its own fruit.

Or the words बुष्मद् and अस्मद् may be taken to have no gender, and equally applicable to both masculine and feminine.

In order to avoid all this difficulty about दाउ some would elide the अद् (or दि portion) of युष्पद् and अस्मद् under this sutra. They argue that by the next sutra VII. 2 91, the portions 'yushm' and 'asm', namely the portions up to युष्पद and अस्मद are replaced by substitutes. The portion that remains (श्रेष) is अद, and it is this अद which is to be elided.

Why is this 'lopa' taught again, when by VII. 2. 102, all स्वाहि pronouns have अ substituted for their finals before case-endngs; and so would yushmad and asmad, lose their finals and become yushma and asma by that rule? That rule does not apply to yushmad and asmad, because by an ishti that rule is restricted to tyadadi pronouns upto दि, thus excluding कराह, अस्मह, अस्

मपर्यन्तस्य ॥ ६१ ॥ पदानि ॥ म पर्य्यन्तस्य ॥

नृत्तिः ॥ मपर्यन्तन्येत्ययमधिकारो, वांत्रत कर्ण्यमनुक्रमिष्यामा मपर्यन्तस्यत्येतं तहेरितप्यम् ॥
91. The substitutions taught hereafter upto VII.2.
98 take effect with regard to the portions of युष्मद् and अस्मद् upto म्. i. e. the substitutes replace युष्म and अस्म ॥

Thus VII. 2. 92 teaches that gr and sign are substituted for yushmad and asmad in the dual. The substitutes replace gen and अस्म. Thus प्रवास. भावाम् ॥ Why 'upto म'? Observe युवकाम्, भावकाम् ॥ The क (V. 3. 71), is not replaced. Similarly VII. 2. 97 teaches that स and न replace 'yushmad' and 'asmad' in the singular; by this sûtra 'yushm' and 'asm' are only replaced. Thus खबा, मबा, the अद् portion remains for which व is substituted by VII. 2. 89. Had the whole been replaced, then the भा of स्व and म would have been replaced by य (VII. 2. 89), and given us undesired forms like रुवा and म्या। Why is the word पर्यन्त employed in the sûtra and not the word अन्त, as मानस्य? In the first place the word अन्त is ambiguous, it may mean ending with what excluding म, or ending with म and including म ॥ In the second place, the word पर्यन is used to indicate the limit, or portion taken out of the whole. The word मान्त would have meant, that form of yusmad and asmad which ends with q II Now these words have a form which ends in म, as युष्मानाचष्टं or अस्मानाचष्टं = युष्मतं or अस्मान formed by जिच् (the दि portion अद् is elided by VII. 4. 155, vârtika). Now a noun formed from this derivative root युद्धि and आसि by क्रिप् affix will be युद्ध and step it. These are the two forms of yusmad and asmad which are complete words ending in **q** II The present sútra does not apply to these words.

In declining these nouns gen and sten, we shall apply the rules VII.

2. 89 and 86, thus:-

ua 0.5	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.		Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
Nom.	स्वं	युषां	युयं	Λ cc	युषां	युषां	युषान्
Ins.	युष्या	युष्याभ्यां	युषाभिः	Dat.	तु•यं	युषाभ्यां	युषभ्य
Abl.	युषन्	युषाभ्यां	युषत्	Gen.	तव	युष्याः	युषाकं
Loc.	र्युडिय	यु ष्योः	युषासु ॥	(Padamanjari)			

युवावी क्रिवचने ॥ ६२ ॥ पदानि ॥ युव, आवी, द्विवचने ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ द्विचनदृश्यर्थपहणम् । द्विवचने य युष्मर्सम् इत्यामियानावषये तथार्मपर्यन्तस्य स्याने युव आव दृष्यतावारंशी भवतः ॥

92. In the Dual, युव is substituted for युष्म and आव

Thus युवाम्, आवाम्, युवाभ्याम्, आवाभ्याम्, युवयाः आवयोः ॥ This substitution takes place even in compounds, where the sense of duality is prominent, if some other substitute like VII. 2.94 &c. does not intervene. As अतिकान्त युवाम् = अतियुवाम, so also अस्यावाम्: अतियुवाम्, अत्यावाम् (= अतिकान्ताम् युवाम् &c.) अतियुवया and अस्यावया (= अतिकान्तेन युवाम्: Similarly अतियुवाभः ॥ अतिकान्तः युवां। अत्यावाभः, अतियुवया and अस्यावया (= अतिकान्तेन युवाम्: Similarly अतियुवाभः ॥ अतिकान्तः युवां। अत्यावाभः, अतियुवया (अतिकान्तानां युवां) अत्यावाभः, अतियुवायः, अतियुवायः, अतियुवायः, अतियुवायः, अतियुवायः, अतियुवायः, अतियुवायः, अतियुवायः, अतियुवायः, अतिव्यायः, अतियुवायः, अतिव्यायः ॥ But where स्व &c are to be substituted, there those will be substituted, as अतिस्वयः (= अतिकान्तो युवाम्), अत्यवम्, अतियुवाः, अतिवयमः, अतिवयमः, अतिमहामः, अतिसवः, अतिमहाः। This substitution does not take place when 'yushmad' and 'asmad' denote one or many (more than two), though the compound may denote a duality: as अतिकान्ती स्वाम् = अतिस्वामः, अतिमामः अतियुवायः, अस्वयुवायः, अतिव्ययः, अतिव्ययः, अतिव्ययः, अतिव्ययः, अस्वयुवायः, अस्वयुव

If in a compound, the words yushmad and asmad are employed in a dual signification, though the compound as a whole may have a singular or plural number, for the number of a compound does not depend upon the number of the words composing it, yet even in such a compound the युन and आव substitution should be made for the dual-significant yushmad and asmadunless such substitution is debarred by some other substitutes like स्व and अव (VII. 2. 94 &c). Thus अविकान्ते युनां = अतियुनाम, similarly अति-आवाम ॥ The whole declension is given lelow:—

	Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	P1.	
Nom.	अतिस्वम्	धाति यूयम्	अस्यहम्	अतिवयम्	
Acc.	धातियु वाम्	भति <u>य</u> ुवाम्	अ स्याया य्	भस्यावान	
Ins.	भतियुवया	अतियुवभिः,	भत्यात्रया	भरवावाभिः	
Date.	र्भाततु•यं	भतियुवभ्यं	श्रामिस्यम्	अ त्याय•य	
Abl.	भतियुवत्	भतियुवत्	भस्यायम्	भरयायम	
Gen.	भतितव	शतियुवाकम	भारतमम	भत्यायाकम्	
Loc.	भतियुत्रयि	भतियुवाद्ध	भत्यावयि	भत्यावासु	

But when the words yushmad and asmad denote singular or plural inbt the compound denotes a dual, then the yuva and ava substitutions do not take place. As अतिकान्ती स्वाम = अतिस्वाम, so also अतिकान्ती युष्मान् अर्गनयुष्मान् so also अस्यस्मान् ॥ So on in other cases.

यूयवयी जिस्ति ॥ ६३ ॥ पदानि ॥ यूय, घयी, जिस्त ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ युष्पदस्मनेतिपर्यन्तस्य जिस परती द्वव वय इत्येतावादेशी भवतः ॥

93. In the Nom. Pl. यूय is substituted for युष्म, and वय for अस्म ॥

As यूयम्, वयम्, परमञ्जयम्, परमवयम्, अतियूयम, अतिवयम् ॥ The Tadanta-vidhi applies here. That rule applies in this angâdhikâra on the maxim अनुषिकारे तस्य च तदुन्तरपदस्य च ॥ See also VII. 3. 10. In ग्रुयम and वयम्, the final द् is elided by VII. 2. 90, and we have यूय and वय + अ + अम् (VII. 1. 28) = यूयम् and वयम् (VI. 1. 97 and 107).

त्वाही सी ॥ ६४ ॥ पदानि ॥ त्व, अही, सी ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ युष्मदस्मदोर्मपर्यन्तस्य सी परे त्व अह इत्यतावादेशी भवतः ॥

94. In the Nominative Singular त्व is substituted for युद्ध and अह for अस्स ॥

Thus स्वम् and अहम्, परमस्वम्, परमाहम्, अतिस्वम् and अत्यहम् ॥ See VII. 1. 28, VI. 1. 97 and 107.

तुभ्यमश्री कायि ॥ ६५ ॥ पदानि ॥ तुभ्य, मश्रो, क्रिय ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ बुक्तरस्मरोमंपर्यन्तत्व तुभ्य महा इत्येतावारेशी भवती क्रिय परतः ॥

95. In the Dative Singular तुक्य is substituted for युद्म and महा for अस्म ॥

 Λs तुभ्यमः, मद्यम्, परमतुभ्यम्, परममद्यमः, अतितुभ्यमः, अतिमद्यम् ॥

तवममी इसि ॥ ६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ तव, ममी, इसि ॥ विकास ।। विकास ।।

96. In the Genitive Singular तव is substituted for युष्म and मम for अस्म ॥

As तव, मम, परमतव, परममम, भतितव, भतिमम ॥ The द is elided by VII. 2.

90, and तव and मम + भ + भ (VII. 1. 27) = त्व and मम by VI. 1. 97.

त्वमावेकवचने ॥ ९७ ॥ पदानि ॥ त्वमी, एक वचने ॥

्वृत्तिः ॥ एकवचनइस्वर्थनिर्वेशः । एकवचने ये युष्मदस्मदी एकार्थाभिधानविषये तथोर्मपर्यन्तस्य स्थाने स्व म इस्येतावादेशी भवतः ॥

97. In the remaining cases of the Singular, त्व is substituted for युष्म and म for अस्म ॥

As स्वाम्, माम्, स्वया, मया, स्वत्, मत् स्वयि, मार्य ॥ The compounds also take this substitution according to the sense: as आतिकान्तस्वाम् = अतिस्वम्, अस्यहम, आतिकान्तौ मम = अतिमाम्, अतिस्वाम्, अतिकान्तान् स्वाम् = अतिस्वान्, अतिमान्, आतिकान्ताभ्यां स्वा = अतित्वाभ्याम्, अतिमान्याम्, अतिकान्तिस्वाम् = अतिस्वाभिः, अतिमाभिः॥

When in a compound, the words yushmad and asmad denote one, though the compound may denote two or many, thereeven the स्व and म substitutions must take place. And as regards different substitutes, like स्व and माह before मु &c, those prior taught substitutes debar this latter by the rule of पूर्वविप्रतिषेधः॥ Some examples have already been given above, others are भतियूयम, भतित्वम, भतित्व। So also with asmad. Similarly भित्वां पदय, भतित्वाम, भविष्याम, भतित्वाम, भविष्याम, भतित्वाम, भविष्याम, भविष्याम,

प्रत्ययोत्तरपद्योख्य ॥ ६८ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रत्यय, उत्तरपद्योः, च ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ एकवचनइत्यतुवर्तते । प्रत्यये उत्तरपदे च परत एकले वर्त्तमानयोर्युब्मदस्मदोर्भपर्यन्तस्य स्व म द्रियेतायादेशी भवतः ॥

98. त्व is substituted for युष्म and म for अस्म, when they signify a single individual, even when an affix follows, or a word is in composition.

As स्वदीयः, मदीयः, with the affix छ (IV. 2. 114, I. 1. 74) श्वत्तरः (= अतिश्वेन स्वं), मत्तरः, स्वधित (= स्वामिच्छति), मद्यति ; स्वधित (= स्विमिवाचरते). मद्यते ॥ Similarly when a second member of the compound follows. As तव पुत्र:= स्वत्पुत्रः, मत्तपुत्रः ॥ स्वं न्ययोऽस्य = स्वन्नायः, मन्नायः ॥ When more than one individual is signified, the substitution does not take place, as युष्मदीयं (= युष्माकिमिदं), अस्मत्युत्रः ॥ प्रमत्पुत्रः ॥ प्रमत्युत्रः ॥ अस्मत्युत्रः ॥

The sûtra VII. 2. 97 referred to the vibhaktis or case-endings, as that word from VII. 2. 84 governs these sûtras, the present sûtra refers to other affixes, and to compounds. It might be objected, that even before other affixes and compounds these words had in them vibhaktis, though those vibhaktis were elided when these affixes were added or when the words became part of a compound;

and that having in them suppressed vibhaktis, the substitutions would take place in spite of this sûtra. This objection is not valid, for there the vibhaktis have been elided. But is not elision a Bahiranga and the substitute an antaranga process; and should not, therefore, the substitute come first and then the vibhakti elided? The substitution specially taught in this sûtra is, therefore, a jnapaka and proves the existence of the following maxim:— अन्तरङ्गानिष विश्वि विद्यालया के 'a bahiranga substitution of सुक् supersedes even antaranga rules'. Thus गोमान् पियोऽस्य = गोमन्पियः, here the antaranga तुम् augment is superseded by the bahiranga सुक् ॥ This sûtra further indicates, that all other substitutes of 'yushmad' and 'asmad' which take place in the singular, such as तुम, तुम्य, महा. स्व. अह. do not take effect, before general affixes or in compounds, but that स्व and म are the only substitutes there even. As तुम्यं हितं = स्वांद्रतं, मिद्धने॥ त्व पुत्रः = स्वनुप्त्रः, मन्तुप्तः।

त्रिचतुरोस्त्रियां तिस्चतस् ॥ ६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ त्रि, चतुरोः, स्त्रियाम, तिस् चतस्। वृत्तिः ॥ त्रि चतुर इत्यतयोः स्त्रियां वर्तमानयोस्तिस् चतस् इत्येतायां दश्ची भवता विभक्ती परतः । वार्त्तिकम् ॥ तिस्भावे सज्ञायां कन्यपसंख्यान कर्तव्यम् ॥ वार्ष्ण चतसर्यास्यान निपालन कर्तव्यम् ॥

99. तिस् is substituted for त्रि. and चतस् for चतुर् in the feminine, when a case-ending follows.

Thus तिम्नः, चतमः, तिस्भिः। चतम्भिः॥ Why 'in the Feminine'? Observe नव , चारारः, चीणि, चारारि ॥ The word ह्याम् qualifies नि and चतुर् and not the word झङ्ग 'stem' which is of course understood here. Therefore, the substitution will take place even where the anga refers to a Masculine, or a Neuter; when नि and चतुर refer to a Feminine; as प्रियास्तिमें ब्राह्मण्योऽस्य ब्राह्मणस्य = प्रियतिमा ब्राह्मण (VII.1.94) प्रियतिमें, प्रियतिमः॥ The guṇa of VII. 3. 110 is debarred in anticipation by VII. 2. 100 ordaining र ॥ प्रियतिम् ब्राह्मणकुलं. प्रियतिमृणी, प्रियतिमृणि ॥ Similarly प्रियचतमः। चतमः, भियचनम्, चतम्णी, चतम्णी, प्रियतिमृणी ॥ The samásânta affix कर् (V. 4. 153) is however not added in the above, because तिम् &c are bahirangasubstitutions. Conversely, the aṅga may be feminine, but if नि and चतुर् refer to Masculine or Neuter nouns, the substitution will not take place: as प्रियास्त्रवोऽस्याः or प्रियाणि चीणि वा अस्या ब्राह्मण्याः = प्रियतिः 'a Brahmani to whom three are beloved.' dual. प्रियचाः॥ Similarly प्रियचस्याः, प्रियचस्यारं, प्रियचस्यारः॥

Vârt:—The substitution of तिसु for वि takes place before the affix कर as तिसका नाम मामः॥

Vart: - चत्रम् has acute on the first, as चत्रसः पद्य ॥ Rule VI. 1. 167 does not apply. But चत्रमुर्णीम् according to VI. 1. 179: the हलादि debars the निपातन accent.

अचिर ऋतः॥ १००॥ पदानि॥ अचि, र,ऋतः॥ कृतिः॥ तिसृचतसृ इत्येतयार्कतः स्थाने रेकादेशो भवति अजादी विभक्ती परतः।

100. र is substituted for the ऋ of तिस् and चतर्ष before case-affixes beginning with a vowel.

Thus तिवः, (in तिव्यक्तिहान्ति, तिवः पश्य) चतल्रस्तिष्टन्ति, चतन्नः पश्य ॥ प्रियतिश्व आनय, प्रियचतन्न भानयः प्रियतिश्व आनयः प्रियचतन्न भानयः प्रियतिश्व अभानयः प्रियचतन्न स्वम् ॥ प्रियतिश्व निधिहे ॥ This supersedes VI. I. 102 (ordaining the single long substitution of the form of the first), VI. I. 111 (substitution of उत् for क्र.), and VII. 3. 110 (the substitution of guṇa). The last rule VII. 3. 110, though subsequent in order, is however superseded by this rule. Why 'before the affixes beginning with a vowel?' Observe तिस्विशः ॥ The क्रतः of the sûtra refers to the क्र of तिस् and चत्र and not to a क्र ending stem in general: and had it not been used in the sûtra, the latter would have stood thus आचरः "र् is substituted for the final of the words above-mentioned before an affix beginning with a vowel." So र would have been substituted for the final of नि and चत्र also.

जराया जरसन्यतरस्याम् ॥ १०१ ॥ पदानि ॥ जरायाः, जरस्ः, अन्यतरस्याम्, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ जरा इत्येतस्य जरसित्ययमावेशो भवति अन्यतरस्यामजाहौ विभक्तौ परतः ।

101. जरस् may be substituted for जरा, optionally before a case-affix beginning with a vowel.

As जरवा or जरसा, in जरसा or जरवाइन्ताः शीर्यन्ते ॥ जरावै or जरसे (जरसे or जरावै स्ता परित्युः) ॥ But only जराभ्याम्, जराभिः before an affix biginning with a consonant. The अरस substitution takes place in the Neuter plural, when the augment तुम् is added: as अतिजरांसि ब्राह्मणकुलानि॥ In अतिजरसं ब्राह्मणकलं पड्य the affix is not elided. The form is thus evolved: भतिज्ञ + अम्। Here three rules present themselves simultaneously; first, luk-elision of the affix अम् by VII. 1, 23, (2) then the अम substitution by VII. 1. 24, (3) and thirdly. ज्ञास for आर by this rule. Of these लुक्-elision is superseded by अम of VII. 1. 24 which is an exception to VII. 1 23; and in its turn अस is replaced by the जारस of this sûtra. जारस being substituted for जर, we have आतिजारस, now luk cannot again appear and cause elision, as it has already lost the opportunity: and we are left with अम् alone, and have अतिज्ञासं॥ In the Nom. Sg. and Ins. Pl we have अतिज्ञरं and अतिज्ञरे: according to the opinion of Gonardiya. The reason being सामिपातलकाणां विधिरनिमित्तं तिश्चातम्य 'that which is taught in a rule the application of which is occasioned by the combination of two things. does not become the cause of the destruction of that combination'. Because भम् was added to भारतजार because it ended in भ (VII. 1. 24), and similarly भि: was replaced by ऐस् (VII. 1. 9). Now अ has caused the production of अस् and ऐस्, therefore, these latter affixes, though beginning with a vowel will not cause जरम् to be substituted for set by this rule, for then the produced will cause the destruction of the producer. Others hold that the above maxim is anitya, and we have Nom. Sg. भतिज्ञरसं, and Ins. Pl. भतिजरसै: ॥

The form भविज्ञांसि is thus evolved भविज्ञा Here if the तुम् augment be added first, it will be a portion of the anga, and will not be an intervention to anything which is to be added or operated upon the anga. But this

augment will be an intervention with regard to जता which is but a portion of the word भतिजर ॥ So that an operation applicable to जता will not take effect, because of this तुम intervention. And though tadantaviddhi applies in these chapters (पराष्ट्राधिकारे तस्य च तर्नतस्य च), yet the maxim is that the substitutes only replace those which are specifically exlibited in a rule (निरिश्वमानस्य भारेशा भविज्ञ) therefore जरस would not replace जता which forms only a portion of a full word भितजर ॥ Even if the substitution does take place, the तुम् would be found after the स् of जरस ॥ Therefore, the जरस substitution should be made first, because this is a subsequent rule; and having done so, the तुम् should be added afterwards under VII. 1. 72.

The form भति जरसं is thus evolved. We have भति जर + अम्॥ Here on the maxim एकदेशाविकृतस्य भनन्यलात्, we substitute जरस् for जर also, (for जर and जरा are considered as one). Then appears VII 1. 23 ordaining the luk of भग and VII. 1. 24, teaching अम्॥ The latter rule is preferred for the reasons given above.

स्यदादीनामः ॥ १०२ ॥ पदानि ॥ त्यदादीनाम, अः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ त्यदिस्येवमावीनामकार्यदेशो भवति विभक्तौ परतः ।

102. For the final of त्यद् and the rest, there is substituted अ, when an affix, called vibhakti, follows.

Thus त्यद् —स्यः, त्योः, त्ये ॥ तद् —सः, तोः तः यद् —यः, योः, यः एतद् —एषः, एतोः, एतः इत् —अयम्, इमीः, इमेः अदम् —असीः, असू , अमीः दिः होः, हाभ्याम् ॥ The tyadâdi words extend upto दिः, in the list of the pronouns, for the purposes of this आ substitution. Therefore, the substitution does not take place here in अवन् which forms अवान् ॥ When the word त्यद् &c are employed as names, or as a secondary member in a compound, the substitution does not take place, as त्यद् , त्यत्रे , त्यदः, अतित्यदे अतित्यदे . अतित्यदे . See also I. 1. 27 commentary. But when they form the principal member of a compound, the substitution takes place, as परमत्त परमत्ते ॥ For case affix (vibhakti) see V. 3. 1. also. Those affixes are also called vibhakti and cause these substitutions.

किसः कः ॥ १०३ ॥ पदानि ॥ किसः, कः, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ किम् इत्येतस्य क इत्ययमारेशे। भवति विभक्ता परतः ।

103. क is substituted for किम before a vibhakti affix.

As कः, की, के ॥ The substitution takes place even when the augment state is added. Therefore, the substitute is here क and not अ which latter would have been sufficient for किम् ॥ For म् of किम् being replaced by अ (VII. 2. 102), the इ would be left, which would be replaced by अ, had the sûtra been किमोडम् and the forms would have been the same (क्+ अ + अ = क VI. 1.97). See V. 3. 1, 13 &c.

कु तिहोः ॥ १०४ ॥ पदानि ॥ कु, तिहोः, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तकारावी हकारावा च विभक्ती परतः किमिस्रेतस्य कु इस्रवमारेवो भवति । 104. इत is substituted for किम before a vibhaktiaffix beginning with a त or a ह ॥

Thus कुतः, कुन, कुह (V. 3. 13, 7). The ह in ति means beginning with a त ॥ काति ॥ १०५॥ पदानि ॥ क, अति ॥ वितः ॥ अतीत्वेतस्यां विभक्तो परतः किंमित्वेतस्य कु इत्ययमादेशो भवति ।

105. क is substituted for किम before the vibhakti अत (V, 3. 13).

As कु गगिष्यसि, कुं भोक्ष्यते ॥ The substitute कु of the last rule, before the affix भ would have become कु, but that it would have caused guna, hence this separate substitute. Had the sûtra been किगाउडून it would not have included the अकच् augmented किग्॥

तदोः सः सावनन्त्ययोः ॥ १०६ पदानि ॥ तदोः, सः, सौ, अनन्त्ययोः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ खग्रीनां तकारकारयोरनन्त्ययोः सकारावेशो भनति सौ परतः ।

106. For the non-final त and द of त्य ई &c. there is substituted स in the Nominative Singular.

As सद् + सु = स + अ + सु (VII. 2. 102) = स्व + अ + सु (VII. 2. 106) = स्व: (VI. 1. 97). Similarly सः from तद्, एषः from एतद् as एतद् + सु = एत + अ + स् (VII. 2. 102) = एस + अ + स (VII. 2. 106) = एषः (VI. 1. 97). So असौ from अवस by the following sûtra. Why do we say 'non-final'? Observe हे से, सा ॥ Had not this word been used, the case-affix would not be elided in the vocative, as then there would have been no short vowel, as required by VI. 1. 69.

अदस औ सुलोपश्च ॥ १०७ ॥ पदानि ॥ अदसः, औ, सुलोपश्च ॥ कृतिः ॥ भ्रद्भाः सी परतः सकारस्य औकारादेशो भवति सीश्व लोपो भवति । वार्तिकम् ॥ भौत्वप्रतिषेषः साकच्कादा वक्तव्यः सादुखं च ॥ बा॰ ॥ उक्तरपदभूतानां त्यदादीनामकृतसन्धीनामादेशा वक्तव्याः ॥

Kûrikû अदसः सार्भवदीत्वं कि सुलापो विधीयत । ह्रस्वाल्लुप्येत संबुद्धिनं इतः प्रकृतं हि तत् ॥ आप एत्वं भवेत्तस्मित्र झतीत्यतुवर्तनात् । प्रत्ययस्थास कादित्वं शीभावश्च प्रसाडयते ॥

107. For the स् of अदस् there is substituted ओ, whereby the Nom. affix सु is clided.

• As भरम् + सु = भर्र + भी + सु (VII. 2. 107)= भस + भी (VII. 2. 106) = भसी ॥ Vart: —When the augment अकच् is added, the भी substitution is optional, and in that alternative द is added after स्, as भंदकः or असकी ॥

Vart:—When त्यद् &c. form second members of a compound, the above mentioned substitutions take place before the application of sandhi: as प्रमाहम, प्राथम, प्

The form असुक: is thus evolved: - अहकस् + सु, now औ substitution of the present sûtra is prohibited; therefore, the अ substitution of VII. 2. 102 takes

place, and the ψ is changed to ψ by VII. 2. 106, and the ψ of भक्ष after ψ is changed to ψ in

The following observations may be made with regard to the forms परमाहम् &c A substitute would be a bahiranga with regard to a case-affix that should be added to a compound. Therefore, being an antaranga rule, the ekadesa should be made first, and this ekadesa being considered as the beginning of the subsequent word, we should get erroneous forms like परमहम् प्रावृद्ध instead of प्रमाहम् and परमावम् &c. Hence the necessity of the above vartika.

Kārikā:—Let the sûtra be अवस का without the words मुलापक ॥ The word सी Is understood here from the preceding aphorism. The word अवसः is in the ablative case, the word सी which is in the 7th case, should be changed here into the 6th case सो: ॥ The sûtra would then mean अवस उत्तरस्य सारीकारो भवति— भी is substituted for the मु after अवस् ॥ Then the final अस् of अवस् is changed to म by VII. 2. 102, and द is changed to म by VII. 2. 106, and we have असी॥ So where is the necessity of using the words मुलापक in the sûtra.

Obj: If क्षेत be substituted for सु, then in the vocative this क्षेत should be elided by VI. 1. 69, as it comes after a short vowel का of VII. 2. 102. Ans. भे will not be elided by VI. 1. 69, for that rule refers to the elision of a consonantal affix only, the word हुन: being understood in that sûtra, from the preceding sûtra VI. 1. 68.

Obj: If this be so, then in the Feminine Vocative we have भासा + भी, and by the rule VII. 3. 106, the भा should be changed to ए before this भी। Ans. No, this will not be so, for the ए substitution takes place only before a सन् beginning affix, for the word शक्ति is understood in the sûtra VII. 3. 106 from the sûtra VII. 3. 103.

Obj: If this be so, then in the feminnine with अकच् , we have, असका+ भौ, and here rule VII. 3. 44 shows itself and requires the अ of स to be changed to इ (असिका) before the क of an affix. Ans. That rule VII. 3. 44 applies where the feminine affix आ is audible and remains unchanged, but here it is changed to भी (Vyddhi अ) + भी = भी, in असकी ॥

Obj: But then in असा+आं, the औ would require to be changed to बी by VII. 1. 18. Ans. This objection is partial only, for आंड in VII. I. 18 is explained by some, to be the common name given by ancient grammarians, to the आं of Dual; and not to this आं; moreover, in the masculine no objection can apply. Hence the words सुनेष्ण may well be omitted.

इत्मो मः ॥ २०८ ॥ पदानि ॥ इद्मः, मः ॥ वृत्तिः। इदमः सां परतो मकारोत्तादेशो भवति।

108. म is substituted for the final म of इदम in the Nominative Singular.

As इवस्, अवस् ॥ The substitution of म for म is to prevent the भ substitution of VII. 2. 102. The case-ending is elided by VI. 1. 68, and व substituted by VII. 2. 110.

दश्च॥ १०६॥ पदानि॥ दः,स,॥

वितः । इदमा दकारस्य स्थान मकारादेशो भवति विभक्ती परतः ।

109. And म is substituted for the द of इदम before a case-affix.

As इमी, इमे, इमम्, इमी, इमान्॥ Thus इदम्+अम् = इत्ल + अम् (VII. 2. 102) = इनक + अम् (VII. 2. 109) = इमम् (VII. 1. 97, 107).

यः स्त्री ॥ ११० ॥ पदानि ॥ यः,सी, ॥ वत्तः। इत्नो नकारस्य यकारादेशो भवति सी परतः।

110. च् is substituted for the द् of इदम in the Nom. Sg. in the feminine.

As इयम् ॥ This is confined to the Feminine, as the following sûtra relates to the masculine; and in the Neuter, the झ is लुक clided by स्वमोर्नपुसकान् and so leaves no trace behind.

इदोऽय् पुंसि ॥ १११ ॥ पदानि ॥ इदः,अय्,पुंसि ॥ वृत्तः । इदम इहुपस्य पुंसि सी परतो ऽय् इत्ययमादेशो भवति ।

111. अय् is substituted for the इद् of इदम in the Nom. Sg. masculine.

As भवम् ॥ In the Feminine इवम् ॥ As भवं ब्राह्मणः, and इवं ब्राह्मणी ॥ अनाप्यकः ॥ ११२ ॥ पदानि ॥ अन, आपि, अकः, ॥ वृत्तिः । इदमो ऽक्रकारस्व इद्दूपस्य स्थाने अन इत्यवमादेशो भवति आपि विभक्ती परतः ।

112. अन is substituted for the इद् of इदम in the Instrumental singular and the cases that follow, provided that the augment akach is not added.

As अनेन, अनयो: ॥ Why do we say "not when क is added by V. 3. 71"? Observe इमकेन, इमकयो: ॥ The word आप् (आपि) in the sûtra is a pratyâhâra, formed with the आ of टा (Ins. Sg), and प् of सुप् (Loc. Pl).

हलि लोपः ॥ ११३ ॥ पदानि ॥ हलि, लोपः, ॥ इतिः । हलोशे विभक्ती परत इत्यो ऽककारस्य इद्रपस्य लोपो भवति ।

113. The EE of EEE is elided before a case-affix beginning with a consonant.

As आभ्याय, एभि:, (VII. 1. 11) ए॰वः एषाम्, एषु ॥ For म् is substituted अ by VII. 2. 102, and for अ+अ=अ by VI. 1. 97. The rule I. 1. 52 by which a substitute replaces only the final letter, does not apply here, on the maxim नानपंत्रे अलोडन्स्याविः ॥ For no purpose is served by eliding merely the final म्

of इतम् ॥ Hence इद् is elided. Or it may be said that the sûtra does not teach the elision of इन्, but of धान which was substituted for इन् by the preceding sûtra.

मुजेर्वुद्धिः ॥११४॥ पदानि ॥ मुजेः, वृद्धिः ॥ बृत्तिः ॥ विभक्ताविति निवृत्तम् पृत्रेरङ्गस्य इको वृद्धिर्भवति ॥

The Vriddhi (आर्) is substituted for the root 114. vowel (ऋ) of the stem मृज् before an affix.

As मार्टा, मार्ट्स, मार्टस्यम् ॥ The सूक् here is a root, and the affixes before which this Vriddhi takes place are those which come after roots, and not which come after Pratipadikas. Therefore, not before the affixes भ्यां &c, as कंसपरिमृड्डभ्याम. महाभे ।। The anuvritti of the word vibhakti has ceased. This sûtra debars guņa of VII. 3. 84.

अचो ज्णिति ॥ ११५ ॥ पदानि ॥ अचः, ज्, णिति ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ अजन्ताङ्गस्य त्रिातं णिति च वृद्धिर्भवति ॥

115. Before the affixes having an indicatory ar or m, Vriddhi is substituted for the end-vowel of a stem.

Thus एकस्तण्डुलनिचावः, (III. 3. 20) ही गूर्पनिष्पावी, कारः and हारः (with धन्न): भी:, नावी, गाव:, संखायी, संखाय: where the case-endings are जिन् by VII. 1. 90. 92. जित्रम्, यौत्रम् with the Unadi घूण from जि and यु॥ च्योत्रः with सण् and means 'strength'. It is an obsolete Vedic word.

स्रत उपधायाः ॥ ११६ ॥ पदानि ॥ अतः, उपधायाः ॥ मुत्तिः ॥ भङ्गोपथाया भकारस्य स्थाने मिति जिति च प्रत्येव वृद्धिर्भवति ॥

116. In a stem ending in a consonant with an ar immediately preceding it, the Vriddhi is substituted for such अ, when an affix having an indicatory ज् or ए follows.

As वाकः, त्यागः, बागः with चम्, वाचि with the causative जि, वाचका with जुल। Why do we say 'झ'? Observe भेदबति, भेदकः with guna only from भिद् where इ is penultimate and not अ ॥ Why do we say 'penultimate'? Observe चकासर्वात तभकः॥

तिक्रितेष्वचामादेः॥ ११७॥ पदानि॥ तिक्रितेषु, अचाम्, आदेः॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तद्धिते त्रिति णिति च प्रत्यवे परतोक्रस्याचामादेरच स्थाने वृद्धिर्भवति ॥

117. The Vriddhi is substituted for the first vowel of the stem, when a Taddhita-affix having an indicatory & or n follows.

As गार्थः from गर्ग + यम्, so also वास्त्यः ॥ दाशिः (दश्त + द्रम्), द्वाशिः, श्रीपगदः (with भाज from इपरा), कापडवः &c. This debars the Vriddhi of VII. 2. 115 and

116. as स्वाष्ट्रः from स्वष्ट्, and जागतः from जगत् ॥

किति च ॥ ११८ ॥ पदानि ॥ किति, च, ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ किति च तद्धिर्मविति ॥

118. The Vriddhi is substituted for the first vowel of the stem, when a Taddhita affix with an indicatory of follows.

As नाडायन with দক্, so also ভাষাৰণ: (IV. 1.99), and আধিক: and ছালাক্রি: with তক্ (IV. 4. 1).

ओ३म्।

अथ सप्तमाध्यायस्य तृतीयः पादः ।

BOOK SEVENTH.

 ∞

CHAPTER THIRD.

देविकाशिशापिदित्यवाद्दीर्धसत्रश्रेयसामात् ॥ १ ॥ पदानि ॥ देविका, शिशण दित्यवाट्, दीर्धसत्र, श्रेयसाम, आत् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ देविका शिशपा दित्यवाद् दीर्थसत्र श्रेयस् इत्येतेषामङ्गानामचामादेरचः स्थाने वृद्धिपसङ्गे भाकारं भवति जिति जिति किति तद्धिते परतः ॥

वार्त्तिकम् ॥ वहीनरस्येद्वचनम् ॥

1. When a Taddhita-affix having an indicatory স্ব লু or ক্ follows, আ is substituted instead of Vriddhi for the first vowels of the following: devikâ, sımsapâ, dityavâţ, dîrghasatra, and sreyas.

Thus दाविकम् (= देविकायां भवम्) in दाविकपुरकमः ; दाविकाकूलाः शालयः (= देविकाकूले भवाः), पृषेदाविकः from पूर्वद्विका 'the name of a village of the Eastern people'. Here the vriddhi of the second member ordained by VII. 3. 14, becomes आ । Similarly शांशपमनसः (= शिश्वापायाविकारः) ॥ The word belongs to the l'alâsâdi class (IV. 3. 141), and takes अप् or अप्ता, the difference being in accent. So also शांशपास्थलः (= शिश्वापास्थले भवाः), and पूर्वशांशप from पूर्वशिक्षपः 'the name of a village' See VII. 3. 14. Similarly दास्योहम् from दिख्यवाह, (दिस्योह इदं) and श्रायसम् (भ्रेयसि भवं) ॥

Vârt: - The Vriddhi of वहनित under similar circumstances is with ant as if q was दि, as वहीनरस्यापस्यं = वैहीनरिः ॥ Some say the original word itself is विहीनर (विहीनोनरः), and so its taddhita derivative is regular.

केकयमित्त्रयुप्रलयामां यादेरियः ॥ २ ॥ पदानि ॥ केकय, मित्त्रयु, प्रलया^{ताम्}, य-आदेः, इयः, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ केकव मित्वयु प्रलव इत्येतेषां वकारादेरिय इत्यवगादेशो भवति तक्किते भिति जिति किति च परतः॥

2. When a Taddhita affix with an indicatory ज, ण or क् follows, इय is substituted for the य and य of केकय, मित्रयु and प्रलय ॥

As कैकेयः (= केकयस्यापत्यं), with the affix अग्र (IV. 1. 168): similarly मैत्रीय-क्रा formed with दुम् (V. 1. 134) in the sentence मैत्रीयकया स्लायन ॥ The word Gotra in that sûtra V. 1. 134 means a Rishi name, for in ordinary parlance the name of a Rishi is called Gotra. Similarly प्रात्यम् (= प्रत्याद्यगत). As प्रत्येयदकं ॥

न स्वाभ्यां पदान्ताभ्यां पूर्वी तु ताभ्यामेच् ॥ ३॥ पदानि ॥ न, स्वाभ्याम् , प-इन्तिभ्याम् , पूर्वी, तु, ताभ्याम, ऐच् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ यकारवकाराभ्यामुत्तरस्य अचामाहरत्त्रः स्थाने वृद्धिनं भवतिः ताभ्यां तु यकारवकाराभ्यां पूर्वमैचा-ामा भवता ज्ञिति णिति किति च सद्धिने परतः ॥ वात्तिकम् ॥ अञ्चयानां भमात्रे टिलापः ॥

3. Before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory ज, ण or क, the Vriddhi is not substituted for the first vowel in a compound, when it follows a word ending in य or च, but दे and औ are respectively placed before the semi-vowels.

That is ए is placed before य, and भो before य। As वयसनम् from ध्यसनः इंग्सने भने वैयाकरणः from ध्याकरणं (ध्याकरणमधीने) सीवभ्वः from स्वभ्वः (स्वश्वस्थापस्यं)। Why after य or व only? Observe वाधिकः from यष्टिः, (यष्टिः प्रहरणमस्य) IV. 4. 59 शता from श्वित् (यतेभ्छाभाः or यस इमे छात्राः)। The rule does not apply to वाध्याश्व und माध्यश्वि, for no rule ordains the Vriddhi of ध्य or ध्व, and so no occasion or the prohibition of this rule arises. These are Patronyms formed by इम् IV. 1. 95) from कथ्यभ्व and मध्यश्व (वाधि प्रयोऽश्वायस्य &c). The present rule applies o that Vriddhi also which takes place in the second member of the compound by VII. 3. 10 &c. As प्रवित्यालिन्दः from प्रवित्यालिन्द (प्रवत्र्यालिन्द भवः)। But this prohibition does not apply where the य or च are not the parts of the second nember, as द्वाचीतिक (=द्वे अवीती भृतो, भूतो भावी वा)।

द्वारादिनां च ॥ ४ ॥ पद्गानि ॥ द्वार, आदीनाम, च, ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ द्वार द्वेयवमादीनां व्वाभ्याम् उत्तरपदस्याचामादेरचः स्थाने वृद्धिनं भवति पूर्वे तु ताभ्यामेजागमी वितः ॥

. 4. Before a Taddhita-affix with an indicatory झ, ग् or इ the Vriddhi is not substituted for the first vowel after र or च, but पे and ओ are respectively placed before these semirowels in जार &c.

ैं As द्वारे नियुक्तः = वीवारिकः, दीवारपालम् from द्वारपाल ॥ The Tadâdi rule applies ere. से।वरः from स्वरं,(स्वरमधिकृत्य कृतां मन्यः)॥ So also से।वरोऽध्यायः. से।वर्यः समन्यः॥ वयल्कद्यः om ब्वल्कद्यः से।वर्यः से।वर्यः साम्यः॥ वयल्कद्यः from ब्वल्कद्यः से।वर्यः से।वर्यः साम्यः॥ वयल्कद्यः (स्वर्भवः)॥

Vart :—The last vowel, with the consonant, if any, which follows it, is elided in the Indeclinables : as सीवगमिका (= स्वर्गननमाह) ॥

Some read the word स्वाध्याण also in this list, but it is unnecessary, as it would be governed by the last rule, because it is a compound of ध + मध्याय (श्रा- भनेऽध्याय), or it may be a compound of स्व + अध्याय, then also it is unnecessary, as स्व is separately mentioned, in this list, and therefore when स्व begins a word it would get this peculiar substitution then also. Similarly स्प्रेयकृत: from स्प्यकृत; that age from स्व स्व क्ष्यकृत; from स्व क्ष्यकृत; from

1 द्वार. 2 स्वर, 3 स्वाध्याय, 4 व्यल्कश, 5 स्वस्ति, 6 स्वर् (स्वर), 7 स्म्यकृत, 8 स्वादुगुरु, 9 भ्रस्*, 10 भ्रन्, 11 स्व ॥

न्यग्रोधस्य च केवलस्य ॥ ५ ॥ पदानि ॥ न्यग्रोधस्य, च, केवलस्य, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ न्यमोभग्रन्थस्य केवलस्य यक्षारादुत्तरस्याचामावेरचः रथाने वृद्धिर्न भवति तस्माच पूर्वमैकार आगमो भवति ॥

5. पे is placed before the यू of न्यमोध, instead of Vriddhi, when the word stands alone, and is not a member of a compound, and is followed by a Taddhita affix with the indicatory ज, ण or का।

As नैयमोधभनसः (= न्यमोधस्य विकारः). Why do we say 'when it is alone'? Observe न्यमोधभूने भवाः शालयः = न्यमोधभूनाः ॥ If न्यमोध is a derivative word (from न्यमोध्याते = नीचिंगतीं परोहर्वधते), then it would have been governed by VII. 3. 3, this separate, sûtra is then for the sake of making a restrictive rule (niyama) with regard to this word. If it is a primary word, then this sûtra makes a Vidhi rule. The word केवल is a jñapaka that the rule of Tadadi applies in this section. See VII. 3. 8, also.

न कर्मव्यतिहारे ॥ ६ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, कर्मव्यतिहारे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कर्मव्यतिहारे यदुक्त तन्न भवति ॥

6. The prohibition and the augment, ordained by VII. 3. 3, do not apply to a word which expresses the reciprocity of an action.

As व्यावकांशी, व्यावेलखी, व्याववर्ती, व्यावहाशी ॥ Sec III. 3. 43 and V. 4. 14 स्यागतादीनां च ॥ ७ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्यागत, आदीनाम, च, ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ स्यागत इत्येवनाशीनां यदुक्तं तत्र भवति ॥

7. The prohibition and augment taught in VII. 3. 3 does not apply also to स्वागत &c.

As स्वागितकः, (= स्वागितगिति आह) स्वाध्यिकः, (= स्वधरेण घराने) स्वाङ्गिः, व्याङ्गिः, व्याङ्गिः, व्याङ्गिः, (sons of Svanga, Vyanga and Vyaḍa). व्यावहारिकः and स्वापेतयः (= स्वपेता साधः)॥ The word व्यवहार does not mean reciprocity of action, for then it would have been governed by the last sûtra. स्वपंत being a compound with ea, would have been governed by VII. 3. 4 as it is included in the Dvârâdi list, hence its specific mention here. The foilowing is the list of svâgatâdi words.

 ${f 1}$ स्वागत, ${f 2}$ स्वध्वर, ${f 3}$ स्वङ्ग, ${f 4}$ ब्यङ्ग, ${f 5}$ ब्यङ, ${f 6}$ व्यवहार, ${f 7}$ स्वपति ॥

श्वादेरिजि ॥ ८ ॥ पदानि ॥ श्व, आदेः, इजि ॥ वृत्ति ॥ श्वादरङ्गस्य इजि परतो यदुक्तं तत्र भवति ॥ वार्त्तिक्षम् ॥ इकराहिमहणं कर्तव्यं पूर्वगणिकाद्यर्थम् ॥

8. A compound beginning with श्वन, and followed by the Taddhita affix इत्र, is not governed by the prohibition, nor takes the augment, taught in VII. 3. 4.

Thus the descendant of হ্ৰমদ্ধ is হ্ৰামন্ধি:, so also হ্ৰাৱাট্ট: ॥ The word হ্ৰন্ is included in the list of Dvaradi words VII. 3, 4., the present sutra implies that the rule VII. 3. 4 applies not only to those words, but to compounds beginning with those words.

Vart:—This rule applies when any Taddhita affix beginning with

follows; as শ্বনালন ব্যান = শ্বনালিকঃ, শ্বাহাথিকঃ (IV. 4. 11).

The prohibition applies, when other Taddhita affixes follow such a word ending with इज् (an affix beginning with इ): as from इवामस्त्र we have इवामस्त्र (इवामस्त्र ।।

पदान्तस्यान्यतरस्याम् ॥ ६ ॥ पदानि ॥ पदान्तस्य, अन्यतरस्याम् ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ श्वादेरद्वस्य पदशब्दान्तस्यान्यतरस्यां यदुक्तं तत्र भवति ॥

9. The rule VII. 3. 4. is optionally applied to श्वन् followed by पद ॥

As श्वापनस्थन = श्वापनम् or शीवापनम् ॥

उत्तरपद्रस्य ॥ १० ॥ पदानि ॥ उत्तर पद्स्य ॥ बुचिः ॥ उत्तरपद्रश्येष्ययमधिकारः, इनस्ताचिण्णलेरिति प्रागंतस्मात् । यहित ऊद्रर्ध्वमनुकार्मध्याम उत्तर-पहरवेरवेवं तहेतिस्यम् ॥

10. Upto VII. 3. 31 inclusive, the substitution of Vriddhi will take place, for the first vowel of the second member in a compound.

This is an adhikâra sûtra, and exerts governing influence upto VII. 3. 32 exclusive. The phrase "of the second member of the compound" should

be supplied in all those sûtras, to complete the sense. Thus in VII. 3. 11, the word इत्तरपदस्य should be supplied. As पूर्ववार्षकं, अपरवार्षिकम्, पूर्वहमनम्, अपरहेमनम्॥

In those sûtras, where the word denoting the first member is not exhibited in the Ablative case, as in VII. 3. 18, 19, 20, 21, the present sûtra is absolutely necessary for causing the vriddhi of the second member. But in those sûtras, where the first member is exhibited in the ablative case, as in VII. 3. 11 (अवस्थान, there this sûtra is only explanatory (and not absolutely necessary), and serves also the purpose of placing such vriddhis under the category of 'uttarapada-vriddhi'. This peculiar vriddhi is liable to certain rules of accent, as in VI. 2. 105 Hence the importance of the present aphorism in those sûtras also, where the word is exhibited in the fifth case.

अञ्चयचाहतोः ॥ ११ ॥ पदानि ॥ अञ्चयचात्, ऋतोः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अञ्चयवताचिन उत्तरस्य ऋतुवाचिन उत्तरपदस्याचामादेरचो वृद्धिर्भवति तद्धिते मिति णित्रि किति च परन ॥

11. Before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory इन्, ज् or क्. Vriddhi is substituted for the first vowel of a word denoting season, when it is preceded by a word denoting a part.

As पूर्ववार्षिकम, पूर्वहेमनम, अपरवार्षिकम, अपरक्षेमनम् ॥ The composition with पूर्व and अपर &c takes place by II. 2. 1. and then by IV. 3. 18 there is हक after वर्ष, and अप after हमन्त with the elision of त by IV. 3. 22. The Tadanta-viddhi, as a general rule, does not apply to compounds, so that a rule made applicable to a particular word, will not apply to a compound which ends with that word: but tadanta-viddhi applies to a word denoting season when it takes an affix causing Viddhi, and is preceded by a word denoting a portion. We draw this rule from the present sûtra, for हमने being formed from हमने by a vriddhi-causing affix (IV. 3. 22), the affix अप will be applied to हमने even when it is the second member of a compound, the first member of which denotes a part. (ऋतोर्न्ड माईभाववयवान् I. 1. 72 Vârt. Mahâbhâshya).

Why do we say 'denoting a portion'? Observe पूर्वाम वर्षाम अवं पीर्वविका with उम् (IV. 3.11). The tadanta-vidhi applies only when the first member denotes a portion.

सुसर्वाद्धीरजनपदस्य ॥ १२ ॥ पदानि ॥ सु, सर्व, अद्धात, जनपदस्य ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सु सर्व अद्धं इत्यतेभ्य उत्तरस्य जनपत्रवाचिन उत्तरपत्रस्याचामारेरचा वृद्धिभवात तद्धिने मिनि णिति किति च परतः ॥

12. After सु, सर्व and अध, the first vowel of the name of a country gets the Vriddhi, when a Taddhita affix with an indicatory अ, ण or क follows.

As सुपाञ्चालकः, सर्वपाञ्चालकः and अर्थपाञ्चालकः, formed with वृद्ध (IV.2.125). This sûtra also gives rise to the following rule सुसर्वार्थिक शर्वस्था जापनस्य "The tadantavidhi applies to words denoting country, when the first member is सु, स्व, अर्थ or a direction-denoting word". As shown in the above examples, and for direction denoting words see the following sûtra. (I. 1. 72 Vârt. Mahâbhâshya).

दिशो प्रमद्भाणाम् ॥ १३ ॥ पदानि ॥ दिशः, अ मद्भाणाम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ दिग्वाचिन उत्तरस्य जनपदवाचिनो महवाजितस्याचामादेरचोवृद्धिर्भवति तद्धिते भिति णिति किति च परतः ॥

13. After a word denoting direction, the first vowel of the name of a country, with the exception of मद्र. gets Vriddhi before a Taddhita-affix having an indicatory ञ्, ण्, or क्।

As पूर्वपाञ्चालकः, अपरपाञ्चालकः, वाक्षणपाञ्चालकः, उत्तरपाञ्चालकः (IV. 2. 125, 107, 108. VI. 2. 105 accent). The Tadanta-vidhi applies here, as shown in the preceding sûtra. Why do we say 'denoting direction'? Observe पूर्व पञ्चालानां = पूर्वपञ्चाल, तत्र भवः, = पार्वपञ्चालकः, आपरपञ्चालकः ॥ With मह्न we have पार्वमहः, आपरमहः with अञ्च (IV. 2. 108). The separation of this sûtra from the last is for the sake of the subsequent sûtra.

प्राचां ग्रामनगराणाम् ॥ १४ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्राचाम्, ग्राम्, नगराणाम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ प्राचां देशे पाननगराणां दिश उत्तरेषानचानांदरचा वृद्धिनवित तद्धितं त्रिति लितिकिति चपरतः ॥

- 14. After a word denoting direction, the first vowel of the name of a village or city in the land of the eastern people, gets the Vriddhi before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory ज् , ण् or क्।

Thus पूर्वेषुकामश्रमः, अपरेषुकामश्रमः, पूर्वकार्ष्णमृत्तिकः, अपरकार्ष्णमृत्तिकः (IV. 2. 107). These are village names. पूर्वपाटालेषुत्रकः, अपरपाटालेषुत्रकः पूर्वकान्यकुष्कः ॥

The word प्राचां in this sûtra, as well as in VII. 3. 24, does not here mean 'the eastern grammarians', but 'the eastern countries', because of the context. पूर्वेषुकामश्रम: is thus formed. पूर्व च असी इयुकामश्रमी = पूर्वेषुकामश्रमी II The compounding takes place by II. 1. 50. Then the affix ज is added to it, in the sense of ततो भरः by IV. 2. 107. In पूर्वपाटलियुचक: the affix बुझ is added by IV. 2. 123. Though Pâțaliputra is the name of one city, Purva-pâțaliputra means the Eastern portion of the city Pâțalipuțra.

. That place is called 'grâma', where people reside, and a 'nagara' is also a 'grâma' in this sense. Therefore, the rules which good men observe with regard to 'grâma', are obsered by them in 'nagara' also. Thus the rule is भागक पामकुद्धर:, therefore, the नागर cock is also not caten. So also पामे नाध्ययम् is applied to nagara also. In this grammar also, we see that 'grâma' includes

'inagara' also, as in IV. 2. 109, 117, VI. 2. 103. Therefore, where is the necessity of employing the word नगर separately in this aphorism? The two words are separately used, in order to indicate the separate nature and relation of the two kinds of words. The full word पूर्वपुक्तामद्यामी is the name of a 'grâma' and not the portion हचुकामद्यामी II But in पूर्वपाटलिएक, the word पाटलिएक itself is the name of the 'nagara'. In the present sûtra, there is the adhikâra of अक्कर्स and of उत्तरप्रस्थ II We apply these separately to these two classes of words: name. ly गामवाचिनाम अक्कानाम and नगरवाचिनाम उत्तरप्रात्मम् II This we could not have done without employing these words in the sûtra. Therefore, in the case of 'grâma' word, the vriddhi takes place in that portion of it which follows a direction denoting word (पामवाचिनामक्कानामवयवस्य विकाधवादन्तरस्य वृद्धिभेवाक). While a nagana word itself gets vriddhi when it is preceded by a direction denoting word (रिद्या: उत्तरेषां नगराणाम्) II In पूर्वपुक्तामद्याम:, the vriddhi of इपुक्तामद्यामी takes place first, and then the combination by sandhi. See on this point VII. 3. 22.

संख्यायाः संवत्सरसंख्यस्य च ॥ १५ ॥ पदानि ॥ संख्यायाः, संवत्सर, संख्य-स्य, च ॥

ं हुत्तिः ॥ सक्याया उत्तरपदस्य संदत्सरराष्ट्रस्य संख्यायाश्वाचामादेरत्यः स्थाने वृद्धिर्भवति निद्धिते मिति णिति किति च परतः ॥

15. After a Numeral, the first vowel of संवत्सर and of a Numeral, gets the Vriddhi, before a Taddhita having an indicatory ज, ण, or क्।

Thus विस्वित्सारिक = है। संवत्सरावधीष्टी भूनी भूनी or भावी (V. 1. 80), विस्वित्याविक: विषाधिक: = हे पष्टी अधीष्टा भूनी भूनी भावी वा ॥ विसामितक: ॥ The words हि, पष्टी &c when applied to वर्ष (VII. 3. 16) and Numerals give rise to the affixes taught under kaladhikara (V. 1. 78-97). The special mention of संवत्सर here, (though this is a परिमाण word and would have been included in the satra VII. 3. 17) implies that the word परिमाण in that sûtra does not mean the measure of time, but a measure of any other thing than time. Therefore, with other time-words than samvatsara, the Vriddhi takes place in the regular way: as हैसमिकः, नसमितः॥ Similarly in sûtra IV. 1. 22, the word परिमाण does not mean the measure of time or numerals, as निवर्षा विवर्षा माणविका ॥ In short, the word परिमाण in these sûtras (and elsewhere III. 2. 23, II. 3. 46 &c.) means "mass or bulk", and not a measure in general.

वर्षस्याभाविष्यति ॥ १६ ॥ पदानि ॥ वर्षस्य, अ-भविष्यति, ॥ कृतिः ॥ संख्याया उत्तरस्य वर्षशब्दस्याचामादेरचो वृद्धिर्भवति तद्धिते भिति जिति किति च परतः, स चर्ष द्धिता भविष्यत्येपं न भवति ।

16. After a numeral, the first vowel of वर्ष gets the Vriddhi, before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory ज, ण or क, when the affix does not refer to a Future time.

As दिवर्षे अभीष्टो एता भूमो वा = दिवार्षिक:, जिवार्षिक: ॥ But when denoting future time, we have दैवर्षिक:, जैवर्षिक: "calculated to last two or three years" as in the sentence यस्य नैवर्षिकं धान्यं निहितं भ्रस्यवृत्त्वयं अधिकं वापि विद्येत स सोमं पातुमहांस ॥(= चीणि वर्षाणि भावी). The word अभविष्यत् does not qualify the words अभीष्ट and भूत (V. I. 80), the sense of futurity is there denoted by the sentence and not by the taddhita-affix: as द्वे वर्षे अधीष्टो भूसो वा कर्म करिष्याति = दिवार्षिको मतुष्यः ॥

परिमाणान्तस्यासंज्ञाशाणयोः ॥१७॥ पदानि ॥परिमाणान्तस्य,असंज्ञा,शोणयोः॥ वृत्तिः ॥ परिमाणान्तस्याङ्गस्य संख्यायाः परं यदुत्तरपदं तस्याचामादेरचो वृद्धिर्भवति तद्धिते मिति णिति किति च परतः, संज्ञायां विषये शाणे चात्तरपदे न भवति ॥

17. After a numeral, the first vowel of a word denoting mass in its widest sense (with the exception of शाण) gets the Vriddhi before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory ज्, ण or क, when the word so formed does not mean a Name.

As हो छुड़नो प्रयोजनमस्य = हि कीडर्निका। (V. 1.109) हा-यां छुनणा-यां क्रीतं = हिसीनिर्णकम् (V. 1.37), निर्सानिणकम् ॥ The taddhita affix is optionally elided, see vartika to V. 1.29. When the affix is elided there can be no Vriddhi, as हिसुनणम् ॥ Similarly हिनैष्किकम्, निर्नाष्किकम् (V. 1.30) Why 'when it is not a name'? Observe पाञ्चलाहितिकम्, पाञ्चकपालिकम् (= पञ्चलाहित्यः or कपलानि परिमाणमस्य V. 1.30) The whole word is a Name here. Why with the exception of ज्ञाण? Observe है आणम् कैशाणम् formed with अण् (V. 1.35 and 36). Some read the sûtra as कंसताशाणकुलिजानाम् so that कुलिज is also excepted, as है कुलिजिकः (V. 1.55 हे कुलिजे प्रयोजनमस्य) ॥

जे प्रोष्ठपदानाम् ॥ १८ ॥ पदानि ॥ जे, प्रोष्ठपदानाम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ जद्दति जातार्थो निर्दिश्यते । तत्र यस्तद्धितो विश्वतस्तस्मिन् त्रिति जिति किति च परतः प्रोष्ठ-पद्मनाष्ठत्तरस्याचामादेरचो वृद्धिर्भवति ॥

18. In **भोष्ठपद** and its synonyms, the first vowel of the second member gets the Vriddhi, before a Taddhita affix meaning 'born in that time', and having an indicatory ज्ञ, ण् or क्।

The word ज means 'born', the affixes denoting 'born under that asterism' are meant here. बाष्ट्रपद is the name of an asterism, the time appertaining there to is also called माष्ट्रपद (the affix अण् of IV. 3. 3, is elided by IV. 2. 4). विषयसासु जातः = माष्ट्रपादो माणवकः (with अण् IV. 3. 16). Why do we say 'born in that time'? Observe बदा में छपदोनेघः (= मोष्टपदासु भवः) धरणीमभिवर्षति ॥ The plural number मोष्ट्रपदानां indicates that the synonyms of माष्ट्रपद such as भद्रपाद are also to be included.

हन्नगिसन्ध्वन्त पूर्वपदस्य च ॥१६॥ पदानि ॥ हृद्, भग, सिन्धु, अन्त, पूर्वपदस्य च॥
वृत्तिः ॥ हृद् भग सिन्धु इत्येवमन्तेद्वे पूर्वपदस्योत्तरपदस्याचामारेरचो वृद्धिर्भवति तद्विते प्रिति जिति

19. The Vriddhi is substituted for the first vowels of both (the first and second) members in a compound ending with हृद्, भग, and सिन्धु, before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory ज्, ण or क ॥

As मुद्धःयस्यदं = सीक्षार्यम्, सीभाग्यम्, रीभीग्यम् सीभाग्यमः (= सुभगाया अपस्य), रीभीगि नेयः (IV. 1. 126). The words सुभगा and दुर्भगा occur in the Kalyanadi class (IV 1. 126), and the affix हक and हन् augment are added. सुभग also occurs in Udgatri class (V. 1. 129). That word, however, does not get the Vriddhi in the second member. As महत्ते सीभगाय ॥ This is a Vedic anomaly. Similarly from सक्तासिभ्यः (= सक्तप्रधानाः (सम्ध्यः) we have साक्तिस्थयः (= सक्तप्रधानाः (सम्ध्यः) we have साक्तिस्थयः (= सक्तप्रधानाः (इत्यान्धिभ्यः) so also पानसिभ्यः॥ The word सिन्धु occurs in Kachchhadi class, and सन्धयः is formed by अण्॥ The Tadanta-rule applies to words formed there-under.

The words मुद्द and दुदंद are anomalously formed by V. 4. 150. But the reading adopted by Kásikà is मुद्दवस्य । so the word hridaya is changed to hrid by VI. 3. 50 or VI. 3. 51. The word sindhu means 'a country', 'a nver' or 'an ocean'.

अनुरातिकादीनां च ॥ २० ॥ पदानि ॥ अनुरातिकादिनाम् , च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अनुरातिक इत्यवनादानां चाङ्गानां पृर्वपदस्य चात्तरपदस्याचामादेरचः स्थाने वृद्धिर्भवति तद्विते ज्ञानि णिति किति वा परतः ॥ वार्तिकम् ॥ कल्याण्यादीनानिनिङ्गिनङ् ॥

20. Before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory ज्, ण् or क्, the Vriddhi is substituted for the first vowel of both members of the compounds अनुदातिक &c.

Thus (1) आनुशानिकम् (=अनुशानिकस्येदम्)V.1.21 and IV.3.120;(2) आनुहोदिकः (=अनुहोदेन चर्रान IV.4.8\().(3) आनुसांवरणम् (=अनुसंवरणे दीयंत V. 1.96).(4) आनुसांवरसारिः (IV. 3.60 formed by उम्म from अनुसम्बन्धरण दीयंत) (5) आंगारवेणवः (son of अङ्गारवेणे (6) आसिहात्यम् (=असिहत्यं अवं\). Some read this word as अस्यहत्यः this will also take अण् as belonging to विमुक्तादि class. As आस्यहात्यः (=अस्यहत्यद्वाद्धांऽदिमत्रध्यायंऽत्ति) Others read this as अस्यहतिः, as आस्यहंतिकः (=अस्यहातः प्रयोजनमस्य). The word अस्य in these is treated like a Prâtipadika, its case-affix is not elided. (7) वाध्याः (=क्थ्यानस्य अपर्यः). It belongs to Bidâdi class. (8) पुस्तरसदांऽपत्यं =पीस्तरसारिः (=कथ्यानस्य अपर्यः). The same as above (10) कुरुकतः belongs to Gargâdi class. Its partonymic is कीरुकात्यः (11) कीर्ताः इचालः (कुरुपञ्चालेषु भवः)।। The affix दुम् is not added here, because अन्यदस्युत्वं अन्यवस्य विद्याः ।

(12) भोदुकशोद्धिः (son of दर्कशुद्धिः) ॥ (13, 14) ऐहलोक्षिकः, पारलैकिकः, ^{from} इहलोकः and परलोकः by adding इस् in the sense of तत्र भवः (लाकोत्तरपदस्य न)॥ (15) सार्वलैकिकः from सर्वलोकः by इस् under V. 1, 44. (16) सार्वपारुषम् from सर्वपुरुषः in the _{sense} of तस्येदम् ॥ (17) सार्वर्गामः (चसर्वभूमिनिमित्त संयोगो or उत्पातो वा V 1.41)॥ (18) र्गामः--प्रायोगिकः (तत्र भवः, प्रयोगाधिदेवाधिभृतत्यध्यात्मादयः) (19) परस्त्री--पारस्त्रेणयः formed bv इत्य (IV. 1. 126).

- (20) So also of राजपुरुष before the affix ध्यम, as राजपीरुध्यम् ॥ Why do we say before ध्यङ् only? Observe राजपुरुषस्यापत्यं=राजपुरुषायणिः, formed by फिस् (IV. 1. 157).
- (21) शतकुम्भे भवः = शातकोम्भः, (21 a) सीखशायनिकः from सुखशयन (21 b) पार-ग्रारिकः from परदर ॥ (22) सीचनाडि = सूचनडस्यापत्यं ॥

This is an Akritigana class; therefore, we have forms like these, आभि-गामिक: (अभिगममर्शत), आधिर्यविकम् (अधिदेवभवः), आधिर्भौतिकं; चातुर्वेद्यम् (चतम्र एव विद्या)॥ The affix ध्वङ्ग is added in svartha.

1 अनुसितक, 2 अनुहोड, 3 अनुसंवरण (अनुसंचरण), 4 अनुसंवरसर, 5 अङ्गारवेणु, 6 असिहत्य अत्यहत्य), 7 अस्यहेति, 8 वध्योग, 9 पुष्करसद्द, 10 अनुहरत्, 11 कुरुकत्, 12 कुरुपञ्चाल, 13 उदक्तशुद्ध, 14 इहलांक, 15 परलोक, 16 सर्वलोक, 17 सर्वपुरुष, 18 सर्वभूम, 19 प्रयोग, 20 परस्ती, 21 राजपुरुषात् यिद्याः, 22 सुचनड ॥ आकृतिगण, 23 अभिगम, 24 अधिभूत, 25 अधिदेव 26 चतु।वद्या, 27 सुखदायन 28 शतकुस्म 29 परहर ॥

देवताद्वन्द्वे च ॥ २१ ॥ पद्मि ॥ देवता-द्वन्द्वे, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ देवताद्वन्दं च पूर्वपदस्योत्तरपदस्य चाचामांदरचः स्थाने वृद्धिभवति तद्धिते ज्ञाति णिति किति ॥ परतः ॥

21. Before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory x, y or x, the Vriddhi is substituted for the first vowels of both members a Dvanda compound of the names of Devas.

As अग्निमारुती in अग्निमारुतीमनड्वाहीमालभेत्॥ आग्निमारुतं कर्म॥ The rule applies to Dvandas relating to hymns (सूक्त) and sacrificial offerings (हावे). Thereore, not here, स्कान्तविशाखी देवतंऽस्य = स्कान्तविशाखः (IV. 2. 24). So also ब्राह्मप्रजाप- यम् by ण्य from ब्रह्मप्रजापती॥ See VI. 3. 26.

The short इ in the आग्नि in आग्निमाहत, आग्निवाहणम् is by VI 3. 28. A ompound relates to a sûkta, which worships a deva through hymns; and that y which a 'havis' is determined, is a compound relating to sacrificial offering.

नेन्द्रस्य परस्य ॥ २२ ॥ पदािम ॥ न, इन्द्रस्य, परस्य ॥ कृतिः ॥ इन्द्रशब्दस्य परस्य यदुक्तं तत्र भवति ॥

22. But the Vriddhi of the first vowel of Indra, when it stands as the second member of a Dvanda compound, loes not take place before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory x, w or x ||

As सीमेन्द्र:, भाग्नन्द्र: ॥ Why "when it stands as the subsequent member"? bserve ऐन्द्राग्न नेकादशकपालं चरु निर्वपेत् ॥ There are two vowels in the word इन्द्र, and when a Taddhita affix is added, then one of these i. e. the अ or the last owel is elided by VI. 4. 148, and the other (i. e. the इ coalesces with the last

vowel of the first term, as साम + इण्ड्र + अण् = साम + इण्ड्र + अ = सामे + इण्ड्र + अ। Now, no vowel is left of इण्ड्र when it gets the form ग्रुह, so what is the necessity of the present prohibitory rule? This prohibition indicates the existence of the following maxim: बहिरक्रमपि पूर्वी सरपद्याः पूर्व कार्य भवति, पश्चिकतिद्दाः or in other words पूर्वो सरिनिमक्तार्थात् पूर्वमन्तरक्रांडव्यकविद्याः न ॥ "The substitution of one vowel for the final of the first and the mitial of the second member of a compound does, even when it is antaranga, not take place previously to an operation which concerns the first or the second member of the compound". It is on this maxim that the forms पूर्वपुकानदाम (VII. 3. 14) &c are constructed, otherwise a being the first vowel of the second member (इ of इण्डा having merged in पूर्व), would have been vriddhied.

दीर्घाष्य वरुणस्य ॥ २३ ॥ पदानि ॥ दीर्घात्, च वरुणस्य ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ शीर्घादुत्तरस्य वरुणस्य यदुक्तं तत्र भवति ॥

23. Before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory इ, ण or क, in a Dvandva compound of god-names, the vriddhi is not substituted for the first vowel of वरण, when a long vowel precedes it.

As एन्द्रावरूणम्. मैचावरूणम् from इन्द्रवरुणा &c. (VI. 3. 26). But आग्निवारूणीम् in आग्निवारूणीमन द्वारी मालभेन् when a short vowel precedes it. This word is derived from the compound word अग्नीवरुणा the इ of आग्न being lengthened by VI. 3. 27. But in forming a Taddhita-derivative from this word, the long ई is shortened by VI. 3. 28, and therefore, it cannot be said that a long vowel precedes वरूण ॥

प्राचां नगरान्ते ॥ २४ ॥ पदािन ॥ प्राचाम्, नगरान्ते ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ प्राचां देशे नगरान्तेक्वं पूर्वपदस्यात्तरपदस्याचामांदरचा वृद्धिर्भवति तद्धिते भिति णिति किति घ परतः ॥

24. Before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory ज, w or ज, the Vriddhi is substituted for the first vowels of both members of the compound, which is the name of a city of the Eastern People, and which ends in the word नगर ॥

As साह्यनागरः (= सुद्धानगरं भनः), पाण्डुनागरः ॥ Why do we say 'of the Eastern people'? Observe माह्ननगरः, from महनगरः the city of the Northern people.

जङ्गलघेनुवलजान्तस्य विभाषितमुत्तरम् ॥ २५ ॥ पद्गाने ॥ जङ्गल, घेनु, वलज, अन्तस्य, विभाषितम्, उत्तरम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अङ्गल धेनु वलज इत्यवमन्तस्याङ्गस्य पूर्वपदस्याचामादेरचो वृद्धिर्भवति विभाषितपुत्तर पुत्तरपहस्य विशाषितं तद्वितं भिति णिति किति वा परतः ।

25. Before a Tahhita affix having an indicatory आ, ए. or आ, the Vriddhi is substituted for the first vowel of

the compound ending in जङ्गल, धेनु and बलज, and optionally for the first vowel of these second members also.

As कीरुजङ्गलम or कीरुआङ्गलम्, वैश्वधैनवम् or वश्वधेनवम्, सीवर्णबलजः or सीवर्णबालजः॥ अर्द्धात्परिमाणस्य पूर्वस्य तु वा ॥ २६॥ पदानि ॥ अर्द्धात्, परिमाणस्य, पूर्वस्य,

तु, था ॥ _{वृत्तिः ॥} अर्द्धश्रह्मान्परस्य परिमाणवाचिन **उत्तरस्याचामा**देरचः स्थाने वृद्धिर्भवति पूर्वस्य तु वा भवति _{वृद्धि}ते भिति णिति किति वा परतः ।

26. Before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory ज्ञ, ण्, or ज्ञ, the Vriddhi is substituted for the first vowel of the second member, denoting a mass in its widest sense, when the word अर्थ precedes it, but optionally for the first vowel of अर्थ ।

As भर्भद्रीणिकम् or भार्भद्रीणिकम्, भर्भकीडिविकम् or भार्भकीडिविकम् with इ.स. (V. 1. 18). Why do we say when denoting a mass? Observe भार्भकोशिकम् only (= भर्भ-क्रीश जनमस्य)॥

नातः परस्य ॥ २७ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, अतः, परस्य ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ भर्द्वात्परस्य परिमाणाकारस्य वृद्धिर्न भवति, पूर्वस्य तु वा भवति, तक्किते ज्ञिति णिति किति वा परतः ॥

27. When the first vowel of the second member, preceded by अर्थ and denoting mass is short अ, the Vriddhi is not substituted for this अ, before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory आ, ए or क; and optionally so for the first vowel of the first member (i. e. अर्थ)।

Thus अर्धमस्यिकः or आर्धमस्यिक (V. I. 18)॥ अर्थकंसिकः or आर्धकसिक ॥ Why do we say 'when it is a short अ'? Observe आर्थकोदिकः॥ Why 'short अ'? Observe अर्थ खार्याम् भवः = अर्थखारी॥ Here Vriddhi is substituted for the आ of खारी, and though the form remains the same, the power of this word is changed. For अर्थखारी being formed by a Taddhita affix causing Vriddhi, in forming a Bahuvrihi compound, this word will retain its feminine form and will not be changed into masculine under VI. 3. 39. as अर्थखारीभार्यः (= अर्थखारीभार्यायस्य)(वृद्धि-विभित्तस्य च तिकतस्य &c.) Whereever Vriddhi is prohibited with regard to a Taddhita affix, that affix cannot be called वृद्धिनिम्त्त, and a word formed with such an affix will become masculine in a Bahuvrihi compound referring to a male person, वैद्याकरण भार्य अरस्य = वैद्याकरणभार्यः॥ The word वैद्याकरण is formed by prohibition of Vriddhi. See VII. 3. 3.

मवाहणस्य ढे ॥ २८ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रवाहणस्य, ढे ॥ इतिः ॥ प्रवाहणस्य हे परत उत्तरपदस्याचामादेरचो वृद्धिर्भवति पृर्वपदस्य वा भवति ॥ 28. Before the affix **ढ (एय)**, the Vriddhi is substituted for the first vowel of the second member of प्रवाहण, but optionally so for the first vowel of the first member (i.e. प्र)॥

Thus प्रवाहणस्यापत्यं = प्रावाहणयः or प्रवाहणयः ॥ The affix हक् IV. 1. 123, is added, similarly प्रवाहणयो भाषांऽस्य = प्रवाहणयोभार्यः (VI. 3. 39, masculation prohibited). Or we may translate the sûtra as "Before the affix ह, the vowel of प्र in प्रवाहण optionally gets Vriddhi", and omit the rest. The masculation will still be prohibited by VI. 3. 41, (जात) ॥

तत्प्रत्ययस्य च ॥ २६ ॥ पदानि ॥ तत्प्रस्ययस्य, च ॥ बृत्तिः ॥ प्रबाहणस्यति वर्तते, तरिति वप्रत्ययस्य प्रत्यवनर्षः, बक् प्रत्ययान्तस्य प्रवाहणसम्बस्य तिस्तिषु परत् बत्तरपदस्याचामोदरचो वृद्धिभवति पूर्वस्य तु वा ॥

29. Even so in a new derivative from this stem ending in ढ, formed with a Taddhita affix having an indicatory ज्. ए or क्, there is vriddhi substitution for the first vowel of the second member, and optionally for the first vowel of the first member, in प्रवाहणेय and प्रवाहणेय ॥

As प्रवाहणेयस्यापत्यं = प्रावाहणेथिः or प्रवाहणेथिः, प्रा or प्र-वाहणेयकम् ॥

नजः शुचीश्वरक्षेत्रव्यकुशलनिपुणानाम् ॥ ३० ॥ पदानि ॥ नजः, शुचि, र्रश्वर क्षेत्रव्य, कुशल, निपुणानाम् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ नम्र उत्तरपां शुन्ति इंश्वर क्षेत्रज्ञ कुदाल निपुण इत्येनेषामचामादेरचो वृद्धिर्भवति, पूर्वपदस्य व भर्वात तक्किते मिनि णिनि किनि वा परतः ॥

30. Before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory ज्. ण or इ. the Vriddhi is always substituted for the first vowel of शुचि, १९वर, क्षेत्रज्ञ, कुशल and निपुण when preceded by the Negative particle, but this substitution is optional for the vowel of the Negative particle.

As अशीचन or आशीचन, अनेपुणन or आनेपुणन u Some say the optional vriddhi of the negative particle is an aprâpta-vibhâsha, no other rule would have caused its vriddhi had this rule not existed. They argue that by V. I. 121, all affixes denoting आन are prohibited after a Tatpurusha compound with the negative particle; therefore, the words शुचि &c, should be first developed by the addition of आन affixes, and then they should be compounded with the negative particle, which may be optionally vriddhied by this rule, which would apply to it, though it is not an anga, because the rule teaches vriddhi. Others controver this opinion, and hold that other affixes causing vriddhi than ma-affixes, also come after negative-Tatpurusha compounds, such as affixes denoting descent

endant &c: and भाव-affixes are added to Bahuvrihi negative compounds also, therefore, the force of the anuvritti of भाइ, which is understood up to the end of the Seventh Adhyâya (VI. I. I), and a fortiori in this sûtra also, should not be set aside as the above interpretation would do. Moreover the full raddhita compounds अभेगत and अनीभर are read in the list of Brâhmaṇâdi words (V. I. 124), and as such they take the भाव affix खा which would have always caused the vriddhi of भ, but for this sûtra which makes it optional. Therefore it is a prâpta-vibhâshâ.

यधातथयधापुरयोः पर्यायेण ॥३१॥ पदानि ॥ यथातय, यथापुरयोः, पर्व्यापेण ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ यथातय यथापुर इंस्रतयोर्नम उत्तरयोः पर्यायेणाचामादेरचा वृद्धिर्भवति तद्धिते मिति णिति केति व परतः ॥

31. Before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory ज्ञ, ण or ज्ञ, the words अयथातथ and अयथापुर may have vriddhi of the first vowel of their first member, or that of the second member, in alternation.

That is, when the Negative particle gets the vyiddhi, the words remain unchanged; and when these words are vyiddhied, the negative particle remains unaltered. As आयथातथ्य or अयथातथ्य, आयथापुर्यम् or अयथापुर्यम् ॥ The words अयथातथ्य and अयथापुर should be considered to belong, as negative compounds, to Brâhmaṇâdi class (V. 1. 124): and take ब्यम् ॥ In the sûtra the compounds यथातथ्य and यथापुर are exhibited and are Avyayibhâvas (II. 1. 7), and being neuters, the आ of तथा and पुरा are shortened. According to Patanjali this sûtra is superfluous When the negative particle takes Vriddhi, the compound should be analysed as, न यथातथा = अयथातथा, अयथातथा आवः = आयथात्रथम् ॥ When the second member gets the vyiddhi, the compound should be analysed as, यथातथा आवः = याथातथ्यं, न याथातथ्यम् = अयथातथा ॥

हनस्तो ऽचिष्णस्तोः ॥ ३२ ॥ पदानि ॥ हनः, तः, अ, चिण् णस्तोः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तद्धितंत्र्विति निवृत्तम् । तस्तंबद्धं कितीस्वपि । ज्ञिणतीति वर्त्तत । हनस्तकारादेशो भवति ज्ञिति प्रस्ववे परतः चिष्णस्ती वर्जविस्ता ॥

32. त is substituted for the न of the root हन before an affix with an indicatory ज or w, which causes also the vriddhi of the penultimate अ, but the augment is not added before the Aorist-sign चिण्, nor before the Personal ending जन् of the Perfect.

The anuvritti of 'Taddhita' ceases, and with it that of कित् also which causes Vriddhi in Taddhita only. The जित् and मित् do govern still. Thus चातः (with चम्), चातवित (with जिच्), चातकः (with ज्हुल्), साधुपातिन् with इम्; वातंपातन् with जहत्। But जपानि and जपान with चिण् and जल्॥ This sûtra has

reference to roots, and refers to those affixes only which come after roots (धातु-प्रस्वय), therefore not here वार्षस्त: from बृषहत् ॥

आतो युक्चिण्कृतोः ॥ ३३ ॥ पदानि ॥ आतः, युक्, चिण्, कृतोः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ आकारान्तस्यान्नस्य चिणि कृति ज्ञिणित युगागमा भवति ।

33. A root-stem ending in आ receives the augment युक् (य). before the Aorist sign चिए, and before a krit-affix with an indicatory ज or ए, which causes also the Vriddhi of the root-vowel.

As अज्ञाबि, अधाबि with चिण्, त्रायः and त्रायकः, धावः, धावकः with ण and प्रुतः। Why, चिण् and krit only? Observe द्त्री, तथी in the Perfect, and चीडिः, बालाकिः with इस् a Taddhita affix (IV. 1. 96). So also ज्ञा देवता अस्य = ज्ञः॥

नोदात्तोपदेशस्य मान्तस्यानाचमेः ॥ ३४ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, उदात्तोपदेशस्य, मान्तस्य, अनाचमे ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ उतात्तोपदेशस्य मान्तस्याङ्गस्याचमिवर्जितस्य चिणि कृति च डिणाति यदुक्तं सन्न भवति ॥ वा० ॥ भनाचमिकमिवमीनामिति वक्तव्यम् ॥

34. The Vriddhi is not substituted before the Aorist चिण् or a krit-affix with indicatory ज्ञ or ण् for the vowel of that root which ends in म and is acutely accented in its original enunciation (Dhâtupâtha), but not so in चम् after आ।

The vriddhi of the penultimate w takes place before for and fur affixes (VII. 2. 116), that vriddhi does not take place in the case of udâtta roots ending in म ॥ Thus अज्ञाम, असाम, and अविम in चिण ॥ Compare VI.4. Similarly with कृत affixes, as बामकः, तमकः, वमकः, वामः, तमः वमः ॥ Why do we say 'acutely accented'? Observe, बामकः, रामकः ॥ How do you explain क्यम and क्यम? These are irregular forms exhibited by Panini himself in the Dhâtupâtha भडरवामें (Bhu. 380), बम रपरमें (Bhu. 1033) Why do we use "in the original enunciation or upadesa"? So that the rule may apply to similar हमी, समी, but not to बाममः, रामकः ॥ Here to the root हाम्, सम् and हम् is added the affix धिनण (III. 2. 141). The words शामिन &c. get the affix-accent, namely acute and thus the root-vowel becomes anudatta. Though the root now becomes anudâtta, yet because in its upadeśa it was udâtta, the present sûtra will apply and prevent vriddhi. The roots यम, रम् are anudâtta in upadeśa, but in यानकः रामकः they become udatta by लिन् accent. This accent is a secondary accent and not the 'original' accent; and hence the present rule does not apply and there is vriddhi. Why do we say ending in म? Observe चारकः पाडकः ॥ Why with the exception of भाचम्? Observe भाचामकः ॥

Vart:—Prohibition must be stated in the case of the roots भा-चम का and वस, as वामः, कानः and भाषामः॥ In the case of कम्, the affix धम is added in that alternative, when the root does not take the affix 何東 (III. 1. 31). It thus gets vriddhi.

The word भाम: is formed from the Churâdi भाम, which with the affix gets Vriddhi, because जिम् is not a krit-affix, and is not therefore governed by this rule. If you say "let there be vriddhi of जिम्, but this vriddhi will be shortened by VI. 4.92 because it is a मिन् root", we reply "this root is not मिन्" ॥ The मिन् roots are those enumerated in Bhuâdi class, subdivision घराहिः (800). No doubt, there it is said that the roots ending in अम are मिन् (in अमन्ताभ). But a root is reg arded मिन् only with regard to the Causative जिम्म affix, and not with regard to that जिम्म of the Churâdi class where the sense of the causative is not involved in it. Therefore this root is not मिन् (VI. 4.93).

The phrases सूर्यविश्वामा भूमि: and others like it are incorrect. Why do

we say 'चिण् and krit only'? Observe शशाम, दशम, चचाम ॥

जनिवध्योश्च ॥ ३५ ॥ पदानि ॥ जनि, वध्योः, च ॥ वितः ॥ जनि विध दृश्येतयोभिणि कृति च स्रणिति यदुक्तं तम्र भवति ।

35. The Vriddhi is not substituted for the vowels of जन and बड़े before the Aorist-sign चिष् and the krit-affixes with an indicatory ज्ञ and ष्॥

As भजनि and भविषे with चिण्, and जनकः and बधकः (with ण्युल्), प्रजनः, वधः ॥ This rule refers to the separate and the distinct root वध and not to the substitute of हन् ॥ This we see in the line भक्षकंभन्न विद्यंत वधकोऽपि न विद्यंते ॥ The form from हन् will be धातकः ॥ Moreover the substitute वध ends with भ i. e. it is of two syllables 'badha', and as such it also does not admit Vriddhi. (See II. 442). The prohibition refers to चिण् and krit-affixes, therefore not here, as जजान गर्भे महिमानभिन्द्रम् ॥

अत्तिह्वीवलीरीकन्यीक्ष्माय्यातां पुरूणौ ॥ ३६ ॥ आत्ति, ह्वी, व्ली, री, कन्यी, क्ष्मायी, आताम, पुरू, णौ ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ सर्वे निवृत्तमङ्गस्येति वर्तते । भर्ति ह्वी ब्ली री बनूयी क्ष्मायी इत्येतेपामङ्गानामाकारान्तानां च

36. The augment पुक् (ए) is added to the roots ऋ, हो, ब्ली, री, क्नुए, स्माय्, and to a root ending in long आ, when the affix णि (the Causative) follows.

As अर्थबित, हेपयति, क्लेपयति, रेपयति, क्लोपयति, हेमापयति ॥ The anuvritti of every word other than अक्क (VI. 4. 1.) ceases. The द्य of बन्य and हमाद्य drops by VI. 1. 66. The guṇa takes place by VII. 3. 86. Of the roots ending in long भा, we have दापयाति, धापयति ॥ The root कः (Bhu. 983) गतिप्रापणयोः, and कः (Juhotyadi 16) गती are both meant here. Similarly श includes शिक् अवणे (Di-Addi 30) and श गतिरूपणयोः (Kryadi 30). The augment is added at the end of

the preceding stem of root, and not to the affix. Being added to the $root_1$ becomes part of the root-stem, and in forming the reduplicate. A orist of suc_1 stems, the vowel before $\mathbf q$ is shortened by VII. 4. I. If $\mathbf q$ were not the part of the stem, that vowel would not be shortened. Thus from $\mathbf q$ require; we have Aorist $\mathbf q$ affiqual $\mathbf q$

शाच्छासाह्वाच्यावेषां युक् ॥ ३७ ॥ पदानि ॥ शा, छा, सा, ह्वा, ब्या, वे पाम, युक् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ शा छा सा ह्वा व्या वे पा इत्येतेषामङ्गानां युगागमा भवति णै। परतः ॥ बार्तिकम् ॥ लुगागमस्तु तस्य वक्तव्यः ॥ । वा० ॥ धुम् थीमोर्तुग्वक्तव्यः ॥

37. The augment युक् (य) is added to the verbal stems ज्ञा, ज्ञा, सा, हा, व and पा before the affix पि (Causative).

As निशाययति, अवच्छाययति, अवसाययति, हाययति संव्याययति, वाययति, वाययति, and पाययति। The word पा includes the root पा 'to drink'. (Bhu 972) प 'to dry' (Bhu 968), but not पा 'to protect' (Ad. 47): because the latter looses the शप vikarana.

Vart:—The root पा 'to protect' takes the augment हुक् before \hat{p}_{ij} , as पास्यति ॥

Vart:—The roots धुम् and प्रीम् take the augment तुक् before जि, as धूनयित, प्रीणयिति ॥

All these augments are added to the roots, in order that VII. 4. I. should cause the shortening of the vowel preceding these. Thus the Aorist of the above are: महीरायन्, अपीयलन्, अनुधनन्, अपीयलन् ॥

The roots जा, छा, सा. हा, ज्या and पा are exhibited as ending in long जा their Dhâtupâtha forms are जा, जा, छा, सं, सं. हे, ज्ये and पे॥ This indicates that these roots would have taken पुक by the last sûtra, the word आत 'ending in long आ' means the roots which actually end in long आ, as well as those which get long आ by VI. 1. 45. This also indicates, that in this subdivision or section, the maxim of lakshana protipadokta &c does not apply. Therefore when the roots ह with आप, and जि assume the form आंध-आ and जा before the affix जि by VI. 1. 48, the augment पुक is added to them, thus अध्यापयति, जापयति॥

यो विधूनने जुक् ॥ ३८ ॥ पदानि ॥ यः, विधूनने, जुक् ॥ इतिः ॥ वा इत्येतस्य विधूननेथे वर्तमानस्य जुगागमो भवति णी परतः ।

38. बा gets the augment जुक् (ज़) before the affix for when the Causative has the sense of 'shaking'.

As प्रेमणोपवाजयित ॥ But भा वापयित केशाम् when the sense is not that of shaking. This form could have been obtained from the root वज् 'to move' (Bhu 271) with the affix ण in the ordinary way without any augment. The special augment क to वा indicates that this root will not take गुक, which it would have otherwise done by the last sutra. The root वा belongs to Bhu 969 (मोबे शोबण) ॥

हीलांर्नुग्लुकावन्यतस्यां स्नेहविपातने ॥ ३९ ॥ पदानि ॥ ली, ली, हुक, हुकी, न्यतरस्याम, स्नेह विपातने ॥

निः ॥ ती तो इत्येतयोरक्र्यांग्न्यतरस्यां नुक्त छुक इत्येताचागमी भवतो णी परतः स्तेहविपाननर्थे ॥

39. The roots of and orget optionally go and con augment respectively, before the affix for when the causative nears 'the melting of a fatty substance'.

As वि लीनयति, वि लालयित, वि लाययित, or वि लापयित घृतम्॥ The augment नुक् added to ली when the root ends in long है, and that also optionally. When ne augment is not added, the regular causative लाययित is formed. But when t gets the form ला by VI. I. 51, it does not take the augment नुक् ॥ The root t includes both ली and लीड of Kryâdi and Divâdi The root ला includes ला 'to ive' (adâdi 49), and ला the form assumed by ली under VI. I. 51. When लुक् is not idded to ला. पुक् is added by VII. 3. 36. Why do we say when meaning melt fat'? Observe only लाह विलापयित, जटाभिरालापयित (I. 3. 70).

भियो हेतुभये घुक् ॥ ४० ॥ पदानि ॥ भियः, हेतुभय, चुक् ॥ क्षा ॥ श्रव्यतस्य हेतुभयऽथे पुगागमा भवति जी परतः ॥

40. The augment बुक् is added to the root भी before he affix जि, when fear is caused immediately owing to the gent of the Causative.

As युण्डी भीषयते, जिल्लो भीषयते ॥ See I. 3.68. Herealso भी with long ई being nployed in the sûtra, indicates that युक्त is added the nonly, when the root has the rm भी, but when it assumes the form भा by VI. 1. 56, the proper augment युक् ill come: as युण्डो भाषयते ॥ Why do we say 'when the agent of the causative is inself the direct cause of fear'? Observe कुञ्चिकयेन भाययति, for here कुञ्चिका uses fear and not the agent of the verb. The ई is vyiddhied and भाग substitted.

रफायो वाः ॥ ४२ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्फायः, वः ॥
्रातः ॥ स्कार्य इत्यतस्याहुस्य वकाराहेको भवति णै परत ॥

41. For the final of the stem स्काय is substituted in the causative.

As स्फानवाति ॥

रादेरगतौ तः ॥ ४२ ॥ पदानि ॥ दादेः, अ गतौ तः ॥ तिः ॥ बोद रक्कलगणतावर्धे वर्तमानस्य तकारादेशो भवति णै। परतः ॥

42. For the final of the शद is substituted द, in ie Causative, when it does not mean 'to drive'.

As पुष्पांज शातयति, फलानि शातयति, but गाः शादयति गापालकः ॥

कहः पोण्यतरस्याम् ॥ ४३ ॥ पदानि ॥ कहः, पः, अन्यतरस्याम् ॥
वृक्षः ॥ क्हेरक्रस्यान्यतरस्यां पकारावेशी भवति जी परतः ॥

43. To may optionally be substituted for the final of of in the Causative.

As ब्रीहोन रापवान or राहवाने ॥ According to Padamanjari this sûtra could be dispensed with. The form रापवान could be obtained from the root हुए of Divâdi class: which though meaning मेहन may be taken to mean 'grow' also; कानेकार्यस्वाद धानुमान ॥

प्रत्ययस्थात्कात्पूर्वस्यात इदाप्यसुपः ॥ ४४ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रत्ययस्यात्, कात्, पूर्वस्य, अतः, इत्, आपि, असुपः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ प्रस्यये तिष्ठतीति प्रस्वयस्थः तस्मात् प्रस्वयस्थात्ककारात् पूर्वस्याकारस्य इकारादेशे। भवति भाषि वरतः, संचदान्धुपः परे। न भवति ।

वार्त्तिकम् ॥ मामकनरकवोरुपसक्यानं कर्तव्यमप्रत्यस्थस्वान् ॥ वार्षिकम् ॥ प्रत्यवानेषेधे त्यक्त्यपाश्चोपसंख्यानम् ॥

44. Tis substituted for the which stands before the belonging to an affix, when the Feminine-ending of follows, provided that, it does not come after a case-affix (i.e. when such a word in was does not stand at the end of a Bahuvrihi).

That which stands in an affix is called urautu, i. e. a must be the part of the affix. The अक is changed into रक in the feminine in आ। As आर लिका, मुण्डिका, गुणिका, इत्तिका, कारिका, हारिका ॥ So also एतिका from एतर् + अकच् + आए एतकर् + भाष् ॥ The द is then replaced by भ (VII. 2. 102). The क् must belong to the affix, therefore, not in शका from शक शक्तानि॥ The स्थ in प्रत्यवस्थ is for the sake of distinctness, there is no affix which is only as II The rule applies to a therefore, not to नन्दना, रमणा ॥ The इ is substituted for the अ which precedes (पूर्वारा) क, and not the अ which follows क, as पदुका, पदुका । The क must be preceded by short अ, therefore, not here गाका, नीका, nor in सका, धाका ॥ The substitution takes place when आ follows, therefore, not in कारकी । The word आप qualifies कु ॥ The क्र should be followed by आ ॥ Obj. But in क्रारिका from कारक + भा क् is not directly followed by आ, but by आ? Ans. When आ+आ=आ there is ekadeśa, the as is followed by un, there being no third letter intervening them Obj. But an ekadeśa is sthanivat to what it replaces when a pûrva-vidhi is 10 be applied, therefore there still exists the intervention. Ans. The express text of this sûtra will remove the intervention. Obj. Then should be subs tituted in रथकत्र्या and गगकान्या । These words are formed by the affixes करा and काम्यच, as स्थानां समूहः, (IV. 2. 51) and नर्गनिच्छति भारमनः (III. 1. 9)=स्पक्त and गंगकाम्य ॥ Here also before the क of the affix, the भ should be replaced by , when the feminine affix at is added: for there is no intervention between and at (the intermediate letters being non-existent, as you say). Ans. We say that intervention is no intervention, when it consists of only one letter, which even does not actually exist, but only through the fiction of sthanivat. Therefore, the feminine of the above words will not take , as a is not followed immediately (in the sense above expressed) by any, as curam and material, because in these actually many letters are heard as intervening between the and any !!

Why do we say असुष्: 'provided that the feminine affix आष् does not come after a case-affix'? Observe बहुदः परिश्राजका अस्यां मधुगयां = बहुपरिश्राजका मधुगा। Here आष् comes after the noun बहुपरिश्राजका which ends in a case-affix, and hence the अ of आ is not changed to हा। The case-affix is elided by II. 4. 71, and it still exerts its influence by I. 1. 62. The word असुष: is a मसज्यपतिषेधः (a simple prohibition of the particular matter specified without mentioning what is different from it): and not a पर्युगसः or exception. Had it been a Paryudasa, (स्पोडम्बः = असुष:) then आष् coming after a full word not having a case-affix, would have caused the इ substitution in the last example. Nor should असुष: be explained as that in which there exists no case-affix. Had it been so, then in बहुनि अमाण्यस्यां = बहुज्यर्मिका no इ ought to be added.

Vart:—मामक and नरक should be enumerated, for the क of these is not part of the affix: as मामिका, नरिका ॥ Here ममक is substituted for मम before the affix अण् (IV. 3. 3), to which is then added दाप्॥ The word ममक takes long ह in the feminine only when it is a Nome or in the Vedas (IV. 1. 30): therefore though मामक ends in अण्, it does not take डीप् (IV. 1. 15) but दाए (IV. 1. 4), नराव कावति = नरक formed with the affix क (अ III. 2. 3).

Vart: - The rule applies to the words ending in त्यक् (IV. 2. 98) and त्यप्, (IV. 2. 104) in spite of the prohibition in VII. 3. 46. As दाक्षिणारियका इहरियका ॥

The word in the sûtra is कात् the fifth case of क ending in आ। If then this be the condition, that the affix must end in ka क and not in k क, then the rule will not apply to एतिका। Because here the augment is अक्ष (अक्) with क; the final आ in अक्ष is for euphony only, and not a portion of the affix, as we find in भिन्धिक छिन्धिक, रून्धिक। The word कात therefore, is construed to mean ending in the consonant कु॥

म्यासयोः ॥ ४५ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, या, सयोः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वा सा इत्येतयोरिकारादेशो न भवात ॥ वार्तिकः ॥ वा सा इत्येतयोरिकारादेशो न भवात ॥ वा० ॥ पावकादीनां छन्दस्युपसंख्यानम् ॥ वा० ॥ पावकादीनां छन्दस्युपसंख्यानम् ॥ वा० ॥ भाशिष चोपसंख्यानम् ॥ वा० ॥ उत्तरपदलांपे चोपसंख्यानम् ॥ वा० ॥ किपकादीनां चोपसंख्यानम् ॥ वा० ॥ तारका उद्योतिष्युपसंख्यानम् ॥ वा० ॥ वर्षका ताक्ति द्युपसंख्यानम् ॥ वा० ॥ वर्षका ताक्ति द्युपसंख्यानम् ॥ वा० ॥ वर्षका ताक्ति ताक्ति द्युपसंख्यानम् ॥ वा० ॥ वर्षका ताक्ति ताक्ति द्युपसंख्यानम् ॥ वा० ॥ वर्षका त्रक्ति ताक्ति ताक्ति त्युपसंख्यानम् ॥

45. The r is not substituted for the w of w and R. with the augment s, when the feminine at follows.

As बका, सका । The बा and सा simply stand for बह and तर्, and the prohibition is not confined to the nominative case only, as the forms at and at may lead one to think. न यत् तरो: would have been a better sûtra. The prohibition applies in every case, as यकामधीते. तकां पचामहे ॥ Or यकांयकामधीमहे (i. e. श्रचां गायां च), and तकां तकाम्पचामहे (i. e. भोषधी शाकिनी वा)

Vart. -The affix स्वकन् (V. 3. 34) should be enumerated also along with बन् and तद् ॥ As उपस्यका, अधिस्वका ॥

Vart:-The feminine of पायक &c in the Veda does not take द for झ ॥ As हिरण्यवर्णः शुचयः पावकाः, बाधु भ लोमकाः, ছংশকাः &c. But पाविकाः, भलोमिकाः in secular literature.

Vart: - So also in the affix बुन् used in benediction: as जीवताह जीवका, नन्त्ताद् नन्दका, भवताद् भवका ॥ See III. 1. 150.

Vart: - So also when the second member is elided in a compound: as देवका, यहका, the second member इस is elided, the fuller forms being देवहनिका, बत्तरत्तिका भनजार्ग च विभाषा लोपो वन्तव्बः) See V. 3. 83 Vart.

l'ârt:-- शिपक &c should be enumerated in this prohibition: as शिपका. धुबका, धुवका, चटका ॥

l'ârt :--- तास्क्रा is formed when it means 'stars', but तास्क्रा 'a maid-servant' from तारवित ॥

Vart .-- वर्णका is formed when it means 'a mantle or mask', but वर्णिका 'an expounder'. as वर्णिका भाग्री लोकायते 'Bhaguri is a commentary of Lokayata'

िकार:- वर्तका 'a bird' according to the Eastern grammarians, but वर्तिका according to the Northern authorities. Why do we say 'when meaning a bird? Observe वर्त्तिका भाग्ररी लोकायतस्य ग

V dit :—अडका when meaning a पिहुँदेवस्य ceremony, but मिटका खारी ॥ $ext{The}$ ceremony related to Pitridevata is called Pitridaivatya, the affix is यन् ।। The former is derived from the root अश् with the affix सकत् (अक्नान्त ब्राह्मणा भावनमस्यां), the other is derived from the numeral भ्रष्ट by the affix ऋष् (V. 1. 22).

Vart:-Optionally सूतका, शुक्का and वृन्तारका, the other forms are सूतिका पुत्रिका, and वृन्दारिका ॥

उदीचाम.तः स्थाने यकपूर्वायाः ॥ ४६ ॥ पदानि ॥ उदीचाम, आतः, स्^{थाते,} यक, पूर्वायाः, ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ उदीचामाचार्याणां मतेन वकारपूर्वायाः ककारपूर्वावाभातः स्थाने बोऽकारस्तस्यातः स्थाने इकाराः वेद्या भवात ॥

वार्भिकम् ॥ वकपूर्वत्वे धात्वन्तप्रतिषेधः ॥

46. According to the opinion of Northern grant marians, & is not substituted for that w which is obtained by shortening the long आ of the feminine (under rule VII. 4. 13 before the affix क), which is preceded by a ए or a क ॥

The mention of 'northern grammarians' makes this an optional rule. As इभ्यक्ता or इभ्यिका, भवियका or भवियका, चटकका or चटिकका, मृश्विकका, मृश्विकका ॥ Why do we say preceded by इ or क ? Observe अभ्यक-अश्विका only (from अभा)॥ The word অকণুৰায়া is exhibited in the feminine, in order to indicate that the rule applies when the feminine affix आ is shortened to आ॥ Therefore not here श्वभविका from शुभंया (शुभं याति). So also महियका from भव्रया, where आ is part of the root या (see III. 2. 74).

Vart:—Prohibition must be stated of the इ and क being finals of a root. When the उ or क preceding this अ, is the final of the root, the prohibition contained in the sûtra, does not apply: as सुनीयका, सुराधिका, सुराधिका, and अशोकिका।

Why do we say 'of long भा'? Observe सांकाश्य भवा = सांकादियका ॥ The word संकाश्य is formed from संकाश by the affix ण्य (सकाश निर्वृत्तं) ॥ Then is added the affix दुझ (IV. 2. 121). Here there is no shortening of a long भा, and hence no option is allowed. But in इभ्यका or इभ्यिका the long भा has been shortened. Because this word is thus derived: इभमहीत = इभ्या (इण्डाविश्योय: V. 1. 66). To this क is added, and the long भा is shortened.

Why is the word स्थान used in the sûtra, when by the general rule षष्ठी स्थाने बागः this word would be understood here? The special mention is for the sake of pointing out that the आ which takes the place of आ is intended here; i. e. the replaces this short आ; but had the word स्थाने not been used in the sûtra the would have replaced the long आ।

भस्त्रैषाजाह्याह्या नञ्पूर्वाणामपि ॥ ४७ ॥ पदानि ॥ भस्त्रा, एपा, अजा, ह्या, ह्या, नञ्, पूर्वाणाम, अपि ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ दशिषामातः स्थान इति वर्तते ॥ भातः स्थाने योकारस्तस्य इत्व न भवति उरीषामाषार्याणां मतेन ॥

47. According to the opinion of Northern grammarians, द is not substituted for that आ which is obtained by shortening the आ (before क by VII. 4. 13), of भस्ता, एषा, अजा, आ, द्वा (VII. 2. 102), and स्था; even not then when the negative particle precedes them.

As महाका or महिका, अभवाका or अमिका, एषका or एषिका, अजका or अजिका, क्षेत्रका or असिका, अप्रका or असिका, एषका or सिका, अस्वका or असिका। Of एषा and द्वि there are no examples with the negative particle. For if the compounding with नम् takes place after the addition of the अकच्, or on the contrary, if first अकच् be added and then the नम् compounding takes place, in both alternatives, the case-affixes must be added in order to substitute a for the final by VII. 2. 102; and it is only when this a is substituted that the fe-

minine हायू can come. So that the case-affix is the principal ingredient, and हायू comes after हायू, and therefore by the prohibition of हायू in VII. 3. 44, there can arise no occasion for the substitution of हा। Therefore क्षेत्रपत्ता and काइक are the invariable forms of these words with the negative particle. मा meaning agnates and property, takes the negative particle. मा is a word which has no corresponding masculine form, and as such, by the following rule VII. 3. 48 it would not have taken ह; its special mention here indicates that it should be the secondary member of the compound here: as कावियमाना महा कामका, the Diminutive of which is कामका or काविका। Here first the hear is shortened as it is a secondary member (upasarjana), then when the Bahuvrini is made, the feminine affix हायू is added to this भारतिगुंस्त word, then this का is shortened before क by VII. 4. 13. This short क (VII. 4. 13) does not come in the room of the का which is ordained to come after a word having no corresponding masculine.

The force of প্ৰাৰ্থ shows that the rule applies, when words other than নয় also precede, and even when no words precede. As নিৰ্মান্তকা or নিৰ্মন্তকা । জিকা or ৰন্ত্ৰশল্পকা ।

Note:—The form इके is from the word इकि, dual number, the final द is changed to अ (स्वत्यस्व), then the feminine आ (हाप्) is added (इका), and then शां substituted for भा ।

अभाषितपुंस्काश्च ॥ ४८ ॥ पदानि ॥ अ, भाषितपुंस्कात् , च, ॥
कृतिः ॥ अभाषितपुंस्काहिदितस्यातः स्थानं योकारस्तस्योदीचामाचार्वाणांमतेन इकाराहेशो न भवति ॥

48. According to the opinion of Northern Grammarians, ₹ is not substituted for an ₹ obtained from the shortening of the Feminine ₹ (VII. 4. 13), when to the feminine in long ₹ there is no equivalent masculine, even when the Negative particle precedes.

As खटुका or खट्टिका, भखट्टिका or भखट्टका, परनखट्टका or बरनखट्टिका॥ When before the affix कए, the stem is shortened in a Bahuvrihi, this rule will apply (VII. 4. 15). There also, the अ must be substituted for the आ of a feminine word which has no corresponding masculine. But this rule does not apply when the negative compound is the synthesis of अविद्यमाना खट्टा अस्याः अ

Note:—The word सद्दा is always feminine and has no corresponding masculine आदाचार्याणाम् ॥ ४६ ॥ आत्, आचार्य्याणाम् ॥
इति: ॥ आगापनपुरकाततः स्थाने वोऽकारसारवाचार्याणानासारोवसे नवति ॥

49. According to the opinion of other Teachers, is substituted for the a which arose from the shortening of the feminine of a word which has no corresponding masculine form.

As बहाका, भवाहाका or परमखद्वाका॥

Note:—The "Teachers" referred to here are either those other than the Northern Grammarians, or it may refer to the Teacher of Pânini, the plural being for the sake of respect. Thus there are three forms মন্ত্ৰুকা, মন্ত্ৰুকা, and মন্ত্ৰুকা ॥

ठस्येकः ॥ ५०॥ पदानि ॥ ठस्य, इकः ॥

क्तिः ॥ शङ्गस्य निमित्तं यष्ठः, कथाङ्गस्य निमित्तं, प्रत्ययः स्तस्य प्रत्ययदस्य इक इत्यवमादेशो भवति ॥

50. For s in the beginning of a Taddhita affix there is substituted to 1

As মামিক:, মালাকিক: (তক্ IV. 4. 1), লাবাসক: (তম্ IV. 4. 52). In the affixes তক্, তম্ &c, if the affix is the consonant ত্, and w is only for euphony, then here also the w is for pronunciation only: but if on the contrary, the aggregate $\sigma(z+w)$ is the affix, then the same is the case here. This rule does not apply in Unadi affixes always, as ক্সিছ ত: = জ্বত. (Un I. 103), for there is diversity (बहुल) in the Unadi.

माथितिकः (= मथितं पण्यमस्य IV. 4. 51) is thus formed मथित + ठक् = मथित् + इक (VI 4. 148 the क्षा is dropped). Now arises the doubt, should इक be replaced by क as taught in the next aphorism VII. 3. 51, as it comes after a त्। This substitution, however, does not take place, because it was इक which caused the elision of का, and now त् which became final by such elision cannot cause the destruction of इक its producer (सनिपातनभगो विधिरतिने तिहचातस्य). Or the elided का (VI. 4. 148) may be considered as sthanivat, and would thus prevent as substitution.

There are two views about this \$\pi \text{11}\$ Some say that the consonant \$\pi\$ only is the sthani, and the \$\pi\$ is only for the sake of pronunciation. The others hold that \$\pi\$, the consonant and the vowel are sthani in the aggregate. In the first view, the rule would apply to the consonant \$\pi\$ at the end of roots like \$q\$\$ in \$\pi\$ in the other view the rule would apply to the affix \$\pi\$ at \$\pi\$ in \$\pi\$

इसुसुक्तान्तास्कः ॥ ५१ ॥ पदानि ॥ इस्, उस्, उस्, त, अन्तान्त् , कः, ॥ इतिः ॥ इस् इस् इस्वम्नतानादुक्तनानां तान्तानां चाङ्गानापुत्तरस्य वस्य क इस्यवनादेशी भवति ॥ वार्तिकवः ॥ वीष वपसंख्यानयः ॥

51. क is substituted for a after a stem ending in इस्त, इस्त, द or दर, इस and त ॥

As सार्पिकाः, धातुष्काः, बाज्यकः, नेपादकर्युकः, शान्यरजन्युकः; मातृकवः, वेतृकवः सीविध-

त्क : शाक्रत्क : याकृत्क: ।। The इस and उस् are the affixes of that name, therefore not here, आशिषक: (= आशिषा चर्रात), भौषिका (= उपा चरात) ।।

part:-So also after होस, as हाँक्कः (हाँग्यीचरात)॥

The word सार्पिक्तः is formed by इक् of तरस्य पण्यं, (IV. 4. 51) and स is changed to प by इजः पः (VIII. 3. 39). भातुष्कः is by इक् of प्रहरणं ॥ बाजुष्क is by इक् of दीव्यामि ॥ नेपादकर्षुकः &c by इक् of भवादावर्षे भोदें हैं इस् ॥ मातृकः by इक् of तत भागतः, करतद्य ॥ भोदाधन्कः by इक् (IV. 2. 19) शाकुष्कः by इक् of संसृष्ट (IV. 4. 12).

चजोः कु घिण्ण्यतोः ॥ ५२ ॥ पदानि ॥ चजोः, कु, घित्, ण्यतोः, ॥ कृतिः ॥ चकारअकारवोः कवर्गादेशो भवति थिति ण्यति च पत्यये परतः ॥

52. For the final च or ज of a root, there is substituted a corresponding guttural, before an affix having an indicatory घ, and before ण्यत ॥

As पाक, त्यागः, रागः with बद्धः, and चाक्यम्, वाक्यम् and रेक्यम् with व्यत्।

Compare VII. 3. 59.

स्यङ्कादीनां च ॥ ५३ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्यङ्कु, आदीनाम्, च, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ स्वष्टकु इत्येवनारीनां कवर्गादेशो भवति ॥

- 53. The guttural is substituted in न्यङ्क and the rest. Thus न्यङ्क: from नि + अञ्च + द: So also मद्गुः ॥
- (1) By the sûtra नात्रक्षेः (Un I. 17), the affix र is added to the root बाइज़ preceded by नि ॥ (2) महरा is formed by adding उ to the root महज (Un I.7) (3) भृगुः, is formed by the affix र added to the root अस्ज, the म is elided, and र is vocalised (Un I. 28). (4 and 5) दूरेपाकः, फलेपाक formed by the अच् affix of पचारि class, (= वेर पच्यत स्वयमेव. फले पच्यत स्वयमेव) ॥ The vriddhi is by nipatana. The seventh case-affix is not elided in these compound words by VI. 3. 14 (6) भजेपाकः ॥ This word is read by some. Others read these as ब्र्रेपाका, फलेपाका with टार् ॥ A third reading is दूरेपाकु फलेपाकुः, by the affix द added irregularly. (7 and 8) तक and वक्त ।। These are formed from the roots तडच and वडच with the affix ব্কু Un II. 13). (9) আনিষ্ক: formed from আনিষ্কানি with ব্লারি স্ব্ (10) भनुषद्गः॥ (11) भनसर्गः॥ (12) उपसर्गः॥ (13) मेघः॥ (14) श्वराकः॥ (15) मांसपात ॥ (16) कपोनपाकः ॥ (17) उत्कपाकः ॥ (18) पिण्डपाकः formed by the affix अण् with an accusative word in construction as upapada. (19) अर्घः when it denotes a name meaning 'price'. This is formed from the root आई with the affix षग् ॥ When it is not a name, the form is आई. ॥ (20 and 21) अवक्षयः and निकायः, when they are names meaning "Summer or Hot season". These are formed from the root वह preceded by भव and वि ॥ But when they are not names, the forms are भवदाहः, निदाहः ॥ (22) न्यप्रोधः formed from the root हह preceded by न्यक and by adding the पचाहि अच्। The ह is changed to घ।। (23) शिस्त्। Formed from हह with दि and the affix स्थिप, and ह changed to भ ॥ म्बमाहबित and दिरोहवाति ॥

े त्यङ्कु, 2 मृद्धु, 3 शुग्र, 4 सूरेपाक, 5 कलेपाक, 6 क्षेणेपाक, 7 सूरेपाका, 8 कलपाका, 9 हूरेपाकु, 16 कलेपाकु, 11 तक, 12 सक, 13 व्यतिषङ्ग, 14 सनुषङ्ग, 15 अवसर्ग, 16 स्पसर्ग, 17 श्वपाक, 18 गांसपाक 19 मूलपाक, 20 कपोतपाक, 21 स्थूकपाक, 22 संज्ञानं मेचनिश्यावशामां भेप 23 त्यप्रोध, 24 विरुष्

हो हन्तेर्णेञिश्रेषु ॥ ५४ ॥ पदानि ॥ हः, हन्तेः, व्रिणत्, नेष. ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इन्तर्रकारस्य कवर्गादेशो भवति जिति णितं प्रत्येय परती नकारे च ॥

54. A guttural is substituted for the E in ET before an affix having an indicatory झ, or ण and before र ॥

As भातवात with णिख , घतिक: with ण्डुल, साधुष निन् with इस, घानपातम with गमुह, चात: with घम, भन्ति, भन्तुम, and भञ्जन before न ।। Why do we specify हू? Otherwise the substitute would replace the final letter. Why of हन? Observe वहार:, प्रहारक: ॥ ज् and श् qualify the affixes, and न means the न of हन which becomes joined with ₹ when the intermediate भ is dropped. This ₹ comes in immediate contact with , because it is heard in pronouncing, and in writing. If the elided or be considered as sthanivat, then e can never be followed by a. for there will exist the intervention of this latent st, but by virtue of the special text of this sûtra, such an elided st should not be considered as an intervention. And if झ, ज् and न् be all considered as qualifying the ह of हन, still on the maxim ये न नाज्यवधानं तन ज्यवहितेऽपि वचनप्रामाण्यान् therefore or sy are considered to come after & though a portion of the root intervenes. But not so here. हननिष्णासि हननीयति, add ण्युल to this Denominative root, and we have हननायक:।।

अध्यासाच ॥ ५५ ॥ पदानि ॥ अभ्यासात् , च, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अभ्यासादुत्तरस्य हन्तिहकारस्य कवर्गादेशो भवति ॥

55. A Guttural is substituted for the g in ga after a reduplication also.

As जिघांसति, जङ्गधन्यते, अहं जघान ॥ The rule applies when such an affix follows which causes the reduplication of the stem (anga) हन, therefore not here हननीयत्मिच्छति = जिहननीयिषति ॥

हेरचङि ॥ ५६ ॥ पदानि ॥ हेः, अ. चङि. ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ हिनेतिर्हकारस्याभ्यासादुश्यस्य कवर्गादेशो भवति अचिहि ॥

A guttural is substituted for the 5 of 6 िहिनोति) after a reduplication, but not in the Reduplicated Aorist.

As जिथीपति, प जेथीयते, प्रजियाय: but प्राजीहयद् इतम् in the simple Aorist. Obj. he word अचिक could be dispensed with from the sûtra, in as much as चक् an never come after the simple root fe, but after the causative of fe, and the ausative stem of fe is a different verb than, fe. Ans. The fact of this word ৰেক্তি being employed in the sûtra indicates the existence of the following ^{aaxim}: प्रकृति महणे ण्यधिकस्यापि महणम् "A radical denotes whenever it is employed n Grammar, not only that radical itself, but it denotes also whatever stem nay result from the addition to it of the causative affix for " II Therefore 'e have प्रजिया विविद्यति ॥

The word माजीहबन is the Aorist of the causative of दि, with चह, the elision of जि, the shortening of the penultimate the reduplication, guttural change by कहोबच्च, and lengthening by गिर्मेलयोः ॥

सम्लिटार्जेः ॥ ५७ ॥ पदानि ॥ सन्, लिटोः, जेः, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सान तिरि च प्रत्यंव जेरहस्य बोम्बासस्तरगादुनरस्य कवर्गावेशी भवति ॥

57. A guttural is substituted for the sq in far afte a reduplication before the Desiderative affix सन, and in the Perfect.

As जिनीपति, जिनाव ॥ Why in the Desiderative and Perfect only? Observe जजीवते ॥ Though the root उदा also assumes the form जि by vocalisation (VI. 1. 16, 17) yet that जि is not to be taken here. That will form जिक्का कुरू ।

विभाषा चः ॥ ५४ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, चेः, ॥ कृतिः ॥ षिनोतेरद्वस्य सन्तिटारभ्यासादुत्तरस्य विभाषा कवर्णादेशो भवति ॥

58. A guttural is optionally substituted for the q of fa after a reduplication in the Desiderative and Perfect.

As चिचापति or चिकीपति, चिचाय or चिकाय ॥ But चेचीयते in other cases.
न कादे: ॥ ५६ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, कु, आदे:, ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ कवर्गावेक्षंतिस्रकोः कवर्गावेक्षो न भवति ॥

59. A guttural is not substituted for the final vag of a root which begins with a guttural, before an affix having an indicatory u and before vag !!

As कूजः, खर्जः and गर्जः with घम्; क्षुत्रयः, खर्ज्यः and गर्ज्यः with क्ष्मा This is an exception to VII. 3. 52.

आजिन्नज्योध्य ॥ ६० ॥ पदानि ॥ अजि, न्नज्योः, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भित्र नित्र हरोतयोग कवर्गावेशो न भवति ॥

60. A guttural is not substituted for the final or ज of अज and अज before an affix having an indicatory घ and before ज्यत्॥

This is an exception to VII. 3. 52. Thus समाजः, বৰাজ:, বৰিলাজ: an परिलाज्ञ वा परिलाज्ञ व

भुजन्युव्जी पाण्युपतापयोः ॥ <१ ॥ पदानि ॥ भुज, श्युव्जी, पाणिः उपतापयोः ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ भुज स्थले हस्ती काकी निपासेते वधासंख्यव पाणायुपतापे च ॥ 61. भुज 'an arm', and न्युब्ज 'a kind of bodily disease', are irregularly formed, without any change of their ज before घर।

The word सुज: = सुज्येतेऽनेन, with घम् (III. 3. 121). The irregularity consists in the absence of Guna, as well as of gutturalisation. न्युष्टिननाः शरतेऽस्मिन् = न्युष्टजः from the root उ.ज अर्जन (Tudadi 20). The irregularity consists in the non-changing of ज ॥ When not meaning 'an arm' and 'a disease', we have भोगः, समुद्रगः ॥

प्रयाजानुयाजी यहाङ्के ॥ ६२ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रयाज, अनुयाजी, यहा, अङ्के, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कुत्वपतिषेपोऽनुवर्तते ॥ प्रयाज अनुयाज इत्येती निपायते यज्ञाङ्गेऽभिषये ॥ प्रपूर्वस्य यजर्पत्रि कुत्वाभावो निपासते ॥

62. प्रयाज and अनुयाज are irregularly formed with धन्न, when meaning a portion of a sacrificial offering.

These words are derived from यज्ञ with घज्ञ without the guttural substitution; as पञ्च प्रयाजाः, श्रयोनुयाजाः, स्वमन्ने प्रयाजाना पश्चात् स्वं पुरुस्तात् ॥ But प्रयागः and अनुयागः when not referring to portions of a sacrifice. The प्रयाज and अनुयाज are illustrative only. The guttural change does not take place with other prepositions &c. also, as उपयाजः, उपांग्रयाजः, संयाजः, ऋतुयाजः, as in the sentences एकारंग्रीपयाजाः, उपांग्र याजमन्तरा यजिति, अटो पत्नी सयाजा भवन्ति, ऋतुयाजे अरन्ति ॥

वञ्चेगती ॥ ६३ ॥ पदानि ॥ वञ्चेः, गती, ॥ वृक्तः ॥ वञ्चेरक्रस्य गती वर्त्तमानस्य कवर्गादेशो न भवति ॥

63. A guttural is not substituted for the palatal of use in the sense of 'going'.

A: वञ्च्यं वञ्चलित वाणजः, but वाङ्क्यं काष्ठं = कुटिलं ॥ Why is गती used, when we kn w from the Dhatupatha (Bhuadi 204) that वंच् means 'to go'? The specification shows that the roots possess many meanings other than those assigned to them in the Dhatupatha.

भोक उचः के ॥ ६४ ॥ पदानि ॥ ओकः, उचः, के, ॥ वृत्ति ॥ उचेर्डातोः के प्रसंय ओक इति निपासते ॥

64, ओक is irregularly formed from the root उच् with the affix क (अ)॥

The change of च् into क, and the Guna are the irregularities. As त्योक 'a bird, a tree'. The affix क is added under III 1. 135. The क is added with the force of चम्र the Kâraka relation being that of Location &c. The चम्म affix would have given the form regularly, but then the word would have been acutely accented on the first syllable, but it is desired that the acute should be on the last. The words दिवाकतः जित्रकार &c are also irregular,

formed with the Unadi affix vigit the se being substituted for \P as an $U_{\eta ad}$ diversity (bahulam).

ण्यआवद्यके ॥ ६५ ॥ पदानि ॥ ण्यः, आवद्यके, ॥ कृत्तिः ॥ भावद्यकेऽर्थे यो ण्यात्ययस्तस्मिम् परभूते चजाः कुत्व न भवति ॥

before the affix \overline{q} , when it means 'to do as absolute necessity'.

As अवद्य पाच्यम्, अवद्य वाच्यम्, अवद्यरेच्यम्, but पाक्यं, वाक्यं and रेक्सं when the sense is not that of necessity.

यज्ञयाचरुचप्रवचर्चश्च ॥ ६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ यज, याच, रुच, प्रवच, ऋचः, च, ॥ कृति ॥ यज्ञ याच रुच प्रवच इत्यतेषां व्ये परतः कवर्गादेशों न भवति ॥ बार्त्तिकम् ॥ व्यति प्रतिषेधे संजरपसक्यानम् ॥

66. A guttural is not substituted for the final palatals of यज्, याच, रुच्, प्र-वच्, and ऋच् before the affix ण्यत्॥

As बाइयम, बाच्यम, राच्यम, प्रवाच्यम, वार्यम, प्रवाच्यम, and अर्च्यम् ॥ Though इस् has a penultimate इद and therefore by III. 1. 110 would have taken इयम्, it takes ज्यत् by force of this sûtra. प्रवाच shows that the present sûtra applies to it though it means 'a word or speech', and the prohibition of VII. 3. 67 does not apply. प्रवाच्य is the name of a particular book. Others say that the prohibition applies to वस् only when it is preceded by म, and does not mean word or speech (VII. 3. 67) and not when it is preceded by any other preposition. As अविवादय-प्रवादय-प्य-प्रवादय-प्रवादय-प्रवादय-प्रवादय-प्रवादय-प्रवादय-प्रवादय-प्रवादय

Vart: - त्यज्ञ should be enumerated in this connection i.e. before ज्यम, the ज remains unaltered, as त्याज्यम्।

बर्चोऽराघ्द्संक्षायाम् ॥ ६७ ॥ पदानि ॥ बचः, अ, राष्ट्र, संक्षायाम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ण्यहति वर्गने वर्षाराध्यसंज्ञायां ण्यति परतः कवगी न भवति ॥

67. The guttural is not substituted for the final of बच्च before ण्यत्, when it does not mean 'a word or speech'.

ा प्रयोज्यनाह, अवाच्यनाह, but अवपुषितं वाक्यमाह ॥ प्रयोज्यनियाज्यो दाक्यार्थं ॥ ६८ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रयोज्य, नियोज्यो, दाक्य, अर्थे, ॥ विचः ॥ प्रयोज्य, नियोज्यो, दाक्य, अर्थे, ॥ विचः ॥ प्रयुक्ति निर्वार्थं ॥ द्वाराण्यं निर्वार्थं । विचः ॥ प्रयुक्ति निर्वार्थं ॥ विचः ॥ प्रयुक्ति । विचः । प्रयोज्यानि । प्रयोज्यानि

68. प्रयोज्य and नियाज्य preserve their palatal in the sense of 'capable to do this'.

As प्रयोज्यः - प्रयोक्तुंशक्यः ; नियोज्यः - नियोक्तुशक्यः, but प्रयोग्य and नियोग्य in other senses.

भोड्यं भक्ष्यं ॥ ६९ ॥ । पद्ति ॥ भोज्यम्, भक्ष्ये, ॥ वृत्ति ॥ भोड्यं निपायाः ५३वेभिधेयं ॥ मुक्तर्यानं कृत्याभावे। निपायनं सक्यार्थे ॥ 69. भोज्य preserves its palatal in the sense of eatable?.

The word is derived from मुझ् with ण्यन् in the sense of 'able'. As भोड्य भोदनः 'eatable rice', भोड्या यदागूः 'eatable barley-gruel'. भक्ष्य here means anything which is fit for being eaten. When not having this sense, we have भोग्यः कम्बलः ॥

्र घोर्लोपो लेटि वा ॥ ७० ॥ पदानि ॥ घोः, लोपः, लेटि, वा, ॥ _{बन्धिः ॥} षुसंज्ञकानां लंटि परतो वा लांपो मवति ॥

70. The final of दा and धा (धु roots) may optionally be elided in the Subjunctive (छेद्)॥

As क्षत्रका वाग्रंप Rig I. 35. 8. सामा देवह गन्धर्वाय Rig X. 85. 41. But also यसन्तरमय देवान् ॥ The form देवान्, however, may also be deduced even when the final of द्वा is elided, for then by the भार augment (III. 4. 91) we get this form. The word द्वा is therefore employed in the sûtra only for the sake of distinctness, for the sûtra without द्वा would have also given the above forms, as we have shown. Or the द्वा is used to remove the doubt which one may entertain to this effect "देवान् is the form which may be deduced by the general rule, since होए is taught, this form will be excluded altogether and will never appear".

The form क्यत् is thus evolved. We add तिय to the root भा; then the द्व of ति is elided (III. 4. 97). वाशुषे = यजमानाय स्तानिक्यात्॥ Others say, the क्थत् is the form of the root with the बान affix. क्वत् is from the root बाज ॥

Some say that वा is jnapaka and indicates the existence of the following maxim:—भनित्यमागमशासनम् "the rule about augments is anitya". So that the augment भार being anitya, we could not have got the form रनान्॥ Hence the employment of the word वा ॥

ओतः इयनि ॥ ७१ ॥ पदानि ॥ ओतः, इयनि, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भोकारान्तस्याप्रस्य इयनि परता ठोपा भवति ॥

71. A stem ending in ओ loses its final before the Present characteristic इयन of the Divâdi class.

As निश्वित from शो, अवच्छवति from छो, अवचित from हो, and अवस्वित from हो।

The तृ in शोत is for the sake of cuphony or ease of pronunciation.

According to Padamanjari, the sûtra should have been भात: र्गाति, and thereby there would be the saving of half a mâtrâ, and also there would be no necessity of repeating the word गिति in VII. 3. 75.

कसस्याचि ॥ ७२ ॥ पदानि ॥ क्सस्य, अचि, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ क्सस्याजारी प्रत्येव लोपो भवति ॥

72. The अ of the Aorist characteristic क्स is elided before an affix beginning with a vowel.

As अधुसासाम, अधुसायाम, अधुसि from the root दुह्। Had the भ not been elided before भामाम and आधाम, then दृष must have been substituted for it according to VII. 2.81. Why do we say before an affix beginning with a vowel; Observe अधुसन, अधुसनाम्॥ Why do we say इस and not only स? So that the elision should not take place here, as उस्सी, उस्सा:, वस्सी, बस्सा:, कृणसी, हुणसा॥

लुग्वा दुहिद्दिहिलहगुहामात्मनेपदे दन्त्ये ॥ ७३ ॥ पदानि ॥ लुक्, वा, दुह, दिह, लिह, गृहाम, आत्मनेपदे, दन्त्ये, ॥

बुत्तिः ॥ दुइ दिह लिह गुह इत्येतेषामात्मनेपदे वन्त्यादी परतः क्सस्य वा लुग्भवति ॥

73. The whole of the affix क्स is elided optionally before the personal endings of the Atmanepada beginning with a dental, after दुइ, दिह छिह and गुइ॥

As अदुग्ध or अधुभत, अदुग्धाः or अधुभयाः, अदुग्धम् or अधुभध्यम्, भदुहत्र \mathfrak{g} \mathfrak{g} अधुभाविहः, भिरुष्य or अधिभतः, अलीव or अलिभतः, त्यगुढ or त्यधुभतः ॥

Why दुइ &c. only? Observe ध्वयरभात ॥ Why in the Atmanepada? Observe भाग्रभा only. Why before an affix beginning with a dental? Observe भाग्रभा only. Though the anuvritti of लोप was understood in this sûtra, the employment of the term लुक् indicates that the whole of the affix is to be elided. For लोप would have elided only the final भा of मा But even with the elision of भा alone we would have got all the above forms, except those in बाह्य ॥ For भ being elided, we have म between ह (a consonant of हाल class and a dental (which is also a letter of हाल class). This म situate between two सन् will be elided by VIII. 2. 26. Nor can it be objected that the elided भा is sthanivat, for by पूर्वचासिन्दं VIII. 2. 1, such an elision cannot be sthanivat Though म is a dento-labial, yet it is included in the word dental. Had it not been meant to be so included, तो (letters of म class) would have been taken in the sûtra. See III. 1. 45, for this Aorist-affix.

शमामप्टानां दीर्घः श्यनि ॥ ७४ ॥ पदानि ॥ शमाम्, अप्टानाम्, दीर्घः, श्यित, ॥

74. Before the Present character इयन, a long is substituted for the root-vowel in इतम् and the seven roots that follow it.

As शाम्यति, ताम्यति, शाम्यति, भाग्यति, भाग्यति, भाग्यति, भाग्यति क्राग्यति and माद्यति ॥ Why of these eight only? Observe भरवति ॥ Why before श्वन्? Observe भर्मात ; the भ्वा being optional after this root by III. 1. 70.

हिबुक्कम्याचमां शिति ॥ ७५ ॥ पदानि ॥ ष्टिबु, क्रमु, आचमाम्, शिति, ॥

75. Before any other Present character (शित्), the root vowel of दिन, कडम, and आ-बम् is lengthened.

As द्वीवति, करामति, and आ चार्मान ॥ कलम् lengthens its vowel before भ्यम् by ne last rule, the present rule produces this change before the affix श्वच also, hich it gets by III. 1. 70. चम् lengthens its vowel only when it is preceded by आ; nerefore not here: चमान. विचमति or उचमिति ॥ The sûtra is exhibited as श्विक्ष मां शिति in the original text of Panini; the present form, owes its existence the insertion of आ from the vartika द्वीर्घस्माङ चमा॥

क्रमः परस्मैपदेषु ॥ ७६ ॥ पदानि ॥ क्रमः, परस्मैपदेषु, ॥ तिः ॥ क्षेषं इति वर्तते ॥ क्रमः परस्मैपक्षेरे चिति परता वीघों भवति ॥

76. The long is substituted in कम, before a जित्

As कामति, कामतः, कामितः। Why in the Parasmaipada? Observe भाकमते । How do you explain the lengthening in बरकाम and संकाम (Imperative ad Per. Sg.)? For when हि is elided by सुक्, (VI. 4. 105) then by I. 1. 63, the affix eing dropped by a ल-elision, it would produce no effect and so there ought to ave been no lengthening? This is no valid objection. The prohibition of I. 1. 3, applies to the भाक्न stem after which the affix is elided. Here क्रम् is not a stem ranga with regard to हि, but it is a stem with regard to श्रम्, as क्रम + श्रम् + हि॥ herefore, though हि is elided, the lengthening will take place by I. 1. 62, मस्य क्रमणम्)॥

ह्युगसियमां छः ॥ ७७ ॥ पदानि ॥ इयु, गमि, यमाम् , छः, ॥ ।तिः ॥ शितीति वर्तते ॥ इयु गमि यम इस्रेनेषां शिति प्रत्येव परतश्छकारादेशो भवति ॥

77. छ is substituted for the final of इष्, गम and यस pefore a Present-character (शित्) ॥

As इच्छति, गच्छति, यच्छति ॥ The इच् with the indicatory इ is taken here, Iud. 59), and not इच् of Divâdi (19) class or of Kryâdi class (53). There we ave इच्चित्र and इच्चानि &c, read the anuvritti of the word आचा from VII. 3. 72 into is sûtra; so that the शित् is qualified by the word आचा, i. e. a शित् affix which merely a vowel, and has no consonant in it; (and not a शित् affix which sgins with a vowel). Therefore though शानच् is a शित् affix beginning with a owel, yet as it contains a consonant, the substitution does not take place, s श्याणः (III. 1.83) The reading of the text according to Patanjali and lâtyayana is इच्चानिवनां s, and hence the necessity of the above explanation. he reading इच्च, though convenient, is not ârsha.

पान्नाध्मास्थास्नादाण्डद्यतिसर्तिदादसदां पिबजिन्नधमितष्टमनयच्छपदयर्छधौदी-स्तिदाः ॥ ७८ ॥ पदानि ॥ पा, न्ना, ध्मा, स्था, सा, दाण, दिश, असि, ससि, शद, अत्मा, पिब, जिन्न, धम, तिष्ठ, मन, यच्छ, पदय, भ्रुच्छ, धौ, दीय, सीदाः ॥ ्रवृत्तिः ॥ पा प्रा थमा स्था म्रा वाण् र्रावा भर्ति सर्ति चद सद इत्येतेषां पिव जिप्र थम तिष्ठ मेन वच्छ _{पद्द} इटच्छ थी शीय सीव इत्येते भादेचा भदन्ति शिति परतः ॥

78. Before a Present-character (शित्), the following substitutions take place:—पिष् for पा, जिल्ल for ला, धम for आ, तिष्ट् for स्था, मन् for आ, यङ् for दा (दाण्), पदय for दश्, ऋण्ड for आ, धी for स्न, शीय् for शद् and सीद् for सद्॥

As पिबात. जिम्नात. धर्मात. तिष्ठांत. मनति. यच्छति, पश्यति. बाच्छति, धार्यते, बीवने and सीर्यति ॥ पिब् + शाप् + तिप required Guṇa of the इ of पि by VII. 3. 86, it however does not take place on the maxim अङ्गत्वे पुनर्वाचार्याधिः "when an operation which is taught in the angâdhikâra, has taken place, and another operation of the angâdhikâra is subsequently applicable, this latter operation is not allowed to take place". Or the substitute पिब is one which ends with अ, and is acutely accented on the first. It must be acutely accented on the first; otherwise by VI 1. 162, the acute will be on the last पिब ॥ Then when there is ekâdesa with शाप्, the acute will be on the middle in पिबान, which is not desired, धा is substituted for स् when the sense is 'to run, move quickly'; in any other sense, we have प्रसरित, अनुसरित ॥

क्काजनोर्जा ॥ ७६ ॥ पदानि ॥ क्का, जनोः, जा, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ज्ञा कन क्येनयां जांदेशो भवानि शिनि परतः ॥

79. Before a शिन् affix, जा is substituted for श

As जानाति and जायते ॥ The जन here belongs to Divâdi class, meaning 'to be produced', and not जन of the Juhotyâdi class. Why जा (long) and not जा, for this जा would assume the form जा by VII. 3. 101? This long भा of जा indicates the existence of the maxim given above in VII. 3. 78; and had ज been the substitute, VII. 3. 101, could not have lengthened it.

ः प्वादीनां हस्यः ॥ ८० ॥ पदानि ॥ पू , आदीनाम, **हस्यः**, ॥ वृत्ति ॥ पू इत्येवमादानां हस्यो भवति किति परतः ॥

80. A short is substituted for पू &c, before a शिव affix.

The Pvadi roots form a subdivision of the Kryadi class, beginning with पूम पवने (2) and ending with करी गती (32). The ल्वाइ roots (VIII. 2. 44) are a portion of व्यक्ति (nos 13 to 32). Others hold that upto the end of the Kryadi class are Pvadi. Thus पुनाति, सुनाति, स्तृणाति ॥ Those who hold that Pvadi roots are upto the end of the Class, explain the non-shortening of जानति (for ज्ञा would also then become Pvadi), by saying that the express

ext of VII. 3. 79, substituting long जा prevents the shortening. They say nad ज्ञा been also shortened, then merely ज substitute would have been enough and not जा; and this ज would have been lengthened in the case of जन by VII. 101, to form जायते॥

मीनातेर्निगमे ॥ <१ ॥ पद्मानि ॥ मीनातेः, निगमे, ॥ बृक्तिः ॥ मीनातेरहस्य शिति प्रत्येय परता हस्यो भक्षति निगमीवषय ॥

81. In the Veda मी is shortened before a शित् affix.

As प्रसिनन्ति झतानि Rig. X. 10 5. The न becomes ण (प्रसिणन्ति according o Kasika) by VIII. 4. 15. Why in the Veda? Observe प्र मीणाति ॥

मिदेर्गुणः ॥ ८२ ॥ पदानि ॥ मिदेः, गुणः, ॥ इतिः ॥ मिदेरङ्गस्येको गुणो भवति ज्ञिति प्रत्येव परत ॥

82. For द in मिद्, there is substituted a guna before । शित् affix.

As मद्याति, मद्याति ॥ Why मिद्र only? Observe स्विद्यान्ति, विल्ह्यान्ति ॥ the root जिम्मित belongs both to the Bhvådi and the Divådi classes. The Bhvådi हि will get guṇa before इच by virtue of VII. 3. 86, but the Divådi मिद्र would ot have got guṇa before इचन्, as this affix is जिन् (I. 2. 4): hence the necessity f this sûtra. Before non हित्त affixes there is no guṇa, as मिद्याते, मामद्यात ॥

जुिस च ॥ ८३ ॥ पदानि ॥ जुिस, च, ॥ इतिः ॥ जुिस च प्रस्रवं परत इगन्तस्याङ्गस्य गुणा भवति ॥

83. Before the personal-ending जुस (उस) of the imperfect, guna is substituted for the final इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ऋ, and इ, छ of the stem.

As भजुहदुः, अविभयः, अविभक्षः, अज्ञागरु ॥ This Personal ending is जिन् according to I. 2. 4, and would not have caused guna (I т 5', but for this litra. The ending जुस (III. 4. 108' comes in the लङ् also. There, however, it oes not cause guna. As चिन्युः, सुनुषुः ॥ Here there are two जिन्न affixes, the ngment बासुर, and the sârvadhâtuka जुम्; and the बासुर prevents guna. The ३ is read into the sûtra from I. 1. 3.

सार्वधातुकार्द्धधातुकयोः ॥ ८४ ॥ पदानि ॥ सार्वधातुक, आद्धधातुकयोः, ॥ र्शनः ॥ सार्वधातुके आर्द्धधातुके च प्रत्येष परत इगन्तस्याङ्गस्य ग्रुणा भवति ॥

84. The Guṇa is substituted for the final vowel of a stem before the affixes called sârvadhâtuka and ârdhadhâuka (III. 4, 113 &c).

As तराति मंदाति, मवति ; कर्ष्ट्रे. स्वान्, ॥ Why sarvadhatuka and ardhadhatuka affixes only ? Observe मानित्त्वाच्या भिनित्ताच्याति ॥ For had the sutrabeen सिंड then the rule would have applied to affixes like सन् कान्यचं &c which go to form Denominative verbs. सङ्ग includes all affixes beginning with सन् and ending with महिङ्ग ॥ If the sutra had been प्रस्थे, then the rule would have applied to the affixes like सन् &c. To exclude these cases, the two words sarvadhatuka and ardhadhatuka are used. For exceptions See 1. 1. 4, 5, 6.

जाग्रोऽविचिण्णल्ङित्सु ॥ ५५॥ पदानि ॥ जाग्रः, अ, विच्, चिण्,णल्, ङित्सु॥ इतिः ॥ जागृ इत्येतस्याङ्गस्य गुणा भवति भाविचिण्णल्ङित्सु परतः ॥

85. The Guna is substituted for the आ of the stem आगृ. except before the affix चि, before the Aorist-character चिए, before the Personal ending, जल of the Perfect, and before an affix with an indicatory इ॥

As आगरवाति, with जिल्ल, आगरकः (with ज्वुल) साधुआगरी, जागरं आगरम् (with अपूल्) जागरी वर्तते (with घम), जागरितः (with क्क), जागरितवान् (with क्कवतु) ॥ This is ar exception to the Vriddhi rule of VII. 2. 115, and to the prohibition in I. 1.5 When this guna is substituted, there does not take effect that rule, which cause Vriddhi of the penultimate short भ of जागर; (भन रपधाया: VII. 2. 116). Hac that been the case, then the guna substitution would become simply useless and the prohibition with regard to चिण and जल superfluous. Why do we say not before वि, चिण and जल and डिन्? Observe जागार्वः (with the affix विन् Unadi अज्ञानारि with चिन which causes Vriddhi, and अज्ञानार with जन्, and जागृतः and जागुय: with a डिन् (1. 2. 4) affix. Some hold that the । in नि is for the sak of pronunciation only, and the prohibition applies to all affixes beginning with a ब्, such as क्रुसु, as अजागृवान्, here there is no guna. In अजागरु: with जुम th guna takes place by virtue of VII. 3. 83: for though it is a isq affix also, the prohibition क्रितसु of this sûtra does not affect it. Similarly भह जजागर with ण the optional guna VII. 1. 91 is also not prohibited by the णल् of this sulti-In fact the phrase अविचित्र जन् दिनसु is a Paryudasa prohibition: for had it bee a prasayya-pratishedha, then the guṇa before जुस् and the 1st Pers. जल would also have been prohibited. In short this sûtra positively ordains guna of before every affix, other than बि, चिण्, जह and हिन् , and if by any other rule the latter would cause guna, that guna is not prohibited. That is the result of Paryudasa negation.

But if the sûtra be construed as a Prasayyapratishedha, then we sha apply the maxim अनन्तरस्य विधियो भवति प्रतिषयो वा ॥ The prohibition is therefor stated with regard to जाप in connection with the affixes वि, चिण् णत् and डिर्ग But the Guna ordained by VII 3 34 83 is not prohibited.

पुगन्तलघूपधस्य च ॥ ८६ ॥ पदानि ॥ पुक् अन्त, लघु उपधस्य, च, ॥ वृत्तः ॥ पुगन्तस्याङ्गस्य लघूपधस्य च सार्वधातुकांद्रधातुकयोगुंजो भवति ॥

Kûrikû:—संयोगे गुरुसंज्ञायां गुणा भेजुर्न सिध्यति ।
विध्यपेकां लघोश्वासी कयं कुण्डिनं दुव्यति ॥
धाताहितुम् कयं रञ्ज, स्यविध्ययोनिपातनान् ।
धानकोपशिवीर्यस्य विध्यपेक्षे न सिध्यतः ॥
धानकोपशिवीर्यस्य विश्यपेक्षे न स्विध्यतः ॥
धानकापशिवीर्यस्य विश्यपेक्षे न स्विध्यतः ॥
धानकापशिवीर्यस्य विश्यपेक्षे न स्वयतः ।
धानकापशिवीर्यस्य विश्यपेक्षे न स्वयत्यां ।
धानकापशिवीर्यस्य विश्वपेष्ठां ।

86. Guṇa is substituted before a sârvadhâtuka and an ârdhadhâtuka affix, for the इक् vowels of the Causative stems which take the augment ए (VII. 3. 36), and for the short penultimate vowel of a root which ends in a single consonant.

As क्लेपबति, द्वेपयाते, क्लोपयाति, भेदनम्, छेदनम्, मेत्ता, छत्ता ॥ Of course the vowel should be laghu or light, before the addition of the affix; the heaviness caused by the addition of the affix, will not prevent guna. Thus भिद् + तृ, though इ+त= च causes the इ to become heavy, that will not prevent guna: for विध्यपक्ष लय पहणम् ॥ Obj: If this be so, why the forms कुण्डित, हुण्डित are not incorrect, for in them also the vowel is laghu (the roots are कुइ and हुइ), and the augment ब् is added afterwards by a Vidhi rule? Ans. The augment न is added to the root, and becomes upadesivat. (See VII. 1. 58). Obj. If so, how do you cause Vriddhi in एडज्, as in तागः with धन् ; as रज्जू + धन् = रज् + धन् (the म् being dropped by VI. 4. 27), for it is after the elision of म, that the भ of रज becomes penultimate and can admit of Vriddhi by VII. 2. 116? Ans. The exceptional forms स्वदः from स्वन्द् + षञ् , and भयः from भन्य + पञ् , taught in VI. 4. 28, 29 teach by implication that roots of this form take Vriddhi as a general rule. Obj. If the विश्वपेक्ष maxim is not of universal application: though by VI. 4. 134, the अ of अन् &e. is elided in bha stems, like राजन् thus राज्ञा; yet the अ shoud not be elided if you be consistent, in अनङ् augment added by VII. 1. 75 to दिश, अस्थि &c. In fact, you could not get the forms सभा सक्था &c. Moreover though there can be the lengthening of the penultimate in सामन्-सामानि (before श्वि affix Nom. Pl), yet not in the case of कुण्डानि from कुण्ड for here न is added by another Jule VII. 1. 72. If you say, the maxim is not of universal application, then there can be no guṇa of द in मिर्द to form भेतृ ॥ Ans. The guṇa takes place in forms like भेगू &c, because the prohibition of the following rule VII. 3. 87, with regard to the affixes beginning with a rowel, proves by implication that before affixes beginning with a consonant, as &, the guna also takes place. Obj. The prohibiton in the case of vowel beginning affixes is for the sake of me, to form अमेनेक् ॥ This is derived from निजिर (Juhotyadi 11), in the Imperfect, as भ + निज् + शप्रेख, + तिपु then reduplication VI. 1 10, then guna of the reduplicate. (VII. 4. 75), then ात्रप which had become न in the Imperfect, is elided by VI. 1. 68. Thus भनिज्ञ+म्बु+त्=भ्र+तिनिज्ञ+त् (VI. 1. 10)= भ नेनिज्ञ+त् (VII. 4. 75)=भ नेनिज्ञ (VI. 1. 98)=भनन्त्. The elided न produces its effect, the guna by VII. 3. 86. This is why अच्छ is taken in sûtra VII. 3. 87, namely अजाह affixes do not cause guna, the हलाव affixes like न cause guna. You cannot therefore say that आच in VII. 3. 87 is a jnapaka. Ans. The sûtra पिस्पृथिध्विक्षिये क्र: (III. 2. 140) teaches the addition of न to भन &c, as गरन्, if this न had not tended to cause the guna of the penultimate vowels of these roots, what was the necessity of making this affix a कित्? Similarly I. 2. 10 teaches that सन् (Desiderative) is कित् after roots ending in consonants. These rules show that words like भन &c get guna, and the final consonant of the root plus the initial consonant of the affix, does not make the root vowel heavy. Obj: The कित् of सन् is for the sake of the elision of the nasal, in furtin भाषात (VI. 4. 24). Ans. Let it be so, still the कित् of कन् is enough for us.

The "upadhâ short" must be the vowels of the हुक् pratyâhâra. Therefore in निर्मान, the penultimate is short अ (of अनम्) and it does not take guṇa. In fact, the word penultimate qualifies the word हुक् understood. Others explain it by saying that पुगन्त is to be analysed by पुक्तिअन्त "in the vicinity of ए" ॥ The word अन्त means समीप, and means the हुक् vowel in the proximity of पुक्। The word लघूपभा should be analysed as लच्ची उपधा and is a Karmadhâraya compound, and means "a short or light penultimate". The word पुगन्तलघूपभ is a Samâhara Dvandva.

नाभ्यस्तस्याचि पिति सार्वधातुके ॥ ८७ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, अभ्यस्तस्य, अचि, पिति, सार्वधातु के ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ अभ्यस्तसंज्ञकस्याङ्गस्य लघूपभस्याजादौ पिति सार्वधातुके सुणो न भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ बहुलं छन्दसीनि वक्तत्र्यम् ॥

87. The guna is not substituted for the penultimate light ex vowel in the reduplicated form of a root, before a Sârvadhâtuka affix beginning with a vowel and having an indicatory en

As नानजानि, अनेनिजम; परि विविधाणि, पर्यवेषिषम ॥ Why of a reduplicated root? Observe वेदानि ॥ Why beginning with a vowel? Observe नेर्नाक्त ॥ The word पितृ is read here for the sake of the subsequent sutras like VII. 3. 92. For here in cases other than पितृ, guṇa will be prevented by क्रिन् because of सार्वधातुकमपित् ॥ Why a sarvadhatuka affix? Observe नेन्ज in the Perfect, the affixes of which are arribadhatuka (III. 4. 115). Why do we say a penultimate light vowel? Observe जुड़वानि, अजुड़वम् ॥

Vart: - There is diversity in the Vedas. As जुजापन् the हेद of जुन्॥
The forms प>पशान, चाकशीने, वावसीनी: are irregular, स्पश् + केद् ल स्पश्+भार्⁴
त =स्पश् + शावच्य । भाने =पश्यशोत ॥

The above forms are thus evolved. I. न निजानि is लाट (Imperative 1st Per Sing). the Iम is changed to नि, the augment आर् is added which is Iपत् (आरु नमस्य पण्य III. 4.92), श्लु is substituted for श्रुप, then there is reduplication, then guna by VII. 4.75. 2. अनानजम is लङ, the Iमप is changed to अम ॥ 3. यशिन is 1st Pers. Sing. Imperative of ITQ ॥ 4. ननान्क is 3rd Person singular of the Present. 5. जनज is the Perfect with एक which is ârdhâdhtuka III. 4. 115. 6. जिल्लाए is the लट of जिपी प्राप्तस्वनयाः (Tudâdi 8), in the Parasmaipada, the ह of तिप is elided (III. 4.97), then is added the augment अर् (III. 4.94) then श्रुप is irregularly replaced by श्रुत, then reduplication.

In the words प्रयान &c. the reduplicate has been shortened, as a Vedic form, in the Intensive यङ लुक्॥ पाकशीत is from काभूग्रेसी there is (यङ् लुक्, लद्, तिप्, and इट् augment by यङ्ग वा (VII. 3. 94). वावशीती: is from वाभृशीसा, in the Intensive (यङ्लुक्, लट, शत, जीप and शस i. e. it is the Accusative plural of the Feminine Present Participle from the Intensive root of वाश् ॥ The reading in the Kâsikâ is वावशात ॥ In these two काश and वाश the roots have been shortened. Or the above forms may be derived regularly, without shortening, from the roots कश् and वश् ॥

भूसुवोस्तिङ ॥ ८८ ॥ पदानि ॥ भू, सुवोः, तिङि ॥
कृतिः ॥ भू सू इत्येतयोस्तिङि सार्वधातुके गुणो न भवति ॥

88. भू and सू get no guṇa before an immediately following Personal ending which is Sârvadhâtuka.

As अभूत, अभू:, अधुनम: सुने, सुनानहें । The सू refers to the Adâdi root (21) in which the Present character is dropped, and does not refer to Divâdi (24) or Tudâdi (115) roots, because there the Present character भ्यन् and आ intervene between the Personal endings নিছ্) and the root: and moreover the affixes भ्यन् and आ are हिन् (I. 2. 4) and would not cause guṇa. Why do we say before तिङ? Observe भन्नि where the guṇa takes place before आप । Why before a sârvadhâtuka affix? Observe च्यनि भन्निषीष्ठ, where the Benedictive is not a Sârvadhâtuka (III. 4. 116), and the augment is of course considered as a portion of the personal ending. Why the guṇa is not prohibited in बाभनीति when the Intensive यह is dropped, and the Personal ending is added directly to the root. Because the form बाभूनु in VII. 4. 65 indicates by implication that guṇa takes place in यह सुन except in बाभूनु ।।

But of \mathbf{q} we have \mathbf{q} where guna has been prohibited in the Intensive, because there is no jūāpaka with regard to it.

The forms सुनै &c are the 1st Per. Imperative of मू ॥
उतो वृक्किकि हलि ॥ ८९ ॥ पदानि ॥ उतः, वृद्धिः, सुकि, हलि ॥
वृतिः ॥ सार्वधातुके पितीति वर्तते ॥ उकारान्तस्याङ्गस्य वृद्धिभंवति सुकि सित हलागै पिति सार्वधातुके ॥

89. A root ending in short s, which has no Present

characteristic (i. e. the vikarana is dropped by luk elision), gets vriddhi, before a fua Sårvadhåtuka affix beginning with a consonant, but not if the stem is reduplicated.

Thus बौति, वैशिष, बैशि, नैशि, नैशि, स्ताँपि, स्तौषि, स्तौषि । Why ending in द ? Observe एति एषि एषि ॥ Why do we say whose vikaraṇa is elided by लुक ? Observe सुनाति, सुनोषि, सुनोषि ॥ Why beginning with a इल् ? Observe बनाणि, रवाणि, the First Person of the Imperative is पित् by III. 4.92. Why before a पित् वर्ताभे ? Observe युनः, रूनः ॥ The augment बासुद being जित् (III. 4. 103), prevents पित् action in आप स्तुयान् राजानम् ॥ The phrase नाभ्यस्तस्य should be read into the sûtra from VII. 3. 87: therefore Vriddhi does not take place here बोबोति ॥ Here there is luk-elision of बङ ॥

ऊर्णोतेर्विभाषा ॥ ६० ॥ पदानि ॥ ऊर्णोतेः, विभाषा ॥ बृत्तिः ॥ कर्णोनेर्विभाषा वृद्धिर्भवति हलाई। पिति सार्वधातुके ॥

90. Before a पित Sârvadhâtuka affix beginning with a consonant, the final उ of ऊर्णु gets optionally vriddhi.

As प्रोणीति or प्रोणीति, प्राणीय or प्रोणीयि, प्राणीमि or प्राणीमि; but प्राणवानि before an affix beginning with a vowel.

गुणोऽपृक्ते ॥ ६१ ॥ पदानि ॥ गुणः, अपृक्ते ॥ कृत्तिः ॥ कर्णोतेद्धांतारपृक्ते हति पिति सार्वधातुकं गुणो भवति ॥

91. Before a पिन Sârvadhâtuka affix which is a

single consonant, Guna is substituted for the final of ऊर्जु ॥

As प्रोणीन, प्रोणी: ॥ Though the anuvritti of हार्ल was understood in this sûtra from the last aphorism, the employment of the term अपून्त implies the existence of the following maxim:— बस्मिन विधि स्तवादावल पहणे "when a term which denotes a letter is exhibited in a rule, in the form of a Locative case, and qualifies something else which likewise stands in the Locative case, that which is qualified by it must be regarded as beginning with the letter which is denoted by the term in question, and not as ending with it".

तृणह इम् ॥ ६२ ॥ पदानि ॥ तृणहः, इम् ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ तृणह इत्येतस्याङ्गस्य इमागमो भवति हति पिति सार्वधातुके ॥

92. Before a पित Sârvadhâtuka affix beginning with a consonant, र is added after अ of the verbal stem नुगह।

As कृषिंद, कृषिंद्य, कृषिंद्य, सत्विद्य । In the last example though the affin vanishes altogether, yet it produces its effect. Why beginning with a consonant? Observe कृष्णानि ॥ Why a पित् affix? Observe कृष्णः with तद्य । The stem कृषण is formed from the root कृष् (Rudhâdi) with the vikaraṇa यत, and is exhibited in the sûtra in order to indicate that the augment इत्य is added afte the vikaraṇa यत्र has been added, and that the root कृष्ण of Tudâdi class is no to be taken.

The above forms are thus derived:-

हृह + इनम् + तिप् = मृणह् + इम् + ति = सृणइह + ति = सृणह् + ति (VI. 1. 87) = सृणेद्-1-ति VIII. 2. 31) = सृणेद् + थि (VIII. 2. 40) = सृणेद + दि (VIII. 4. 41) = तृणेदि with the dision of one द (VIII. 3. 13). The form सृणोक्ष is similarly formed by VIII. 2. 11, the इ being changed to क before सि of सिप् ॥ अतृणेद् is the सङ् 2nd and 3rd per. Sing.

ब्रुव ईद् ॥ ६३ ॥ पदानि ॥ ब्रुवः, ईद् ॥ बृत्तः ॥ ब्रु इत्येतस्मादुत्तरस्य हलादेः पितः सार्वधातुकस्य ईडागमो भवति ॥

93. Before a पित् Sârvadhâtuka affix beginning with a consonant, the augment इंट् is placed after मू॥

As ह्रवीसि, ह्रविषि, ह्रविमि, भ्रह्मवीन्॥ But ह्रविण before such an affix be-

्रयुक्ते वा ॥ ६४ ॥ पदानि ॥ युक्तः, वा, ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ युक्त उत्तरस्य इलादेः पिष्तः सार्वधातुकस्य ईडागमो भवति वा ॥

94. The पित Sârvadhâtuka affixes, beginning with a consonant, optionally get the augment इद in the Intensive.

As लालपीति in शाकुनिकां लालपीति, so also दुन्दुभिवाववीति, त्रिधावद्धां वृषभो रोरवीति हार्रेवोमस्यां आविवेश ॥ (Rig. IV. 58. 3). Also not, as वर्धीत एकम् and वर्धि ॥ These ire all examples of the Intensive with the elision of बङ् ॥ When the stem etains यङ्, there can be no पितृ Sarvadhâtuka affix beginning with a consonant ifter it, because then शप will intervene between the affix and the stem. Hence no examples of the same can be given.

तुरुस्तुराम्यमः सार्वधातुके ॥ ६५॥ पदानि ॥ तु, रु, स्तु, रामि, अमः, सार्वधातु के ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तु इति सीकायंधातुः, रु शब्दे हुम् स्तुता शम उरशमे अम गलादिषु इस्रेतेश्यः परस्य सार्वधातुकस्य लोदर्व इस्रागमी अवति ।

95. A sârvadhâtuka affix, beginning with a consonant, optionally gets इंद् augment, after the roots तु, र, स्तु, भम and अम ॥

The root तु (Adâdi 25) means 'to increase', ह (Adâdi 24) 'to make i sound', हतु (Adâdi 34) 'to praise', बाद 'to be satisfied', and बाद 'to go'. According to Kâsikâ तु is a Sautra dhâtu. Thus दत्तीति or उनवाति, उपराति or प्राप्ति, वपस्तिवि or उपस्तिवीति, बाम्यध्वम् or ब्रामीध्वम्, अभ्यमित or अभ्यमिति ॥ बाद् and बाद an then be followed by a consonant beginning sârvadhatuka affix, when they ose their Present character (vikaraṇa) as a Vedic anomaly (bahulam shhandasi).

The Apisalas read the sutra as तुरुस्तुश्चयमः सार्वधातुकाष्ठ्र क्छन्स्सि॥ This will then become a विधि rule for the Vedic forms The word सार्वधातुका is here exhibited in the feminine.

The repetition of 'sârvadhâtuka', though its anuvritti was present; for the sake of stopping the anuvritti of पित्, and this rule applies to भाए affixes also, as सुवीत, शमाध्यम् ॥

अस्तिसिचोऽपृक्ते ॥ ६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ अस्ति, सिचः, अ, पृक्ते ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अस्तरङ्गात् सिजन्ताच परस्यापृक्तस्य सार्वधातुकस्य ईडागमो भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ भाविभुवारीटि प्रतिषेषः ॥

96. A single consonantal sarvadhatuka affix gets the augment इंद्, after अस (अस्ति) and after the Aorist character सन्त ॥

As आसोन्, आसीः ; अकार्षीन्, असावीन् ॥ Why do we say a single-con sonant affix? Observe आस्त, अकाषम् ॥

Vart:—Prohibition of the sthanivad-bhava must be stated when आ is substituted for झ (III. 4. 84), and भू for अस (II. 4. 52), before the augmen दि ॥ Therefore not here आख्य and अभूत्॥ The word आख्य is thus formed आह+सिष्=आह+थल् (III. 4. 84)=आय+थ (VIII. 2. 35)=आत्+थ (VIII. 4. 55 - आत्थ॥

बहुलं छन्द्सि ॥ ९७ ॥ पदानि ॥ बहुलम्, छन्द्सि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भारतसिचोरपृक्तस्य सार्वधातुकस्य ईडागमा भवति बहुलं छन्दति विषये ॥

97. In the Veda, a single consonantal Sârvadhâtuka affix gets diversely the augment इट्, after अस् and सिच॥

As भाप एवंद सालल सबनाः ॥ Here भाः is used instead of भासीत्; but als भाइरवासात्र राज्ञः (See Maitr. S. I. 5. 12). So also with s-Aorist, as गांतिरक्षाः (Rig IX. 107. 9), प्रत्यञ्चनस्साः (Rig X. 28. 4). And भांत्रीमां पुत्रक, the भद्र is not elide though मा is added (VI. 4. 75). अक्षाः and अस्साः are examples of सिच् without हा Compare VIII. 2. 73.

The word भाः is the कड़ of भस्, there is added तिप, then ग्रुप is elided then स् is changed to ह, and it is turned to visarjaniya. The words भक्षाः an भक्षाः are derived from the roots भर् (सबलेंग) and स्तर् (उप्रगति), in the Aorist, the तिप् is elided (VI. 1. 68), the सिच is elided by VIII. 2. 24, and the ए of the root is changed to visarga. The augment रूट is not added as a Vedic irregularity.

रुद्ध पञ्चक्ष्यः ॥ ९८ ॥ पदानि ॥ रुदः, च, पञ्चक्षः ॥
बृत्ति ॥ रुदादिभ्यः परस्य सार्वधातुकस्य इनादेरपृक्तस्य ईडागमो भर्वात ॥

98. After to a sarvadhátuka affix consisting of 8 single consonant.

As अरोहोत, अराही:, अस्वपीत् and अस्वपी:, अध्यतीत्, अध्यतीः, प्राणीत् प्राणीः, अवती अस्वपी: Why of these five only? Observe अज्ञानर् भवात् ॥ Why an aprikte affix? Observe राहिति ॥ The word रुदः is singular, though it ought to have been plural.

अडगार्ग्यगालवर्याः ॥ ९९ ॥ पदानि ॥ अट्, गार्ग्य, गालवर्याः ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ रुवादिभ्यः परुचभ्यः परस्य अपृक्तस्य सार्वधातुकस्याजागमा भवात गार्ग्यगालवयोमेतन ॥

99. According to the opinon of Gargya, and Gâlâva, the augment अर comes before a Sârvadhâtuka affix consisting of a single consonant, after the above five roots रुद &c.

As अरादत्, अरादः, अस्वपत्, अस्वप , अध्यसत् अध्यसः प्राणत् प्राणः, अजक्षत्, अजक्षः ॥ The names of Gargya and Galava are mentioned for honoris causa.

The mention of these names is not for the sake of "option" (विकल्पार्थम्). Because the very injunction about अह, would make the इंट of the preceding ûtra optional. The mention of more than one Achârya in the sûtra is also or this very reason.

अदः सर्वेषाम् ॥ १०० ॥ पदानि ॥ अदः, सर्वेषाम् ॥ शक्तः ॥ अद अक्षणे अस्मादुत्तरस्यापृक्तस्य सार्वधातुकस्याडागमो भवति सर्वेषामाचार्याणां मतेन ॥

After अद् 'to eat', comes the augment अद before a Sârvadhâtuka affix consisting of a single consonant, ccording to the opinion of all grammarians.

As भारत and भार: ॥ Before a non-aprikta we have असि, अस्सि ॥ ord सर्वेषाच makes it a necessary rule and not optional, like the last.

अतो दीर्घो यत्रि ॥ १०१ ॥ पदानि ॥ अतः, दीर्घः, यत्रि ॥ तिः ॥ भकारान्तस्याङ्गस्य रीघों भवति बमारी सार्वधातुक परतः ॥

The long an is substituted for the final ar of Tense-stem, before a Sârvadhâtuka affix beginning with a or t (lit.a consonant of यज् pratyâhâra).

As पचामि, पचावः, पचामः, पक्ष्यामिः पक्ष्यावः, पक्ष्यामः ॥ Why 'for the अ only'? bserve चितुनः, चितुमः ॥ Why before a वम consonant (semivowels, nasals and and भ) only? Observe पचतः, पचयः॥ Why a 'Sârvadhâtuka'? Observe हुनाः केश्वयः ॥ Some read the anuvritti of तिङ्गांnto this sûtra, from VII. 3, 88 so at the lengthening takes place only before Personal-endings. According to em before कुसु there is no lengthening, as भववान् ॥

The word भववान is thus formed. To भू is added कुछ, then comes शप्, eating kvasu as a sårvadhåtuka under III. 4. 117; the reduplication of the ot ending in any is prevented, because the word dhâtu is used in VI. 1.8 aich ordains reduplication of a root only, and not of a root plus a vikaraņa te the form भव (भू-1- श्रप्) ।। Those who do not read the anuvritti of तिङ् in is sutra, but only of the word सार्वधातुक, they explain the form भववान् as a edic anomaly.

सुपि च ॥ १०२ ॥ पदामि ॥ सुपि, च ॥ नि ॥ अनो दावो बर्माः बतुवर्ततः । सुषि च बमारी परतो उक्तारान्तस्याङ्गस्य शर्घो भवति ॥ 102. Before a case-ending beginning with $\overline{\mathbf{v}}$ or $\overline{\mathbf{u}}$ (lit a consonant of $\overline{\mathbf{u}}$ Pratyahara), the final $\overline{\mathbf{u}}$ of a Nominal-stem is also lengthened.

The whole of the phrase भनो रीघों याम is understood here. Thus वृक्षाय, व्यक्तभाव, व्यक

बहुघचने झल्येत् ॥ १०३ ॥ पदानि ॥ बहुयचने, झलि, एत् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ बहुवचने झलारी सुपि परतो ऽकारान्तस्याकृस्य एकारादेशी भवति ॥

103. Before a case-ending beginning with m or n (lit. a ma consonant), in the Plural, w is substituted for the final of a Nominal stem.

ओसि च ॥ २०४ ॥ पदानि ॥ ओसि, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भोसि परसोकारान्सस्याद्गस्य एकारादेशो भवति ॥

104. Before the case-ending ओस, ए is substituted for the final अ of a Nominal-stem.

As वृक्षयोः (Gen. dual) स्त्र, प्लक्षयोः स्त्रम, वृक्षयो। (Loc. dual) as वृक्षयोर्निधीं प्लक्षयोर्निधिहि॥

आङि चापः ॥ १०५ ॥ पदानि ॥ आङि, चैं, आपः ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ भाकिति पूर्वाचार्यनिर्देशेन मृत्रीबैकवचनं गृद्धतः । तस्मिन्नाङि परतभकाराशेसि च भावन्तस्य।

105. Before the case-endings ओस and before आ 0 the Instrumental, प is substituted for the final आ of the Feminine-affix.

शाक is the name given to the affix टा, the Ins. Sg. by the ancier grammarians. As खट्ट्रवा, मालवा, खट्ट्रवाः, मालवाः, बहुराज्ञवाः, कारीपगन्ध्यवाः बहुराज्ञवाः, के रिपगन्ध्यवाः ॥ Why the आ of the Feminine affix only? Observe कीलालपा बाहाः कीलालपाः ब्राह्माज्जल्याः ॥ Where ever ही or आए is employed in Grammar, प्राध्याः किलालपाः ब्राह्माजज्जल्याः ॥ Where ever ही or आए is employed in Grammar, प्राध्याः ॥ Where ever ही or आए is employed in Grammar, प्राध्याः ॥ Where ever ही or आए is employed in Grammar, प्राध्याः ॥ Where ever ही or आए is employed in Grammar, प्राध्याः ॥ Where ever ही or आए is employed in Grammar, प्राध्याः ॥ Where ever ही or आए is employed in Grammar, प्राध्याः ॥ Where ever ही or आए is employed in Grammar, प्राध्याः ॥ Where ever ही or आए is employed in Grammar, प्राध्याः ॥ Where ever ही or आए is employed in Grammar, प्राध्याः ॥ Where ever ही or आए is employed in Grammar, प्राध्याः ॥ Why the affix विष्याः ॥ Why the affix विषयः ॥ Why the affix a

The word कीलालपा is derived from कीलालं पिबास with the affix विष् (Il 2.74). In the Ins. Sing. the final भा is elided by VI. 4. 140. Had therefor surportly been used in the sûtra, instead of भाष, there would have been ए subtitution in the case of कीलालपा also; for the लाए rule VI. 4. 140 would fit its scope in कीलालप: पदव &c, and would be debarred here by the present shifts

The maxim इवाब् महजेऽशिर्यमहजम् is necessary, because otherwise on the laxim of sthanivadbhava, the short substitutes of जी and आए would also be icluded. In fact, in the sûtra prohibiting sthânivad bhâva, we find this artika इत्याब महनंदरीये: "A short (not long) substitute of हो and आए is not thânivat".

संबुद्धी च ॥ १०६ ॥ पदानि ॥ सम्बुद्धी, च ॥ । शितः ॥ भाप इति वर्त्तते । संबुद्धौ च परत भावन्तस्याङ्गस्य एखं भवति ॥

106. T is substituted for the final of a Feminine tem, in the Vocative Singular.

As ह खंद्रे, हे बहुराजे, हे कारीषगन्ध्ये ॥

अम्बार्थनद्योद्वेस्यः ॥ १०७ ॥ पदानि ॥ अम्बार्थ, नद्योः, हस्यः ॥ हतिः ॥ सबुद्धादिति वर्त्तते । अम्बार्थानाभन्नानां नचन्तानां इश्तो भवति, संबद्धौ परतः ॥ वार्तिकम् ॥ उलकावतीनां प्रतिषेधो वन्तव्यः ॥ वा० ॥ छन्दसि वेति वन्तव्यम् ॥ गार्तिकम् ॥ तलो इस्यो वा ङिसंबुद्धोरिति वक्तन्यम् ॥ बार्सिकम् ॥ छन्दस्येव इस्व स्वमिष्यते ॥ मातृणां मातच् पुरवार्यमहेते ॥

107. A short vowel is substituted in the Voc. Sg. or the set of the feminine, in the sense of 'mother, motherlear', as well as for the long vowel of the Feminines called Nadî (I. 4. 3 & c).

As हे अन्ब ! हे अक ! हे अंत ! हे कुपारि ! हे बाईराव ! हे ब्रह्मवन्स ! हे वीरवन्स !

Vart:—Prohibition must be stated when the endearing terms denoting nother have an uncombined ज, ल or का, as हे अम्बाउं! हे अम्बाल! हे अम्बक! But है मक and है अब where the ल and क are conjunct.

Vart:-Optionally so in the Veda: as हे अम्बाउ! or हे अम्बाउ! हे अम्बाल! or । भन्नाले, हे अभ्विक ! हे अभ्विके ॥

Vart:—A feminine stem formed with the affix तन् optionally becomes short before the Loc. Sg. and Voc. Sg. As देवत भक्तिः or देवतायां भक्ति , हे देवत! or शिवतं ॥ This shortening takes place in the Veda only.

Vårt:-In a Bahuvrîhi compound ending with मानू, there is substituted गत for मातृ in the Voc. Sg. when the word means a son worthy of such a mother. As हे गार्गामात!=माचा व्यवदशमहीत क्लाधनीयस्वाद् यः पुत्रः ॥ This debars the हु affix of V. 4. 153. The च of मातंच makes the final acute.

हस्वस्य गुणः ॥ १०८॥ पदःनि ॥ हस्वस्य, गुणः, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ संबुद्धाविति वर्स ते । इस्वीन्तस्वाङ्गस्य गुणा भवति सबुद्धा परतः ।

108. For short and a final in a nominal-stem, a guna is substituted in the Vocative Singular.

As हे अन्ति, हे बाबो, हे पदी ॥ But there is no guna in हे कुमारि, हे ब्रह्मबन्ध, because and were shortened s ecifically, and to substitute guna for them would make their shortening a useless operation. Moreover, had guna been intended in the case of these nadi words, the sûtra would have been अन्वायांनाहसः २ नवीहरू विशेषा ॥

असि च ॥ १०९ ॥ पदानि ॥ असि, च ॥ बक्तः ॥ असि परतो हत्वान्तस्याहस्य युणो भवति ॥

बार्तिकम् ॥ असाविषु छन्तसि वावचनं प्राक् णी चक्र्युपधावा इस्व इत्येतस्मान् ॥

109. Before the affix sea of the Nom. Pl., Guna is substituted for the final short vowel of a nominal stem.

As भग्नय , वायवः, पटवः, धेनवः, बुद्धयः ॥

Vart:—All these rules upto the end of this chapter are of optional application in the Veda. As अस्वे or अस्व, पूर्ण दर्वि or पूर्ण दर्वी, अथा शतकार or शतकार or शतकार , प्रेस भूतः or पश्चे भूतः, किकिशीवना ॥

The forms वर्षि and वर्षा could have been regularly obtained by the optional use of ङीष् (कृष्किसर्वाक्तनः) ॥ सतक्रवः is formed by adding अस to शतकृत without guṇa of उ, and उ being changed to ए॥ The rule of lengthening the prior vowel (VI. 1. 102) which would have otherwise come, in the absence of guṇa does not take place, as a Vedic option (VI. 1. 106). किकितिब्बा is the Instrumental singular, the ना of VII. 3. 120 does not come. The word किकितिबंध is formed by Uṇâdi nipâtan (कृषिधृश्वि &c Uṇ IV. 56).

ऋतो किसर्वनामस्थानयोः ॥ ११० ॥ पदानि ॥ ऋतः, कि, सर्वनामस्थानयोः ॥ कृतः ॥ गुण इति वर्ततं ऋकारान्तस्याङ्गस्य को परतः सर्वनामस्थाने च गुणा भवति ॥

110. Guna is substituted for the final of a stem,

in the Locative singular and in the Strong cases.

As मानरि. पिनरि. भ्रांसरि, कर्नरि; मानरी, पिनरी, भ्रांतरी, कर्नारी, कर्नारः । For the long in कर्नारी and कर्नारः see VI. 4. 11. The मू in चृत् is for the sake of facility of utterance.

Because before कि and strong cases, it is impossible for a stem to end in a long vowel क् nor a dhâtu noun can so come, since in that case, long क् would be changed to क् by VII. 1. 100, and in forms like क्यू कि there is तुन्।

घेकित ॥ १११ ॥ पद्मानि ॥ घेः, किति, ॥ वृक्तः ॥ व्यन्तस्याङ्गस्य कित प्रत्ये परती ग्रणा भवति ॥

111. For the gand s of the stems called a (I.4.3.) Guna is substituted in Dative, Ablative and Genitive Singular.

As भग्नें, वार्यें, भग्नें, वार्यें:, (VI. 1. 110). Why of कि stems? Observe भानें: सस्यें, पत्ये ॥ Why in the Singulars of the Dat. Abl. and Loc. only? Observe भानें: म्बाम् ॥ The word case ending (सुषि) is understood here also, as the counter-examples are पट्टी, सुरुत:॥

The word पर्ना is formed by adding क्षीप to पर्न (IV. 1. 44). जीय is not a case-affix, though it is जिन् and is added to पर्न which is िया कुरतः is no proper example: for though नम् which is added to कुर, is जिन्, it is only so by atidesa

(सार्वभातुक्तमिवत्, and moreover कुर is not चि ॥

आण्नद्याः ॥ ११२ ॥ पदानि ॥ आद्, नद्याः, ॥
वितः ॥ नद्यम्तावङ्गादुत्तरस्य कितः प्रव्ययस्याजागमा भवति ॥

112. The augment and is added to the case-endings of the Dat. Abl. and Gen. Sg. after the stem called Nadi (I. 4. 3. &c.).

As कुर्मावें, किशोर्वें, ब्रह्मबस्त्रे, धीरबस्त्रे, कुमार्थाः, किशोर्याः, ब्रह्मबस्त्राः, धीरबन्ध्याः ॥ याडापः ॥ ११३ ॥ पदानि ॥ याट्, आपः, ॥ बृत्तिः ॥ भावम्सारङ्गादुत्तरस्य हितः प्रत्ययस्य याडागमो भवति ॥

113. The augment बार् is added to the Dat. Abl. and Gen. Sg. after a Feminine stem ending in आ।

As खद्वांबे. बहुराजांबे, कारीपगन्ध्यांबे. खद्वायाः, बहुराजायाः, क्र'रीपगन्ध्यायाः ॥ But in he compound भतिखद्व, (from खद्वामितकान्तः), this rule does not apply, on the naxim ङ्याब् महणेऽसीर्घः as the भा has been shortened here. Even when the word भतिखद्व assumes the form भतिखद्वा in the Dative by VII. 3. 102, the affix oes not take the augment यार, because this long भा is a lakshanika भा only, hile the भा of the sûtra is a pratipadokta (तक्षणपतिपद्दोक्तां)।

सर्वनाम्नः स्याद्रस्यश्च ॥ ११४ ॥ पदानि ॥ सर्वनाम्नः, स्याट्, हस्यः च, ॥ श्विः॥ सर्वनाम्न भावन्तारक्षादुत्तरम्य क्विः प्रस्यस्य स्यादागमो हस्यभ भवति ॥

114. After a Pronominal stem ending in long an of the Feminine, the Dat. Abl. and Gen. Sg. receive the augment and the an of the stem is shortened.

As सर्वस्ये, विश्वस्ये, वस्ये, तस्ये, कस्ये, भवत्यः, भवत्याः, सर्वस्याः, विश्वस्याः, बस्याः, तस्याः, स्थाः, स्थाः, सम्बस्ये अन्यस्याः ॥

But अनुद्धे where the stem does not end in long आ of the Feminine.

विभाषा द्वितीयाकृतीयाभ्याम् ॥ ११५ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, द्वितीया, कृतीया-ष्याम्, ॥

र्शतः ॥ दितीवा तृतीवा द्येताभ्यायुत्तरस्य डितः प्रत्यवस्य विभाषा स्वाडागमो भवति ॥

115. After द्वितीया and तृतीया the Dat. Abl. and den. Sg. may optionally get the augment स्याद before which he या is shortened.

करास्त्रचास्त्रीप्रयः ॥ ११६ ॥ पदानि ॥ केः, आम्, नदी, आण्, नीप्रयः, ॥ वितः ॥ नवस्त्रावाबन्तामीत्येतस्माचोत्तरस्य केरामित्यबमादेशो भवति ॥

116. For the ending r of the Loc. Sg. there is substituted आप, after a stem calle l Nadî (I. 4. 3. &c), after he Feminines in आ, and after नी ॥

As कुमार्थाम्, किशोर्थाम्, गीर्थाम्, ब्रह्मबन्ध्याम्, धीरबन्ध्याम्, खट्टायाम्, बहुराजायाम्, कार्य बगन्ध्यायाम्, नी--मामण्याम्, सेनान्याम् ॥

The word मामणी is formed by क्किन् affix added under III. 2. 61, the is changed to or by अम मामान्याम; and the बन् substitute in the Locative is by VI. 4. 82.

इतुद्ध्याम् ॥ ११७ ॥ पदानि ॥ इत, उद्ध्याम्, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इकारोकाराभ्यां नदीसंत्रकाभ्याष्ठत्तरस्य केरानादेशा भवति ॥

117. After the Feminine nadî words ending in and s short, sur is substituted for the g of the Loc. Sg.

As कृत्याम्, धेन्वाम् ॥ Sce I. 4. 6.

The word नही is understood here also. Obj. If this be so, it is not; really separate sûtra, because it is included in the last, and these forms could be obtained by the last sûtra: so that we ought to make only one sûtra of 11; and 118, as इंदुर्श्वामीत्। Ans. We could not have done so, for then in the case of कृति and धनु, the भी would have come and not भा, in this way. The भान would have found scope in nadi words like कुमार्याम्, the भी would have undisputed scope in परवा and सख्या; but in the case of कृति when getting the designation नहीं the भी would have come, being subsequently taught, and the form would have been कृत्यों instead of कृत्याम्॥

भीत्॥ ११८॥ पदानि ॥ भीत्॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इदुक्रवाद्यन्तरस्य क्रेरीकारादको भवति ॥

118. After a stem ending in इ or उ short, and which is not a Nadî or a Chi, औ is substituted for the इ of the Loc. Sg

In the case of मन्न words आम् is taught by the previous sûtras, in the case of चि words औ preceded by आ substitution of चि letters will be taught in the next sûtra, so by the rule of exclusion, the present sûtra applies to words othe than nadi and ghi.

अश्वये: ॥ ११६ ॥ पदानि ॥ अस्, च, घे:, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भीदिति वर्तते पिसंज्ञकादुत्तरस्य क्रेरीकारादेशो भवति सस्य च पेरकारादेशो भवति ॥

or 3, and is substituted for the τ of the Loc. Sg. and a is substituted for the final of such Ghi stem.

As भागी, वाबा, करी, धेनी, पढी ॥ The short क्य is substituted, in order to prevent the टाप् affix in the Feminine. Those who read 118 and 119 combined as भीपक पे: translate it thus: "After every other stem ending in and (I. e. which is not a Nadi), क्यों is substituted for the Locative Singular , whereby for the final of Ghi stems, क्य is substituted". They do so on the analogy of the sûtra कर्त्य: क्यक समीपक (III 1. 11).

आको नाऽस्त्रियाम् ॥ १२०॥ पदानि ॥ आकः, ना, अ स्त्रियाम् ॥ वित्तः ॥ घरुत्तरस्वाङो नाभावो भवति भक्तियाम् ॥

120. At is substituted for the ending at of the Instrumental singular, after the Ghi stems, when they are not Feminine.

As अगिनना, वायुना, पहुना ॥ Why do we not say आहो ना पुंसि 'ना is substituted for आ in the Masculine'? Ans. In order to form the neuter Instrumentals also, as अपुणा, अतुना ॥ Obj. These can be formed by the augment तुम् under rule VII. 1. 73, and not by the ना of this sûtra. Ans. But अपुना will not be so formed as अपुना बाह्मणकुले ॥ Because म substituted for दस् of अवस् VIII. 2. 80 is considered as asiddha or non-existent (VIII.2.1) for the purposes of the application of VII. 1. 73, and as अपु cannot take तुम्, it will take ना by this rule. Why do we say "not in the Feminine?" Observe कुत्सा, धन्या ॥

अथ सप्तमाध्यायस्य चतुर्थः पादः ।

BOOK SEVENTH.

CHAPTER FOURTH.

णी चङ्ग्रुपधाया हस्यः ॥ १ ॥ पदानि ॥ णी, चङ्गि, उपधायाः, ह्रस्यः, ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ भृतस्यति वर्तते चङ्गेर जी वर्त्तं तस्योपधाया हस्यो भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकव ॥ उपधाहस्यते जीजिन्युपसंक्यानमः॥

1. A short is substituted for the vowel, standing in a penultimate position, in the Causative stem, when the affix (sign of the Reduplicate Aorist of the Causatives) follows.

As अचीकरत्. अजीहरत्, अलीलवत्, अपीपडत् ॥ Here the rules of reduplication and shortening of the penultimate both present themselves simultaneously. The rule about shortening, being subsequent in order, is applied first, and then the reduplication takes place. Thus कारि + अत् = कार् + अत् (जि being elided VI. 4. 51)=कर्+ सत् (shortening VII. 4. 1)= चकर्+ सत् (VI. 1. 11)= चिकर्+ सत् (VII. 4. 93, 79) = चीकरन् (VII. 4. 94). The necessity of maintaining this order will appear from the following considerations. The Causative stem of significantly the Aorist of which is आहि + चड़ + न = आद् + अन् (VI. 4. 51). Now if reduplication took place first we shall have भारिट् + अत् (I. 1. 59 the elided द will be present for the purposes of reduplication) and as the penultimate is short already, the form will be आहिटन्, which with the augment आ will be आ + आहिटन् = आहिटन् । This is a correct form, so far as it goes; but when the augment is elided in connection with the negative मा, the form will be मा भवान भाटिटन, the correct form however is ना भवान भारिटन with a short आ, which can be formed if we shorten first and then reduplicate, as आर्+ अत्- आर् + अत्- आरिर् + अत् - आरिर्त्, which with the augment आ, will be आरिटन् ॥ In fact, though the reduplication of the second syllable (VI. 1. 2) is a nitya rule, because it applies even where a penultimate is shortened and where not, yet the rule about shortening takes effect first, because the author has himself indicated this, by making the root

भोज have an indicatory आ in the Dhâtupâṭha (See VII. 4. 2 about आहित् verbs). For had the reduplication taken place first in the case of भोज् (Bhu. 482), as भोजिज, there would be no long vowel to be shortened, and there would be no necessity of the probibition (VII. 4. 2).

Obj: Why do we say 'in the Causative'? The चड़ Aorist is formed of Causatives only (See III. I. 48), the only exceptions being the simple roots कि, हु, सह and कि, none of which have any vowel in the penultimate and क्या and स्पा have already short upadhâ. The sûtra चड़ प्रधाया हस्तः would have been enough. Ans. Had the sûtra been, as proposed, then it would have meant, 'that which is penultimate when चड़ follows, should be shortened'. Therefore in the Aorist of the Causative of ह, we have ह् + जि + चड़-1-त् = हू + इ + मत् here the penultimate with regard to चड़ is इ, which would be shortened, debarring V fiddhi and धाइ substitute, and there would have come the द्वाइ substitute instead. But that is not the case. We have धानीलवत्, and not अञ्चलवत् ॥ Similarly, in the Aorist of the Causative of इ, we shall have हा + इ + धात्, and धा being shortened we have इ + इ + धात्, so that we cannot add the augment चुक् (VII. 3. 36), and form धारीव्यत् ॥ And the forms like धारीववत् (प्य + इ-1-धात्) would not at all admit of shortening.

Why do we say when चक् follows? Observe कारयात, हारयाते where there is no shortening in the Present Tense. Why do we say of the penultimate? Observe अचकाइसत् from काइस, and अववाउठत् from वाउठ, where the penultimate being a consonant, there can be no shortening. Had the word penultimate been not used, the vowels of these would be shortened. And the word 'upadhâ' is also absolutely necessary for the sake of the subsequent sûtras like VII. 4. 4, and it prevents shortening in the above case, which would have otherwise taken place, on the maxim वन नाव्यवधानं सेन व्यवहिसेऽपि वचन प्रामाण्यात् which qualifies I. 1. 67.

Vart:—The rule of shortening of the penultimate applies to the वह Aorist of the Causative of the Causative i. e. to the double Causative even. Thus अवीवदन् (=वादितवन्तं प्रयोजितवान्) बीणां परिवादकेम ॥ Otherwise वादि + है + अत् = वाद् + ह + अत् = वाद् + ० + अत् ॥ Here the elided ह being sthanivat, will prevent shortening, or because the stem has lost a simple-vowel अपलेपिन्), it will not be shortened. The present vartika makes it so however.

नाग्लोपिशास्त्रवृदिताम् ॥ २ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, अक्, लोपि, शासु, ऋदिताम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अग्लोपिनामङ्गाना शासेद्धंदितां च जौ चङ्युपधावा इत्यो न भवति ॥

2. The shortening of the penultimate of the stem. before the causative affix, in the reduplicated-Aorist, does not take place, when it is a (Denominative) stem. which has lost

a simple (end vowel of the Nominal-stem), before the Causative sign and also not, when it is the verb चास्, or a root which has an indicatory ऋ॥

The word अग्लोपिन् means literally a stem, in which a simple vowel (मन् pratyahara) or a portion containing an. अक् vowel has been dropped. As the final vowels of Denominative stems are so elided before the Causative sign in, the sûtra has been translated accordingly. Thus अगमालन् नालामाख्यत्: अम् मानरन् न मातरमाख्यन्, अव्यक्ष्याजन् = राजानमितिकाल्तवान्, अन्यस्तालामन् = लोमान्यसुमृहवान् ॥ Where a simple अक vowel alone is elided, as in the case of माला, there the elided we being sthanivat, would prevent the shortening, the आ of m not being there considered penultimate. So that अग्लोपिन् could be spared from the sûtra, since the sthanivad-bhava would prevent shortening. But where an अक vowel plus a consonant is dropped, as in राजन् and लोमन्, there the sthanivad-bhava does not apply (I. 1. 57), hence the necessity of employing the term अग्लोपिन् in the sûtra. Similarly अश्वाचासन् with शास ; and अववाधन् from बाधू, अययाचन् from बाधू, and अववाधन् from बाधू, अययाचन् from बाधू, and अववाधन् from बाधू, and was all alone and alone alone and alone alone and alone and alone alone alone and alone alone alone alone and alone alone

भ्राजभासभाषदीपजीवमीलपीडामन्यतरस्याम् ॥ ३॥ पदानि ॥ भ्राज, भास भाष, दीप, जीव, मील, पीडाम, अन्यतरस्याम् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ भाज भास भाष शेप जीव मील पीड इत्येतेषामङ्गानां जी चङ्युपथादा इस्त्रो भवत्यन्यतस्त्वाव्॥ वार्त्तिकव् ॥ काण्वादीतां नेति वक्तव्वव् ॥

3. The shortening of the penultimate of the Causative stem, in the reduplicated Aorist, is optional in the following:—bhrâj, bhâs, bhâsh, dîp, jîv, mîl and pîd.

As भविभजन or भवभाजन, भवीनसन or भवभासन, भवीनपन or भवभासन, मही विपन or भविश्विपन, भजीजियन or भजिजीयन, भनीमिलन or भिन्मिलन, भपीपिडन or भपिपीडन। The Dhatupatha reads भाज (Bhu. 194) and भान् (Bh. 655). The indicators is unnecessary and not countenanced by Paņini, as shown in this sûtra. Had they been करिन, they would have been governed by the last aphorism.

 Vdrt:— The words काणि, वाणि, राणि, होंडे, लोपि should be enumerated: as

 अचकाणत् or अचीकणत्, अरराणत् or अरीरणत्, अश्वीअणत्, अश्वीअणत्, अश्वीअणत्, अश्वीहडत्, अञ्जीपत् or अलूलुपत् ॥

स्रोपः पिवतेरीचाभ्यासस्य ॥४॥ पदानि ॥ स्रोपः, पिवतः, ईत्, स्र, अभ्यासस्य॥ इतिः ॥ पिवतरद्वस्य णी चङ्गप्रपाया स्रोपो भवति सभ्वासस्वकारादेशी भवति ॥

4. The penultimate vowel, in the Causative stem of w 'to drink' is elided in the Aorist, and for the vowel of the Reduplicate there is substituted long in

As पा + जि + अत् = पाष्ट् + इ + अत् (VII. 3. 37) = पाय् + अत् (VI. 4. 51) = प्य्+ वत (VII. 4. 8) = पच्य + अत् (I. 1. 59) = पीच्यत् (VII. 4. 4). Thus अपीच्यत्, अपी-वताम, अपीप्यन् ॥ When the penultimate आ is elided, there remains प् which annot be reduplicated as having no vowel, but the elided arr is considered as thânivat and thus qr is reduplicated. Sûtra VII. 4. 80 establishes by impliation the principle that the substitutes caused by in are sthanivat. Thus !+ जि = भावि; in reduplicating, this भा will not be reduplicated, but भू, as सुभावि, ा= भू by sthainvad-bhava.

तिष्रतेरित ॥ ५ ॥ पदानि ॥ तिष्ठतेः, इत् ॥ वितः ॥ तिष्ठतेरकृस्य णी चक्युपथाया इकारादेशी भवति ॥

Short r is substituted for the penultimate vowel of the Causative stem of evi in the Aprist.

Thus अतिष्ठिपन्, अतिष्ठिपताम्, and अतिष्ठिपन् ॥ The form is thus evolved. :या+णिच्+ अत्= स्थाप्+ इ+अत् (VII. 3. 36) = स्थाप्+ अत् (VI. 4. 51) = स्थिप्+ अत (VII. 4. 5)= तिष्ठिपत् ॥

जिन्नतेर्या ॥ ६ ॥ पदानि ॥ जिन्नतेः, वा ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ जिन्नतेरङ्गस्य णी चङ्युपधाया इकारादेशो वा भवाते ॥

6. Short s is optionally substituted for the penultimate vowel of the Causative stem of m in the Aorist.

As अजिन्निपत् or अजिन्नपत्, अजिन्निपताम् or अजिन्नपताम्, अजिन्निपन् or अजिन्नपन्॥ Thus जा+ जि + अत् = जार्+ द + अत् (VII. 3 36) = जिर्+ द + अत् (VII. 4. 6) = जिर्+ मन् (VI. 4. 51) = जिम्निपन् ॥ When द is not substituted, आ is shortened by VII.4.1.

उर्ऋत्॥७॥ पदानि॥ उः, ऋत्॥ वृत्तिः ॥ णौ चङ्ग्युपधाया ऋवर्णस्य स्थाने वा ऋकारादेशो भवति ॥

Short w is optionally substituted for the penultimate of a Causative stem, in the reduplicated Aorist.

This debars the et (VII. 3. 101), at (VII. 3. 86), and art (VII. 2. 114) substitutes. Thus अचिकीर्तत (VII. 1. 101) or अचिकितंत् from कृत (Chur 111): अव-वर्तत् (VII. 3. 86), or अवीवृतत् ; अनमार्जत् (VII. 2. 114) or अनीवृजत् ॥ Though the ा, भर and भार substitutes are antaranga operations, they are prohibited by the express text of this sûtra. The short 😴 is substituted even for a long 🤻: the तु of कत् shows that, as in अधीकृतत् (VIII. 2.77). In fact, this क substitute does not take place after the operations of eq, wit and we substitutions have taken effect, but it is a form which suspends the operation of all those rules.

निस्यं छन्दंसि ॥ ८॥ पदानि ॥ निस्यम्, छन्दसि ॥ वृतिः ॥ छन्त्रति विषवे जी चङ्गुपथाया ऋवर्णस्य स्थाने ऋकारादेशो भवति नित्यम ॥ 8. Short **w** is invariably substituted in the Veda, for the penultimate **w** or **w** of a Causative stem, in the Reduplicated Aorist.

As अवीव्धत्, भवीव्धताम् and भवीव्धत्।। द्यतेर्दिगि लिटि ॥ ९ ॥ पदानि ॥ द्यतेः, दिगि, लिटि ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ व्यंतरङ्गस्य लिटि परता विगीत्ययमावेशो भवति ॥

9. विगि is substituted for दे (इयते), in the Perfect.

As अब दिग्यों, अब दिग्याते, अब दिग्याते । The root देह 'to protect' (Bhu. 1011) is to be taken, and not दय 'to give' (Bhu. 510), for that root forms its Perfect by आब (Periphrastic Perfect) as taught in III. 1. 37. The substitute दिश् debars reduplication.

श्रुतश्च संयोगादेर्गुणः ॥ १० ॥ पदानि ॥ श्रुतः, च, संयोग-आदेः, गुणः ॥ वृत्तः ॥ श्रुतः,तः संयोग-आदेः, गुणः ॥ वृत्तः ॥ श्रुतः, संयोगादेर्गुणो भवति लिटि परतः ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ संयोगादेर्गुणविधाने संयोगोपधमहणं कृष्मर्थे कर्तृष्यम् ॥

10. A root ending in short on, and preceded by a conjunct consonant, gets Guna in the Perfect.

As सस्वरतः, सस्वरु from स्व, वध्वरतः, वध्वरः from ध्व, सस्मातः, समार from स्व। Why do we say ending in कः? Observe चिभिवतः, चिभितः॥ Why do we say beginning with a conjunct consonant? Observe चक्कतः, चकः॥ This sûtra ordains Guṇa where there was prohibition by I. 2. 5 read with I. 1. 5. But this does not debar the Vriddhi caused by जन् (VII. 1. 115), In fact, that prior rule supersedes this posterior rule, as सस्वार, वध्वार, सस्मारः॥ The word निर्दे is to be supplied in the sûtra, the rule does not apply to Nishthå &c., as स्वतः, स्वतवाव्॥

Vârt:—For the sake of कुम्, the guṇa should be stated even where the double-consonant is in the penultimate position and not in the beginning. As संयक्तादः, संयक्तादः ॥See VI. 1. 135. On the maxim पूर्व धातः साधेनन युश्यंत पशाद्वार्याणे 'a root is first developed fully and then the preposition is added to it', we first develop क in the Perfect by reduplication, which gives us चक्क + अतुस्, then we add the preposition as संयक + अतुः, then we add सुद् though the reduplicate intervenes, by VI. 1. 136 and 137, as संयक्ता-। अतुः, now the root assumes a form in which the penultimate begins with a double consonant, and applying the vartika we make guṇa, and get संयक्तादः ॥

It is by this consideration that in संस्कृतीह, वपस्कृतीह, the द्वर augment being Bahiranga and consequently considered as non-existent (asiddha), there is no द्व augment added by VII. 2. 43.

क्रुक्छस्यृताम् ॥ ११ ॥ पदानि ॥ क्रुक्छाति, क्रु, क्रुताम् ॥ इक्तः ॥ क्रक्षतरद्गस्य क्रुत्येतस्य क्रुकारान्तानां च लिटि परतो छणो नवति ॥ 11. There is guna in the Perfect of भाउत्, आ and roots ending in long आ.

As आनच्छं, आनच्छंतुः, आनच्छंतुः from क्रन्छ, आर, आरतुः, आरः from क्र, and नि अकरतुः, नि अकरः, नि अगरतुः, नि अगरः from क्रू and गू ॥ क्रन्छ not having a light vowel in the penultimate, would not have received guna by VII. 3. 86, this sûtra ordains it; roots in long क्क् never received guna, but हर substitution; this ordains guna. The Vriddhi of VII. 2. 115 supersedes this rule, within its own jurisdiction, a prior superseding the posterior: as निचकार, नि जगार ॥

शृद्धां हस्यो वा ॥ १२ ॥ पदानि ॥ शृ, दू, प्राम्, हस्यः, वा, ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ शृ दृ पृ इत्येनेषामङ्गानां निर्दे परतो वा हस्या भवाने ॥

12. In \mathbf{v} , 'to injure' (IX. 18) \mathbf{v} 'to tear' (IX. 23) and \mathbf{v} to protect' (IX. 19) the vowel may optionally be shortened in the Perfect.

As वि श्राभतु: by shortening or वि शशरतु , by guna, which prevents ए and abhyāsalopa (VI. 4. 126) वि श्राभुः or विश्वशरुः, विश्वतुः or विश्वरतः, विश्वः or विश्वरहः; निषमतः or निषपरतः, निषमः or निषपरः ॥ Why is the word 'short' made optional in the sûtra, and not the word 'guṇa'; for in the absence of guṇa, the long 🛊 would have become र before भतु: by यणारंश:, and we would have got the forms বিষ্মার: faring: by the regular rules of 'sandhi'? The word 'short' is used in the sûtra, in order to debar the दुर् and उर् alternatives. Had the sûtra been " जू बु मां ना "the alternative examples would have been with हर् (VII 1. 101) as शिशिरतुः तिविस्त: and बर् (VIII. 2.77) as विपुरत: II Some say this sutra is unnecessary. The above forms like वि श्रमतुः, विश्वासुः, &c. can be regularly obtained from the roots भा 'to cook', जा 'to abuse', and भा 'to fill' and as the roots have many other senses, besides those assigned to them in the Dhâtupâțha, the roots भा, जा and मा will give the meanings of शु. बू, and पू " ॥ If that were so, the form विश्वश्वाम् with the affix क्रमु could not be formed, for we should have either विश्वश्वान from षू root or विश्वश्चित्राम् from भा root but never विश्वश्वान् ॥ So the rule about shortening is necessary.

केऽणः ॥ १३ ॥ पदानि ॥ के, अणः, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ के प्रत्येव परतो ऽणो इस्तो भवति ॥

13. Before the affix क. the preceding आ. ई and ऊ are shortened.

As ज्ञका, (VII. 3.47) कुमारिका, किशोरिका, ब्रह्मबन्धुका ॥ Why अग, ई and ऊ only? Observe गोका, नोका ॥ The words एका, धाका are irregular being formed by Uṇâdi diversity, with the affix क added to ए and धा (Uṇ III. 40) By the following sûtra, the rule does not apply to the affix कप्; it therefore implies that कत् is governed by this rule, though it has the anubandha म् ॥ Kâ-iyâyana would confine this rule to the Taddhita क, and not the kṛit क of the

Uṇādi, as राका, भाका; but Uṇādi words are not derivatives (उणाइबोऽज्युत्पन्नानि माति। विकासि), and hence no necessity of reading Taddhita into the sûtra.

न कपि ॥ १४ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, कपि, ॥ कृत्तिः ॥ कपि प्रत्येव परतो ऽणो इस्तो न भवति ॥

14. But before the samasanta affix कप coming after Bahuvrîhi compounds, the अण vowels are not shortened.

As बहुकुमारीकः, बहुवृषलीकः, बहुवधूकः, बहुलक्ष्मीकः ॥ The shortening ordaine by I. 2. 48 even does not operate when कप follows.

For had there been upasarjana shortening (I. 2. 48), the present sum would be useless. Therefore, the very existence of this sutra debars ever sort of shortening. Obj. The present sutra would not be useless, for it wishind scope where there is no shortening of the upasarjana by 1. 2. 48: namely before non-feminine affixes, as againgment; but there should be shortening in feminine affixes. Ans. The shortening of I. 2. 48 will not take place before matter affix. Because the affix my will first be added to the second member in the sense of the compound, and then the word so ending in my will be compounded with the first member. So there is no pratipadika left which ends may feminine affix, and therefore I. 2. 48, does not apply, because the pratipadika now left is one ending in the affix my and not in a feminine affix.

आपोन्यतरस्याम् ॥ १५ ॥ पदानि ॥ आपः, अन्यतरस्याम् ॥ कृति ॥ आवन्तस्याकृस्य कपि इस्तो न भवत्यन्यतरस्याम् ॥

15. Optionally the feminine stem in आ is not shortened before कर।

As बहुखद्वाकः or बहुखद्वकः, बहुमालकः or बहुमालकः ॥

ऋहरतो ऽकि गुणः ॥ १६ ॥ पदानि ॥ ऋह, रहाः, अकिः, गुणः ॥ कृतिः ॥ ऋवर्णान्तान्। दशेश अकि परतो राजो भवति ॥

16. Guṇa is substituted for the vowel of the root, before the affix अङ, in the roots ending in ऋ or ऋ, as well as in হয়।

As शकताङ्ग्रहकोऽकरन्, शहं तेभ्योऽकरं नम, असरन्, आरन्, अवर्शन्, अवर्शनम्, अवर्शन्।
The affix आह means the Aorist-character आह् of which the above examples are given. It also is the krit-affix (III. 3 104), of which we have भू - आरा॥

The word अकरत is भड़ Aorist formed from क by III. 1. 59. The word असरत is from हा (III. 1. 56). अवद्योत by VI. 1. 57.

अस्यतेस्युक् ॥ १७ ॥ पदानि ॥ अस्यतेः, धुक्, ॥ वृत्ति ॥ अस्यतेःकृत्व युगागमा भवत्यक्ति परतः ॥

17. The stem अस् (अस्यते) gets the augment शुक्र hefore this Aorist अङ् ॥

As झास्यत्, भास्यताम्, भास्यत् ॥ See III. 1. 52.

श्रवयतेरः ॥ १८ ॥ पदानि ॥ श्रवयतः, भः ॥

वितः ॥ श्वयतरङ्गस्याकारादेशो भवत्यक्ति परसः ॥

18. The wais substituted for the final of for the Aorist.

As अध्यत्, अध्यत्। For the अ of the stem and the अ of the affix, there is the single substitute of the last by VI. 2. 97. See III. 1. 58.

पतः पुमः ॥ १९ ॥ पदानि ॥ पतः, पुमः ॥ वितः ॥ पतः पुमः ॥

19. The augment \mathbf{q} is added after the vowel of the root $\mathbf{q}_{\mathbf{q}}$ in the $\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{q}}$ -Aorist.

As अपप्रत, अपप्रताम, अपप्रत्॥ The पत takes the आहः Aorist as it has an indicatory इह in the Dhâtupâțha (III. 1. 55).

यचउम् ॥ २० ॥ पदानि ॥ वचः, उम् ॥ वृत्तः ॥ वचेरङ्गस्य भङ्जि परत उनागमो भवति ॥

20. The augment 3 is added after the 31 of an in the 315-Aorist.

As भवोचत्, भवोचताम्, भवोचन् ॥ See III. 1. 52.

द्योङः सार्वधातुके गुणः ॥ २१ ॥ पदानि ॥ द्योङः, सार्वधातुके, गुणः ॥ कृतिः ॥ शीङोऽङ्गस्य सार्वधातुके परतो गुणा भवति ॥

21. For the vowel of π , there is substituted guna, when a Sârvadhâtuka affix follows.

As शेते, शबाते, शेरते, but शिक्षे before the ârdhadhâtuka affix (III. 4. 115). Though these sârvadhâtuka affixes were कित (I 2. 4) and would not have caused उपाव (I. 4. 5), they do so by virtue of the present sûtra. The word शिक्ष is read n the sûtra with the anubardha क्. in order to indicate that the rule does not apply to बक्र सुक् as शेशीतः, शैक्षाते ॥

अयङ् यि क्ङिति ॥ २२ ॥ पदानि ॥ अयङ्, यि, क्ङिति, ॥ कृष्णिः ॥ यकारात्री क्ङिति प्रत्येष परतः शीङोङ्गस्यार्याङत्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

22. Before an affix beginning with य and having an indicatory क or क, there is substituted अय for the १ of श्री॥

As शस्त्रके with बक्, शाशस्त्रके with बक्, प्रशस्त्र and उपशस्त्र with स्थए which being the substitute of करवा is कित्। But शिश्वे where the affix is ए, and शेवव् where the affix is वर्त (neither कित् or कित्)।

उपसर्गाबुस्य ऊहतेः॥ २३॥ पदानि॥ उप सर्गात्, ह्रस्यः, ऊहतेः॥

वृत्तिः ॥ उपसर्गादुत्तरस्य अहतेरद्गस्य द्वस्तो भवति यकाराई। क्ङिति ॥

23. The short is substituted for the **s** of **s** a when a Preposition precedes it, and an affix beginning with **v** with an indicatory **s** or **s** follows.

As समुद्राते, प्रश्रुद्धाते. समुद्रा, अभ्युद्धाते. अभ्युद्धा । But कहात without Preposition Why do we say of कह? Observe समीहाते । Why do we say 'before च'? Observe समृद्धित्म । Why do we say having indicatory क् or ह? Observe अभ्यूद्धाः with बत् ।। Of course the shortening takes place of क (or अण् vowel, the word अण् being understood here from VII. 4 13), and not when it assumes the form क्षेत as आ कहाते = भोहाते, समोहाते ।।

पतेर्तिङि ॥ २४ ॥ पदानि ॥ पतेः, लिङि ॥ वृत्तः ॥ एतेरङ्गस्योपसर्गादुत्तरस्य लिङि यकारात्ती किङित परने। इस्वा भवति ॥

24. The short is substituted for the vowel of the stem (पति) before the augment यास in the Benedictive, when a Preposition precedes it.

As उदियात, समियात. आन्त्रवास ॥ This is an exception to the following sûtra by which a long would have been substituted. But इयान् without a Preposition. The अण् (VII. 4. 13) is understood here also. Therefore ए form of इ will not be shortened, as आ-।-इयात्=एयात्, समेयात्॥

अकृत्सार्वधातुक्तयोर्दीर्घः ॥ २५ ॥ पदानि ॥ अकृत, सार्वधातुक्रयोः, दीर्घः, ॥ वन्ति ॥ अकृत्यकारं असार्वधातुक्रयकारं च कृडिति परतोजनस्याक्रस्य र्राधी भवति ॥

25. A long is substituted for the final vowel of the stem, before an affix beginning with a var having an indicatory of or , when it is not either a Krit or a Sârvadhâtukaaffix

Thus भृशायंत, सुखायंत, and दुःखायंत with the Denominative affix करह according to III. 1. 12 and 18. र्वायंत and स्मृत्यंत with the Passive यक्, पंचीयं and समृत्यंत with the Intensive बङ्ग, and चीयान and स्मृत्यंत in the Benedictive See III. 4. 116). But प्रकृष्य and प्रहृष्यं where the affix स्थापंड krit, and had the vowel been lengthened by this subsequent rule, the antecedent मुक्त augment would have been debarred (VI. 1. 71). And चित्रुयान and सृत्यान where the Personal endings of the Potential are sarvadhatuka. The phrase किंडिंग is understood in this sûtra, so there is no length ening before non-kit and non-nit affixes, as, उरवा, पृष्णुण formed by या under VII. 1. 39.

स्त्री स्त्र ॥ २६ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्त्री, स्त्र ॥ वृक्षिः ॥ श्विमत्रवे परनोत्रन्तस्वाद्गस्य दीर्घो भवाते ॥

26. A long is substituted for the final vowel of the stem, before the Adverbial affix 7 (V. 4. 50).

As ग्राची करोति, ग्राची स्थात्, ग्राची भवति, पदू करोति, पदू स्थात्, पदू भवति ॥ The च haws in the anuvitti of the phrase 'non-krit, and non-sarvadhatuka' from the ast satra, which though not of any direct use in this aphorism, is necessary to the sake of subsequent ones. See VII. 4. 32 for words ending in आ

रीङ्ऋतः ॥ २७ ॥ पदानि ॥ रीङ्, ऋतः ॥ श्वादाः ॥ च्वादिति वर्त्तते ॥ अकृत्सार्वधातुक्रयोरिति च ॥ क्कारान्तस्याङ्गस्य अकृयकारेऽसार्वधातुके यकारे विच परतो रीङित्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

27. It is substituted for the final short of a stem, before an affix beginning with a, when it is not a Krit nor a Sârvadhâtuka affix, and before the adverbial affix a

The anuvritti of किङ्कित is, however, not understood in this sûtra; that of खी and अकृत्सार्वधानुकयोः is present. Thus मात्रीयाँन and पित्रीयित with क्यच III. 1. 8), मात्रीयते, पित्रीयते with क्यच (III. 1. 11). चंकीयते with यङ्, मात्रीभृतः with खा The किन् and िङ्क् not being understood here, we have पित्रागतं = पिष्ठयम् IV. 3. 79), which is thus formed पितृ-1-यत् = पित्री + य = पित्र-१-य (इं being elided by VI. 4. 148). Why do we say short कर ? Observe चेकीयते, from कृ विशेष, with यङ्क, हतइद् धाताः and हिल्च lengthening. निजेगित्यते from कृ and गु॥

रिङ् शयग्लिङ्भु ॥ २८ ॥ पदानि ॥ रिङ्, श, यक्, लिङ् भु ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ ऋकारान्तस्याङ्गस्य श यक् इत्येतयार्लिङ च यकारारी असार्वधातुके परतो रिङित्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

28. For the final short ऋ of a root, there is substituted रि, before the Present-character अ (श), before the Passive-character य, and before the augment यास in the Benedictive.

The word लिक्कि in the aphorism is qualified by the phrase बकाराशे असार्वबातुके ॥ A Lin affix which begins with a ब and is not a Sârvadhâtuka, is necesrily the augment बास of the Benedictive. Thus श्र—आ द्वियत and आ ध्रियते (the ब्
mes by VI. 4. 77). यक्—िक्रयंत, द्वियते ॥ लिङ—िक्रयान् and द्वियान् ॥ This short
debars the long श of the last. The word non-Sârvadhâtuka being underood, the rule does not apply to the Potential, as विश्वयान् ॥ The श्र (VII.
22) is understood here also, therefore when the Benedictive affix does not
again with ब, the rule does not apply, as कुशीह, हवीह ॥

गुणोत्तिसंयोगाद्योः ॥ २९ ॥ पदानि ॥ गुणः, आर्त्ति, संयोगाद्योः ॥ ^{१तिः ॥} ऋतो यकि तिक्वि इति वर्तते ॥ शहस्यवासभवानानुवर्त्तते ॥ गुणा भवस्यर्त्तः सयोगादीनाष्ट्रकारान्तानां के परतो, लिक्कि च वकाराशवसार्वभातुके ॥

29. Guna is substituted for the final of in the out of (set), and in those roots ending in of in which

the vowel is preceded by a conjunct consonant, when the Passive character यक् or the Benedictive augment यास follows.

The words कतः, यकि and लिङ्कि are understood here. Not so the word of as its anuvritti is impossible. Thus अर्थते, अर्थात्, स्मर्थते and स्मर्थात् ॥ This is an exception to I. I. 5. In सं स्कियते and संस्क्रियात् (VI. I. 135), there is no Guna, either because in स्कृ the augment म् is considered as Bahiranga and therefore asiddha, or because it is considered as no part of (or non-attached to) कृ, and therefore स् कृ is not a root beginning with a conjunct consonant. See however VII. 4. 10, where in forming संवस्करतः, स्कृ is considered as a root beginning with a conjunct consonant. See also Mahabhashya on VI. 1. 135. The स (VII. 4. 22) is understood here also; the Benedictive affix must begin with a, therefore not here स्व्योध, ध्वाधि ॥ The word non-sarvadhatuka is also understood here, the rule does not apply to the Potential, as स्थान्, there is গ্री॥ substitution of śap, reduplication, then there is इ substitution in the reduplicate by VII. 4. 77, then स्वक् by VI. 4. 78.

यक्षि च ॥ ३० ॥ पदानि ॥ यक्षि, च ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ यक्षि च परतो भर्तेः संयोगदिश इतो गुणो भवति ॥ वार्तिकम् ॥ न न्द्राः संयोगादय इति द्वितचनप्रतिषेषो यकारपरस्य नेष्यते ॥ वा० ॥ हत्तेहिंसायां यक्षि ग्रीभाषो वक्तष्यः ॥

30. Guṇa is substituted for the final ক্ষ of the root ক্ষ (খানি) and in those roots, ending in short ক্ষ, in which the vowel is preceded by a conjunct consonant, when the Intensive character यক্ত follows.

As असर्थने, सास्त्रयेने, सास्त्रयेने, सास्त्रयेने, सास्त्रयेने ॥ The root क्र takes यह according to a Vartika under Sûtra III. 1. 22, with Guṇa we have क्र-1-य=अर्थ ॥ By VI 1. 2, the second member is reduplicated, in spite of the prohibition in VI. 1. 3, for according to Patanjali र followed by य is not governed by that prohibition. So we have अर्थ्य, and according to VII. 4. 60, the य is dropped, and we have अर्थ, and by VII. 4. 83, we get अर्थ ॥ This is an exception to I. 1. 5.

Vârt:—In the Intensive of इन् 'to kill', इनी is substituted for इन् as जेमीकी।
The substitute is with a long ई, had it been with a short ई, that might also have been lengthened by VII. 4. 25. Not doing so, however, indicates the existence of the maxim संस्कृपविश्वित्यसम् "A rule is not universally valid, when that which is taught in it is denoted by a technical term". It is through this that स्वाविधा is formed from स्ववम् ; because the Guṇa taught by VI. 4. 146, does not take place here before the Taddhita affix अन्, in as much as that rule VI. 4. 146, is taught by employing the technical term सुनः in अग्रेशनः instead of अगरोन्, hence that rule is anitya, and we have स्वक्ष

Why do we say when meaning 'to kill'? Observe जङ्ग्यन्यते where it

ई ब्राप्सोः ॥ ३१॥ पदानि ॥ ई, ब्रा, भ्सोः, ॥ वृक्तः ॥ ब्राभा इस्येतयायंकि परत ईकारादेशो भवति ॥

31. Long is substituted for the vowel of the coots in and in the Intensive.

As जेत्रीयते, देध्नीयते ॥ The long है is for the sake of the subsequent sûtra, hort ह would have, by VII. 4. 25, given the same forms also.

अस्य च्वी ॥ ३२ ॥ पदानि ॥ अस्य, च्वी, ॥ वृत्तः ॥ ई इति वर्तते अवर्णान्तस्याङ्गस्य च्वी परत ईकारादेशो भवति ॥

32. Long is substituted for the final so or so of Nominal stem, before the Adverbial affix sea (V. 4. 50).

As शुक्की करोति, शुक्की भवति, शुक्की स्थात्॥ खद्वी करोति, खद्वी भवति and खद्वी स्थात्॥ क्यांचि च ॥ ३३ ॥ पदानि ॥ क्यांचि, च, ॥ ब्रांतः ॥ अस्येति वर्तते क्यांचि परतोवणांन्तस्याङ्गस्य ईकारादेशो भवति ॥

33. Long है is substituted for the final अ or आ of । Nominal stem, before the Denominative affix क्या ।।

As प्रशियति, घरीयाति, खद्वीयति, मालीयति ॥ This is an exception to VII. 25. The separating of this aphorism from the preceding, is for the sake f the subsequent aphorism.

अञ्चनायोदन्यधनाया बुभुक्षापिपासागर्सेषु ॥ ३४ ॥ पदानि ॥ अञ्चनाय, उदन्य ानायाः, बुभुक्षा, पिपासा, गर्सेषु, ॥

कृतिः ॥ अञ्चनाय उदन्य धनाय इत्येतानि निपायन्ते बुभुक्षा विपासा गर्द्ध इत्येतेष्वधेषु ॥

34. The Denominative roots अश्वनाय, उदन्य and नाय are irregularly formed, when they respectively mean 'to be hungry', 'to be thirsty', 'to be greedy'.

Thus भशानीयति from भशान-1-क्यच, आ instead of है; the other form being धनायति who is not hungry at the time, but wishes to get food for some future ccasion, and therefore when not meaning 'to be hungry'; उद्ग्यति 'he is thirsty', क् being substituted for उदक ; in any other sense we have उदक्रीयति, who wants ater for purposes of bathing &c. धनायति 'he is greedy'; in any other sense, नीयति who is poor, and therefore wishes to get riches.

नच्छन्दस्यपुरत्रस्य ॥ ३५ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, छन्दस्ति, अ, पुरत्रस्य ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ छन्दस्ति विषवे पुरन्तिकतस्यावर्णान्तस्याङ्गस्य क्याचि यदुक्तं तत्र भवति ॥ विकित्ता अपुरन्ति वक्ताव्यम् ॥

35. In the Veda, the above rules causing lenghening, or the substitution of long & for the final vowel of he stem, do not apply, except in the case of ga ||

Thus मिचयुः, संस्वेत्रयुः, त्रेवश्म् जिगाति सुम्नुयुः ॥ But पुणीयन्तः, सुदानवः (${
m Rig~VII}$ 96. 4).

Vart:—It should be rather stated पुत्र and the rest: as जनियन्तांऽन्यस् ॥ See III. 2. 170, for the affix ह ॥

दुरस्युर्द्रविणस्युवृर्षण्यति रिषण्यति ॥ ३६ ॥ पदानि ॥ दुरस्युः, द्रविणस्युः, वृ-षण्यति, रिषण्यति, ॥

बृत्तिः ॥ दुरस्युः द्वविणस्युः वृषण्यति रिषण्यति एसानि छन्दसि निपायन्ते ॥

36. In the Veda दुरस्यु, द्रविणस्यु, वृषण्यति and रिपण्यति are irregularly formed.

As भवियोना दुरस्युः,(= दुष्टीयित with the affix क्यन्य added to दुष्ट), द्वविणस्य विवयस (द्वविणीयित, here द्वविणस् is substituted for द्वविण similarly). वृषण्यति = वृषीयित (वृषण् substituted for वृष्)॥ रिषण्यति = रिषीयित (रिषण् substituted for रिष्ट)॥

अश्वाघस्यात् ॥ ३७ ॥ पदानि ॥ अश्व, अघस्य, आत्, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अश्व अघ इत्येतयोः क्यांच परतः छन्यसि विषये आकारांदशो भवति ॥

37. In the Veda, long आ is substituted for the final of अभ्य and अग्र, before the Denominative क्यच्॥

As अभायन्तो मध्यन् (Rig VII. 32. 23), मा स्वा नृका अध्ययनो निवन् ॥ This also indicates that other words do not lengthen their vowel in the Veda before स्वयम्, as taught in VII. 4. 35. See Vartika to III. 1. 8. The word अपाय occurs in Rig I. 120. 7, 27; 3.

देवसुम्नयोर्यज्ञपि काठक ॥ ३४ ॥ पदानि ॥ देव सुम्नयोः, यज्ञपि, काठके, ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ देव सुम्न इत्येतयोः क्यचि परत आकागदेशा भवात यज्ञपि काठके ॥

38. Long आ is substituted for the final of देव and सुम्र before the Denominative क्यच् in Yajush Kâṭhaka.

As देवायन्तो यज्ञमानाः सुम्रायन्तो हवामहे॥ Why in the Yajus? Observe देवाञ्जिगाय सुम्रयुः॥ Why do we say in the Kâthaka? Observe सुम्रयुरिदमासात्॥

कव्यध्वरपृतनस्यांच लोपः॥ ३९ ॥ पदानि ॥ कवि, अध्वर, पृतनस्यः, ऋ^{चि,} लोपः॥

वृत्तिः ॥ कवि अध्वर पृतना इत्येतेषामङ्गानां क्यच्यि परतो लोपो भवति ऋच्यि विषये ॥

39. In the Rig Veda, the final of कवि, अध्वर and gतना is dropped before the Denominative क्यच् ।

As क्रध्यकः सुगनसः (not in the Rig Veda), अध्ययंत्तः (not in this case in the Rig Veda). पृत-य-नास्तप्रन्ति (not in this connection in the Rig. Veda). The examples given above are of Kâsikà: according to Pro. Bohtlingk none of them are from the Rig Veda. The following are given by Bhattoji Dikshita in his Siddhanta Kaumudi: स पूर्वया निविदा क्रध्यतायाः (Rig I. 96. 2) अध्ययं वा नप्रपाणिक (Rig X. 41. 3), दमयन्त पृत-युम् ॥

चतिस्यतिमास्थामित्ति किति ॥ ४० ॥ पदानि ॥ चति, स्यति, मा, स्थाम, इत्, त. किति॥

वित्तः ॥ द्यति स्यति मा स्था इत्येतेषामङ्गानाभिकारादेशो भवति तकारादी किति प्रत्येय परतः ॥

Short इ is substituted for the final of दो, स्तो, म and स्था, before an affix beginning with त् and having an ndicatory & II

As निर्वितः and निर्वितपान्; भवसितः and भवसितपान्, मितः and मिसवान्; स्थितः ınd स्थितवान्, all with क्त and क्तवतु ॥ Why before म्? Observe अवदाय ॥ Why nefore a कित् affix? Observe भवदाता with तृच्।

शाछोरन्यतरस्याम् ॥ ४१ ॥ पदानि ॥ शा, छोः, अन्यतरस्याम् ॥ वितः ॥ शा छा इत्येतयोरन्यतरस्यामिकारादेशो भवति तकारावी किति प्रत्ये परतः ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ इयतेरिस्वं व्रते नित्यमिति वक्तव्यम् ॥

Karika:- देवत्राता गली माह इतियोगे च सिंद्रिध:। मिथस्ते न विभाष्यन्ते गवाक्षः संशितव्रतः ॥

Short & is optionally substituted for the final of हा (शो) and छा (छो), before an affix beginning with त and naving an indicatory 本 !

As निश्चितं or निश्चातम्, निश्चितवान् or निश्चातवान् ; अवच्छितं, अवच्छितवान् or अव-छानं, अवच्छानवान् ॥ The ज्ञा always takes the इ when it means a vow: as संशितो ाम्रणः = संशितन्नतः ॥ The rule of this sûtra thus becomes a vyavasthita vibhåhå. Other examples of such vyavasthita vibhåshå are to be found in VIII. . 56, where त्रान and पाण past participles are formed with त or ण, but पात is nly employed in names as देवचातः &c, and never चाण, while in denoting action oth forms are valid: similarly by VIII. 2, 21, गल and गर are both formed, ut गल alone is used when 'neck' is meant, and गर alone when 'poison' is adicated; optionally both when an action is meant. Similarly by III. 1. 143, ाइ and मह are formed, but माइ: is only used when 'a crocodile' is meant, and इ: alone is employed when a 'planet' is indicated. Similarly the addition f the Present Participle affix शतृ and शानच् under III. 2. 126, is debarred 'hen इति is added, as हन्ति इति पलायते, वर्षतीति धावति ॥ In all the above examples, 1e option though taught generically, should be limited to specific cases; as lso in the examples गवाभः 'a window', and गोऽसम् 'cow's eye' (VI. 1. 123) nd संशितवतः ॥ In short, we should limit a general vibhasha to a vyavasthitabhasha, on the maxim ध्यवस्थितविभाषा विज्ञानान् सिद्धम्॥

द्धातेहिः ॥ ४२ ॥ पदानि ॥ द्धातेः, हिः ॥ श्वीतः ॥ वधातरक्रस्य हीत्ययमादेशो भवति तकारावै किति प्रत्येय परतः ॥

42. हि is substituted for धा (दधाति) before an affix eginning with **द** and having an indicatory **क** ॥

As हितः, हितवतः, हिस्वा ॥

जहातेश्व कि ॥ ४३॥ पदानि ॥ जहातेः, च, कि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ जहातेरद्वस्य हीत्ययमादेशी भवति कुामत्यवे परतः ॥

43. हि is substituted for हा (जहाति) before करवा ॥

As हिस्ता राज्यं वनम गतः, हिस्ता ग्रच्छित्॥ The rule does not apply to m जिहीते ॥ There we have हास्वा गतः॥

विभाषा छन्दस्ति ॥ ४४ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, छन्दसि ॥ बृत्तिः ॥ जहातेरङ्गस्य विभाषा हीत्यबनादेशो भवति छन्दसि विषये क्ताप्रत्यये परतः ॥

44. To is optionally substituted for to before some in the Chhandas.

As हिन्दा गरीर बातच्यं, or हात्वा also. The long है of VI. 4. 62 does not take place also as a Vedic irregularity.

स्धितवस्धितनेमधितधिष्वधिषीय च ॥ ४५ ॥ पदानि ॥ सुधित, वसुधित, के मधित, धिष्व, धिषीय, च॥

वृत्तिः ॥ सुधित वसुधित नेमधित धिष्व धिषीय इत्येतानि छन्त्रसि विषये निपायन्ते ॥

45. These five Vedic forms are irregularly formed, सुधित, वसुधित, नेमधित, धिपु and धिपीय ॥

Of these five, सुधित, वसुधित and नमधित are formed from the root धा with the affix न्त, preceded by सु, वसु and नेम ॥ As गर्भ माना सुधिनम् (= सुहिनम्), वसुधिन-मग्नी जुहिति (=वसुहितं), नेमधिता बाधन्ते (=नेमहिता)॥ धिष्य is Imperative 2nd Per. Sg. of धा, there is no reduplication, as धिष्य सामम = धस्य ॥ धिषी म is Benedictive Atmanepada 1st Per. Sg. of धा, the regular form being धासीय ॥

दो दंद घोः ॥ ४९ ॥ पदानि ॥ दः, दंत, घोः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वा इत्येतस्य पुसंज्ञकस्य विद्ययमादेशो भवति तकारावा किति प्रत्येये परतः ॥

46. For दा, when it is a Ghu (I. 1. 20), there is substituted दद before a कित् affix beginning with त ॥

As इनाः, इत्तवान, इतिः ॥ Why of हा? Observe धीतः, धीतवान from धरः and the long ई is by VI. 4. 66. Why when it is a Ghu? Observe दानं बर्दिः from हापू 'to cut', and भवदानं मुखं from हेपू "to cleanse'. The substitute is हथ ending in u, according to an Ishti.

Káriká:-तान्त दोषो दीर्घत्वं स्वाद् , दान्ते दोषो निष्ठा मत्त्रम् ।

भान्त तोषा धरव प्राप्तिस, यान्तेऽ ताष स्तर्मान् थान्तम् ॥

If the substitute be वन् ending in त्, then it would require the lengthening taught in VI. 3. 124. (N. B. The sûtra that should be interpreted as 'the vowel of the Preposition is lengthened before a substitute of a which ends in a, in order to make this objection applicable. That sûtra however is capable of another interpretation). If the substitute be रह ending in § then the Nishtha न would be changed to न by VIII. 2. 42: as in निह्+तैन পিল: II If the substitute be ৰখু ending in খু, then by VIII. 2. 401 the NULLIA - would be changed to WII Hence the substitute is WI however, the sûtra VI. 3. 124, is interpreted as "the vowel of a preposition is lengthened before a substitute of दा which begins with न्", then the substitute may be दन् also without any harm. Even if the substitute be दन् or हुए, the apprehended न् and भ substitutions will not take place, on the maxim अतिपातन्त्रणा विभि विनिम्न तद्विधातस्य ॥

The following are exceptions to VII. 4. 47, भवदनं, विदन्तं, मदनं, सुदनं, भतुदनं and निदनं ॥ Or the words भव &c, here are not Upasargas. See I. 4. 57.

Karika:-अवद्तं विद्तं च प्रदत्त चादिकर्मणि।

मुक्तमनुक्तं च निक्तमिति चेष्यतं ॥

The word **भा**श्किमंगि qualifies pradatta only. The word च shows that egular forms भवत्तं, वित्तं, भत्तं, &c also are valid.

अच उपसर्गात्तः ॥ ४७ ॥ पदानि ॥ अचः, उपसर्गात्, तः ॥
कृतिः ॥ अजन्तादुपसर्गादुणस्य दा इत्येतस्य प्रसंज्ञकस्य त इत्ययमादेशो भवति तकारारी किति ॥
र्ितक्ष ॥ क्येतिस्थादणस्य इत्येतद्व इति विप्रतिष्येन ॥

47. π is substituted for the ghu π before a π affix beginning with π , when a Preposition ending in a vowel precedes it.

The examples under the present sûtra are मनं, भवनं, नीनं, परीनं ॥
For the lengthening see VI. 3. 124. Why do we say 'ending in a vowel'?
Dbserve निर्वत्तम् हुर्वत्तम् ॥ Why 'after an Upasarga only''? Observe इाध इसाम्,
हु इसाम् ॥ Why 'the दा called Ghu'? Observe भवदानं मुखं from हेप्॥

Obj. The word उपसर्गात् in the sûtra is in the Ablative case, and by . I. 67, the substitute त् should replace only the first letter of त, how does it eplace the whole?

Ans—The word अप: is to be repeated in the sûtra, one अप: being in the Ablative case and qualifying उपसर्गात्, and the other अप: being in the fenitive case, showing the sthânin to be आ, as "after an Upasarga ending in vowel, त is substituted for the vowel of त". Or the word अस्य may be read to this sûtra from VII. 4. 32. Or इपसर्गात्तः consists of three त's, the substitute eing त, and being a substitute of more than one letter, it replaces the whole of (I. I. 55). In the following sûtra अपोभि, the अप: in the Ablative case is nderstood, and therefore त replaces only q॥

• Vart:—After a Rreposition ending in a vowel, त is substituted for वा हो), when इ would have been substituted otherwise for its final by VII. 4. 40. Is अवतम, मत्तम् ज्ञहोति and मीत्तं. वीतं ॥

अपो भि ॥ ४८॥ पदानि ॥ अपः, भिः॥

वृत्तिः ॥ अप् इत्येतस्याङ्गस्य मकारादी प्रश्वये परतस्त इत्ययमादेशो भवाति ॥

48. T is substituted for the final of the stem my refore a case-ending beginning with "!

As अद्भ्याम, आद्रः, अद्भयः ॥ Why beginning with a भ? Observe अप्सु॥
In the Veda, तृ is substituted before भ, for the final of ह्यद्युष् from सु + अद् + अस् नः meaning सोभनभ्देशियां; स्वतयस from the root तु meaning सं तथे वेषां; नास and उपस्, as स्वयद्भः, स्वतयद्भि, नाद्भिष्टा इन्द्रो वृत्रहा, समुपदिरआयथाः॥ The word नास becomes नास by VI. 1. 63.

सः स्याद्धधातुके ॥ ४८ ॥ पदानि ॥ सः, सि, आर्द्धधातुके ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सकारान्तस्याङ्गस्य सकाराज्ञ वार्द्धधातुके परतस्तकारादेशो भवाते ॥

49. त् is substituted for the final स् of a r_{00t} before an Ârdhadhâtuka affix beginning with स् ॥

As वस्त्यति, भवस्यति, विवस्सति, जियस्सति ॥ Why do we say 'when ending in स'? Observe वश्यति ॥ Why do we say 'beginning with स'? Observe पासः वासः ॥ Why an ardhadhatuka? Observe आस्से, वस्से, from आस् 'to sit' and क् 'to cover'; both Adadi roots.

तासस्त्योर्लोपः ॥ ५० ॥ पदानि ॥ तास् अस्त्योः, लोपः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तासरस्तम् सकारस्य सकारावी प्रत्यये लोपो भवति ॥

50. The final **\tau** of ant (the character of the second Future) and that of **31** to be', is elided before an affix beginning with **\tau**!

As कत्तांसि, कत्तांसे, ध्वमसि, व्यति से ॥ See VI. 4. III. In से the भ and स both of अस् have been elided, the भ by VI. 4. III, and स् by the present sûtra, so that the mere suffix से remains, which however here is a finite verb: hence the स, is not changed to प ॥ See VIII. 3. III.

रिच॥ ५१॥ पदानि॥ रि, च॥ वृत्तिः॥ रेकादी च पत्यये परनः तासस्त्योः सकारस्य लोपो भवति॥

51. The स् of तास् and अस् is dropped before an affix beginning with a र ॥

As कतारी, कर्नारः, अध्येतारी, अध्येतारः ॥ The स of अस् 'to be' is elided in the Perfect, because it is there that a र beginning affix can follow it. Thus satisfied (See VI. 4. 111). According to the reading of Padamanjari, there can be no example of अस्॥ अस्तरहाहरणं न प्रदर्शितं, रेफोइरसम्भवात् ॥

ह पति ॥ ५२ ॥ पद्दानि ॥ इः, पति ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तासस्योः सकारस्य क्कारादेशो भवति एति परतः ॥

52. For the स of तास and अस there is substituted

ह before the personal-ending ए॥

As कसींह, and ध्वति हे from सन् ॥ See VI. 4. 111. The ह substitution does not take place before the Personal ending एस् (III. 4. 8), as एथानासे॥

The reason of this is that the ए referred to in this sûtra, is that ए which can come after नाम; and that very ए should also come after मन ॥ The ए that can

ome after तास् is the 1st Person singular ए; and not this ए of the Perfect 3rd Person singular. Others say, this even sârvadhâtuka, and therefore not here दुर्गोऽहं स्वां प्रकामांस ॥

यीवर्णयोद्दीश्वीवेव्योः ॥ ५३ ॥ पदानि ॥ यि, इवर्णयोः, दीश्वी, वेब्योः ॥ विनः ॥ यकारासविवर्णांसे च परतो सीशीवेब्यालीपा नवति ॥

53. The final of दींघी and वंदी falls before an affix beginning with य, इ or है।

Thus आदिष्य and आवेष्य गत, आदिष्यते, and आवेष्यते before य ॥ आदीषिन्, आ-वेषित्; आदीषीत and आवेषीत ॥ Why before य, इ or ई? Observe आदीष्यनम् and भावन्यनम् ॥ The long ई in सी is a sûtra विचान, for iसवर्णयाः would have been enough.

सिन मीमाघुरभलभशकपतपदामच इस् ॥ ५४ ॥ पदानि ॥ सिन, मी, मा, घु, इस, लभ, शक, पत, पदा म, अचः, इस् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ सनि प्रत्येये सकारारी परतो मी मा धु रभ लभ शक पत पर इत्येतेषामङ्गानःमचः स्थाने इसित्यय-गारेशो भवति ॥

वार्त्तिकम् ॥ सनि राधो हिंसायामच इस्वक्तव्यः ॥

54, इस is substituted for the root-vowel of मी, मा, दा and धा (धु), रभ, छम्, शक्, पत and पद् when the Desiderative सन् beginning with स् (i. e. not taking the augment) follows.

The मी includes मीनाति (Kryâdi 4), and मिनाति (मि of Svâdi 4) for मि assumes the form मी by VI. 4. 16 Thus मिस्सति, प्रमिस्सति ॥ The मा denotes all the roots which assume the form मा, on the maxim गामारा प्रहणेडविशेषः "The terms गा, मा or हा when they are employed in Grammar denote both the original roots गा, मा and हा and also the roots which are changed to गा, मा and हा" ॥ They are मा and माङ मान, and मेङ् प्रणिशने ॥ Thus मिस्सते, अप मिस्सते ॥ यु—हिस्सति, धिस्सितं; रभ्-आरिएसते, लभ्-आलिप्सते, शब्-शिर्सात, पन्-पिरस्ति, पर्-प्राप्सते ॥ In the roots that end in a vowel, the म् of हम् is changed to न् by VII. 4. 49, and in the roots that end in a consonant, this म् is dropped, according to VIII. 2. 29. The reduplication falls by VII. 4. 58.

Why do we say 'when the Desiderative follows'? Observe दास्यति ॥
The word सि is understood here from VII. 4. 49, so the rule will not apply when the Desiderative takes the augment इट्, as प्र पातपाति ॥ Here पत् optionally takes इट् under the vartika त्तिपतिर्दिष्ट्राणामुषसंख्यानम् ॥

Vart:—The इस् comes after the root-vowel of राध् in the Desiderative, when the sense is that of to injure. As प्रति रिस्ति॥ Why do we say when the sense is that of 'to injure'? Observe भारि रास्ति॥

आएक्कच्युधामीत् ॥ ५५ ॥ पदानि ॥ आए, क्रप्, ऋधाम, ईत् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ आप क्रपि कस्प इत्येतेषामक्कानामच ईकारांद्शो भवति सनि सकागशै परनः ॥ 55. For the vowel of the roots आए, इपि and ऋष् there is substituted long है before the सन् of the Desiderative, when it begins with स्॥

Thus भाष-ईएसान, ज्ञाप-इतिएसान, क्राप्-ईर्सान (I. I. 51.). The reduplication is dropped by VII. 4. 58. In the Causative stem ज्ञापि there are two vowels, the इ (णि) is dropped by pûrva-vipratishedha (the prior debarring the subsequent) according to VI. 4. 51, and ई substituted for आ according to the present sûtra. The word सन् is to be read into the sûtra, otherwise प्रापस्यति। The सन् must begin with स i.e. should not take the ईत् augment, as in जिज्ञपथिषति भारिष्यसि॥ The roots ज्ञापि and क्राप् are optionally सन् in the Desiderative by VII. 2. 49.

दम्भ इश्व ॥ ५६ ॥ पदानि ॥ दम्भः, इत्, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ दम्भरच इकारादेशो भवति चकारादीच सनि सकारादी परतः ॥

56. For the vowel of the root दम्भ् there is substituted द as well as द before the सन् of the Desiderative, when it begins with स्॥

As धीप्सति or धिप्सति ॥ But विशिष्मधीत before the सेर्सन् ॥ The redupli

cation falls off by VII. 4. 58.

मुचोऽकर्मकस्य गुणो वा ॥ ५७ ॥ पदानि ॥ मुचः, अकर्मकस्य, गुणः वाः॥ वृत्ति ॥ पुचोऽकर्मकस्य गुणे वा भवति सनि सकारावी परतः॥

- 57. When मुच् has an Intransitive signification Guna is optionally substituted for its vowel before the anit सन् of the Desiderative.
- By I. 2. 10, after a root ending in a consonant, the सन् is like किन् and does not cause Guṇa. The present sûtra ordains it optionally. As मांक्षते व सुमुक्तांत बस्सः स्वयमेव ॥ In the Transitive there is one form only, as सुमुक्तांत बस्तः ।। इन् becomes Intransitive when it has a Reflexive significance, 0 when it expresses a mere action. The reduplication is elided by VII. 4. 58.

अत्र लोपोभ्यासस्य ॥ ५८ ॥ पदानि ॥ अत्र, लोपः, अभ्यासस्य ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ बदेतस्प्रकान्तं सनि मीमेसादि प्रचोकर्मकस्य ग्रुणेवति यावत् भत्राभ्यासलापो भवति ॥

58. The reduplicate is dropped under the circumstances mentioned in the foregoing sûtras VII. 4. 54 to VII. 4. 57.

The examples are given under the above-mentioned sûtras. The word 'of the reduplicate' **अभ्यासस्य** is to be supplied in all the subsequent sûtras upto the end of the chapter. Thus Sûtra VII. 4. 59, says 'a short is to be substituted', we must supply the words 'for the reduplicate' to come

plete the sense: as द्वांतिकपते, तुनीकिपते ॥ The word सम in the sûtra indicates that the reduplication is not to be elided, when an affix is treated like सन् but is not actually सन् ॥ Thus चङ्-Aorist is treated like सन् by VII. 4. 93; but the reduplication will not be dropped there: as अमीमपन्, अमीनपन् ॥ Some say the word अन here indicates that the whole of the reduplicate is dropped, and not only its final letter. Others elide the whole of the reduplicate on the maxim मानपंत्राङ्गाङ्ग्यादिश्वः ॥ "The rule I. 1. 52, by which a substitute should take the place of only the final letter of that which is exhibited in the Genitive case, is not valid, where what is exhibited in the Genitive is meaningless".

ह्रस्यः ॥ ५६ ॥ पदानि ॥ ह्रस्यः ॥

वृत्ति ॥ इस्वो भवत्यभ्यासस्य ॥

वात्तिकम् ॥ अभ्यासस्यानिच ॥

वार्तिकम् ॥ चरि चलि पति वदीनां वा दिस्वमच्याक् चाश्यासस्य इति वक्तव्यम् ॥

59. A short is substituted for the long vowel of the reduplicate.

As डुढीकिपते, तुत्रीकिपते, डुढीके, सुत्रीके, भडुढीकत्, भतुत्रीकत्॥

Vârt:—The shortening takes place before affixes other than अच् (III. 1.134). Before अच्, the roots चर्, चन्, पन् and चर् are reduplicated, and the augment अक् added to the reduplicate. See VI. 1. 12 Vârt. This augment when added to the reduplicate, is not to be shortened by this rule: and because this is not to be shortened, also indicates that the consonants of the reduplicate other than the first are also not dropped: as चराचरः, चलाचलः, पता-पतः, दशावतः ॥

हलादिः होषः ॥ ६० ॥ पदानि ॥ हल् आदिः, होषः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अभ्यासस्य हलादिः शिष्यते अनिदिर्लयते ॥

60. Of the consonants of the reduplicate, only the first is retained, the remainders are dropped.

As जग्लो, पम्ली, पपाच, पपाठ, भाद, भादतुः, भादः ॥ This rule ordains the retention of the initial consonant, if any, and elision of the non-initials in the reduplicate. If the root begins with a vowel as भर्, there being no initial consonant, in भर् भर्, the इ will be elided of course. The word इलादिः should not be construed as a Genitive Tatpurusha 'first among the consonants', for then in भर्+लिइ = अभ अभ, the q only would be elided, and क retained.

The word शेष: or शिष्यते here means अवस्थायते 'is retained'. The word शैलाहिः is not a compound. For had it been a compound, then if it is a Karmadhâraya, the word आहि should stand first; if it be a Genitive compound then the first among compound consonants would be retined and we could not get the form आनस from अस. The word abhyâsa is to be taken in the sense of jâti or kind, i.e. in the jâti which is collectively called abhyâsa, the consonant that stands first in respect to abhyâsa, is retained, and not the consonant standing

in any other portion of it. So that all consonants, where ever they may be situate in the body of an abhyasa, whether in the beginning or middle or end, are dropped, except one with which the abhyasa begins. Thus if the abhyasa begins with a simple consonant, it is retained; if it begins with a conjunct consonant, the first is only retained; and if the consonant or consonants are not in the beginning they are all dropped.

Others say, the word its here means "retention along with the cessation of others". Therefore, though literally the word its or retention appears to be the principal word in this sutra, yet as a matter of fact it is secondary, because the injunction is not with regard to retention, but with regard to cessation. The rule is not "Retain the first consonant"; but "Drop every consonant but the first, if there be a first consonant". Or the sutras 59 and 60, may be combined and read thus: "The abhyasa becomes short and also without consonant". **Infairs** "The first consonant is retained". Or the sutras may be divided thus:—

- (1) 'A short vowel is substituted in the abhyasa'.
- (2) 'The consonants of abhyasa are all elided'.
- (3) The first is retained.

The sûtras 59 and 60 must be joined by sandhi "इस्नोऽहलाविशेषः", and then we shall be able to read an elided का between हस्य and हल, as if it was a compound of हस्य and कहल्।

शर्पूर्वाः खयः ॥ ६१ ॥ पदानि ॥ शर्पूर्वाः, खयः ॥ कृतिः ॥ अभ्यासस्य शर्पूर्वाः खयः शिष्यन्ते ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ खर्पूर्वाः खय शति वक्तव्यम् ॥

61. Of a reduplicate, the hard consonants (aspirate and unaspirate) when preceded by a sibilant, are only retained, the other consonants are elided.

As चुद्रश्योतिषति, from schyutir ksharane, तिष्ठासति, पिस्पन्त्रिषते ॥ Why do we say 'when preceded by a sibilant'? Observe प्रपाच ॥ Why do we say hard consonants? Observe सस्ती ॥

Vart:—It should be said rather, a hard consonant preceded by a hard consonant or a sibilant is only retained: and the खर् consonants are elided: as in उधिक्छपति, here उछ becomes उच्छ by the augment त् (तुरू); in the reduplicate the च should be elided, and छ retained out of च्छ; and not च retained and छ elided; for the च represents त, and if this were retained, it would be a and not च that would be heard: for by VIII. 2. 1, the change of to च is asiddha for the purposes of this rule.

कुहोर्च्यः॥ ६२॥ पदानि ॥ कुहोः, खुः॥ कृतिः॥ सभ्यासस्य कवर्गकृकारयोधवर्गारंको भवनि॥ 62. For the Guttural and g of a reduplicate there is substituted a Palatal.

As चकार, चखान, जगान, जगान, जहार, जिहीर्षति, जही ॥ न कवतेर्यकि ॥ ६३ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, कवतेः, यक्ति ॥ हितः ॥ कवेतरभासस्य यिङ परतरचुर्न भवति ॥

63. The Palatal is not substituted for the Guttural of the reduplicate of ক (জঘন) in the Intensive.

As कोकूयते उष्ट्:, कोकृयते खर:॥ The कु here is कुङ् (Bhu. 999), and not कु 'to make sound' (Ad. 33, कोति), nor कुङ् (Tud. 108, कुदित)॥ Of those two, we have चोकूबते॥ Why do we say in the Intensive? Observe चुकुरे॥

कृषेश्ळन्यसि ॥ ६४ ॥ पदानि ॥ कृषेः, छन्दसि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कृषेश्छन्वसि विषये यङि परतोश्यासस्य चुर्न भवति ॥

64. The Palatal is not substituted for the Guttural of the reduplicate of are in the Veda, when in the Intensive.

As करीकृष्यते यज्ञकुणपः ; otherwise चरीकृष्यते कृषीवल ॥

दार्धात्तर्द्धात्तर्द्धापंबोभूतृतेतिकेल्ध्यापनीफणत्संसनिष्यदत्करिकत्कनिकदञ्च-रिभ्रद्दविष्वतो द्विद्युतत्तरित्रतः सरीस्रपतंवरीदृजन्ममृज्यागनीगन्तीति च ॥ ६५ ॥ पदानि ॥ दार्धात्त, दर्द्धात्त, दर्द्धापं, बोभृतु, तेतिके, अलीष, आपनीफणत्, संसनि ष्य-दत्, करिकत् कनिकदत्, भरिभ्रत्, दविध्यतः, दविद्युतत्, तरित्रतः, सरीस्रपतम्, दरीवृज्जत्, मर्मृज्य, आगनी गन्ति, इति, च ॥

्वृत्तिः ॥ इाधार्त्तं दर्धार्ति दर्खार्थि बोभूतु तेतिक्ते अर्लार्थ आपनीफणन् संसनिष्यदन् करिकत् कनिक्रदन् भरिभ्रम् इविश्वतः दविद्युतन् तरिवतः सरीसृपतं वरीवृजन् मर्पृष्टय आगनीगन्ति इरेयतानि अष्टादश छन्दासि विषवे निपास्यन्ते ॥

65. In the Veda are found the following eighteen irregularly reduplicated forms:—1 dâdharti, 2 dardharti, 3 dardharshi, 4 bobhûtu, 5 tetikte, 6 alarshi, 7 â panîphanat, 8 sam sanishyadat. 9 karikrat, 10 kanikradat, 11 bharibhrat, 12 davidhvatah, 13 davidyutat. 14 taritratah, 15 sarîsrpatam, 16 varîvrjat, 17 marmrjya and 18 â ganîganti.

The word छन्नसि is drawn in to this sutra, by force of च। The form नागित, is either from the Causative of the root पृष्ट् अवस्थाने or from पृग्न, in the केन्द्र ज वह सुन्न, there is lengthening of the abhyasa and elision of जि। (2) So also रहेति is the form in elu, with हन् augment of the abhyasa. (3) र्थार्थ if it be a form of बह सुन्न, there is no irregularity. (4) बोभूत is from भू in the Intensive (बह सुन्न), Imperative, irregularly without guṇa. Q. There is no necessity of including this, because there would be no guṇa regularly even under VII. 3.

88? Ans. The inclusion of ৰাষ্ট্র is a jñāpaka, indicating that in every other c_{nse} the guna is not prohibited in the Intensive (बङ् खुक्), as बोभेति, बोभवीति (लट् with हैं VIL 3. 94) (5) तेतिक is from तिज्ञ in the Intensive yan luk, Atmanepada is irregular. Q. The at is far and therefore by pratyaya lakshana rule (1.1.62) read with I. 3. 12, the वह सुद्ध will be atmanepadi, where is the necessity of reading this nipatan? Ans. The atmanepada nipatan is a jaapaka, that in the Intensive yan luk the atmanepada affixes are not employed. (6) अनि is from the root we (quit), in Present, 2nd Person, the of abhyasa is not elided. though required by VII. 4. 60, and this t is changed to sirregularly. This form is found in the 3rd Person also, as क्लार्स इका ॥ (7) का पनीक जन is from प्तण with भा augment, and शत affix is added to बह लुक्, and in the reduplicate भी is added. (8) संसनिष्यदन् is from स्थम्द with the Preposition सम्, in the Intensive yan luk, with शत् affix, नि being added in the abhyasa, the root स is changel to gu The Preposition is not absolutely necessary, with other Prepositions also we have this form, as आ सनिष्यक्त ॥ (9) करिकत् is from कु (कराहि), in the Intensive yan luk, with \u03c47, in the abhyasa there is no palatal change(VII. 462). and fr is added to the reduplicate. (10) किनकरन from कल in the Aorist with , reduplication, there is no chutva (VII. 4. 62) of the reduplicate, and the augment नि is added. In the secular literature, the form is भक्रनीत्॥ (11) मि भन from भ (बिभर्ति) in yan luk with क्षक, without द of VII. 4. 76, without jastva, and दि is added to the reduplicate. (12) द्विध्वनः from ध्व (ध्वरते) in the yan luk, satr, plural number Nominative. The fig is added to the reduplicate, the 🖛 is elided, इविध्वतः रहमयः सूर्वस्य ॥ (13) इविद्युतम् is from dyut, yan luk with satr, there is no vocalisation of the reduplicate, with sq change and sq augment. (14) तरिचतः from ह (नरित) with slu, satr, genitive singular: and रि added to abhyasa. (15) सरीसृपन् from सृष् with élu, satr, Accusative with क्ष added to abhyasa. (16) वरीवृज्ञन् from वृज्ज with slu, satr and (f augment. (17) नप्त from बुज with लिट् (Perfect) जल, इ added to abhyasa, and ब added to the root, and there is no vriddhi, because there is no short penultimate now. In fact VII. 2. 114 is to be qualified by the words लच्चक from VII. 3. 86. (18) भागनी गन्ति is from गन् with the Preposition आ, in the Perfect, with slu, there is 110 chutva (VII. 4. 62), and augment नी is added. वश्यन्ती वेश गनीगन्ति कर्णम् ॥

The word for in the aphorism indicates that other forms, similar to these, are also to be included.

उरत्॥ ६६॥ पदानि॥ उः, अत्॥ वृक्तिः॥ द्वानंभास्याभासस्याकारावेशां भवति॥

66. आर (I. 1. 51) is substituted for the आ or आ of the reduplicate. 60. ■ 60.

As बहुमें, बहुधे, बाधुधे, नगरिंग, नरिनामि नरीनिंग ॥ The र is elided by VII. 4.60. In the Intensives VII. 4.90 &c, are applied, by which after the substitution of मर्

hy the present sûtra, we apply those sûtras and add दिन्न रुन्न रिक &c: for the maxim is शम्यास्विकारेषु भाषवादा भाष्यगांत्र दिशीन् बाधत "so far as the changes of a reduplicative syllable are concerned special (apavâda) rules do not supersede the general (utsarga) rules".

धुतिस्वाष्योः, संप्रसारणम् ॥ ६७ ॥ पद्दानि ॥ द्युतिः स्वाष्योः, सम्प्रसारणम् ॥ कृतिः ॥ द्युति स्वापि देयतेवारभ्यातस्य सवसारणं भवति ॥

67. There is vocalisation of the half-vowel of the reduplicate of युत् and स्वापि (Causative of स्वप्)॥

As वि विश्वसन, वि विद्योतिषते, वि विद्यातिषते, (1. 2. 26) वि विद्यायते ॥ स्वापि — सुध्या-विषिति ॥ The Causative of स्वप् is taken here, and the vocalisation takes place then only, when it is immediately followed by an affix which causes reduplication. Therefore not here, स्वापि + ण्वुन् = स्वापक + क्यप् - स्वापकीय, स्वापकीय + सन् = सिक्वापकीयिषति ॥

The simple root स्वष will get vocalised in its reduplicate by VI. 1. 15, 17 in the Perfect. The Desiderative of स्वष् is कित् by I. 2. 8, and therefore the reduplicate of स्वष् will be vocalised before सन् by VI. 1. 15. The reduplicate of स्वष् will be vocalised in the Intensive also by VI. 1. 19.

Quere:—Does the reduplicate of the Desiderative of the Denominative verb धोतकीयित get vocalised or not.

ब्यथो लिटि ॥ ६८ ॥ पदानि ॥ व्यथः, लिटि ॥ वृत्तः ॥ व्यथेलिट परताभ्यासस्य संप्रसारणं भवति ॥

68. There is vocalisation of the half-vowel of the reduplicate of say in the Perfect.

As विध्यपो, विध्यपोते, विध्यपिते ॥ This ordains the vocalisation of ख, which otherwise would have been clided as being a non-initial consonant (VII. 4.60). The vocalisation of व् is prevented by VI. 1. 37. Why do we say in the Perfect? Observe वाध्यप्यते ॥

दीर्घ इणः किति ॥ ६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ दीर्घः, इणः, किति ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इणोक्स्य योश्यासस्तस्य वीर्घो भवति किति लिटि परतः ॥

69. A long vowel is substituted in the reduplicate of the root (((), before a Personal ending of the Perfect, which has an indicatory of 11

As देवतुः, देयुः ॥ These are thus formed ६+अतुस्= य्+अतुः (य substituted for ६ by VI. 4. 81). Then there is reduplication, the य becomes sthânivat to ६ by I. 1. 59, and we have ६ य्+अतुः and then by the present rule इयतुः ॥ Why do we say before a किन् affix? Observe इयाय, इयविष् ॥

अत आदे: ॥ ७० ॥ पदानि ॥ अतः, आदेः, ॥ इतिः ॥ भृश्यासम्बद्धानसम्यसम्बद्धानसमन 70. A long vowel is substituted in the $\mathrm{Perf}_{\text{\'et}}$ for the initial $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ of a reduplicate.

This debars the single substitute of the form of the subsequent e dained by VI. 1. 97. Thus भार, भारतः, भारतः ॥ Why do we say 'the initial Observe प्राच and प्राठ ॥ Thus भर्+भतः = भर्+भतः = भर्+भतः = भर्+भतः = भर्+भतः = भर्+भतः ॥

तस्मान्नुङ् द्विहलः ॥ ७१ ॥ पदानि ॥ तस्मात्, नुट्, द्वि-हलः ॥ इत्तिः ॥ तस्मारता-वासारीर्षीभूनादुत्तरस्य दिश्लोङगस्य नुडागमा भवति ॥

71. After such a lengthened **ar** of the reduplicate there is added the augment $\overline{g}_{\overline{q}}(\overline{q})$ to the short **ar** of the r_{00} which ends in a double consonant.

As from भडक्—भा भडक् = भान् भडक्, which with the affixes of the Perfect gives us, भानङ्ग, भानङ्गु, भानङ्गु: ॥ From भडक्—भानङ्ग, भानङ्गु, भानङ्गु Why do we say 'containing two consonants'? Observe भाट, भाटतु:, भाटतः ॥

With regard to बुद् augment, क्र is considered like र्, as आनृधतुः, आनृषुः This proceeds on a vartika to be found under the Pratyahara sutta ए आए। The vartika is बुद्विध लादेश विनामाषु क्रकार प्रतिविधातच्य । The examples o लादेश are करहाः, करस्यान् ; (See VIII. 2. 18) and of विनाम are कर्मृणाम् and भर्नृणाम्।

अस्रोतेश्च ॥ ७२ ॥ पदानि ॥ अश्वातेः, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अहिहतर्य भारम्भः ॥ अश्वातेश्व दीर्थाभृतादभ्यासादुत्रस्य नुद्रागमो भवति ॥

72. After the lengthened आ of the reduplicate of अशा (अआति), comes the augment नुद् (त) before the short अ of the root in the Perfect.

This applies to a case where the root does not contain a double consonant. Thus च्यानकां, ज्यानकांत, ज्यानकांत । The rule applies to अक् (Svadi 18) and not to अक् (Kryadi 51); there we have आका, आकात; आकाः ॥

भवतेरः ॥ ७३ ॥ पदानि ॥ भवतेः, अः ॥ बन्तिः ॥ भवंतरभ्वासस्वाकारावेगो भवाते लिटि परतः ॥

73. a is substituted for the vowel of the reduplicate of a in the Perfect.

As बभूव, बभूवतुः, बभूवे ॥ Why do we say 'in the Perfect'? Observe

The word भवते: is shown in the sûtra in the Active Voice, therefore the rule will not apply to Passive and Reflexive forms; as अनुदुभवे कम्बले विकास This opinion of Kāsikā, however, is not endorsed by later Grammarians

सस्वेति निगमे ॥ ७४ ॥ पदानि ॥ सस्व, इति, निगमे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ समुव इति निपासते मूतिर्मिट परसैपदं वृत्तानमो ऽभ्वासस्य चार्स्व निपासते ॥ 74, In the Veda सस्व is irregularly formed in the Perfect.

It is derived from मू ॥ Thus समूब स्थितिर विपश्चिताम् otherwise सुद्रवे ॥ Rig.

IV. 18 10.

This word समुद might well have been included in sûtra VII. 4. 65. निजां त्रयाणां गुणः रहीं ॥ ७५ ॥ पदानि ॥ निजाम, त्रयाणाम, गुणः, रही ॥ धनः ॥ निजाम, त्रयाणाम, गुणः, रही ॥

75. Guna is substituted for the vowel of the reduplicate, in the Reduplicated Present form (इन्ह) of निज्, चिज् and विष्॥

Thus नेनिक्त, वेदेकि. वेदेशि The word प्रयाणां could have been spared in this sûtra, as these three roots stand at the end of a subdivision, and निजां would have denoted these three without the word trayâṇâm. The word is however used here for the sake of the subsequent sûtra. Why do we say in the reduplicated Present form? Observe निनेज in the Perfect.

भृत्रामित् ॥ ७६ ॥ पदानि ॥ भृत्राम्, इत् ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ भृमादीनां वयाणामभ्यासस्यकारादेशां भवति भ्ला सित ॥

76. In the Reduplicated Present-form of the three roots मृ, मा (माङ्) and हा (ओहाङ्), द is substituted for the vowel of the reduplicate.

As बिगर्ति, निमीत, (VI. 4. 113) जिहीते ॥ The word 'three' is understood here, therefore not in भोहाक — जहाति ॥ The rule applies in the Reduplicated Present system (इसु) only: therefore not in बभार ॥

असिपिपत्योक्ष ॥ ७७ ॥ पदानि ॥ असि-पिपर्योः, च ॥ इतिः ॥ असि पिपत्ति इत्येतयारभ्यासस्यकारादेशो भवति श्लां ॥

77. T is substituted for the vowel of the reduplicate of m and m in the Reduplicated Present-form.

As इवर्ति (VI. 4. 78) धूमम्, विपर्ति सोमम्॥

बहुलं छन्दसि ॥ ७८ ॥ पदानि ॥ बहुलम्, छन्दसि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ छन्दसि विषये ऽभ्यासस्य श्ली बहुलमिकारादेशो भवति ॥

78. T is diversely substituted in the Veda, for the vowel of the reduplicate, in the Reduplicated Present-form.

As पूर्णो विषष्टिं (from वश्), जनिमा विवक्तिः (from वश्), वस्तं न माना सिपक्तिः from सञ्), and जिपति सोमज्॥ But also द्वाति, जजनव, दथनत् as in द्वातीत्येवं ह्वात् ; जजनिम्द्रं माता वदीरं दथनद् धनिष्टा ॥ All these three roots belong to Juhoty'adi class.

सन्यतः ॥ ७९ ॥ पदानि ॥ सनि, अतः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सनि परतोकारान्ताभ्वासस्यकारादेशो भवति ॥ 79. \P is substituted for the final short \P of the reduplicate in the Desiderative.

As पिपप्तिति, विश्वभाति, (VIII. 2. 36, 41) तिष्ठासित, पिपासित ॥ Why do we s. in the Desiderative? Observe पपाच ॥ Why do we say "for the जा"? Observe पुर्वित ॥ Why do we say 'short अ'? Observe पापियपैन the Desiderative of t Intensive पापच्यते ॥

ओः पुराण्डयपरे ॥ ८० ॥ पदानि ॥ ओः, पुन्यण्-जिनअपरे ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ सर्नाति वर्त्तते इविति च ॥ उवर्णाग्ताभ्यासस्य पर्वागं यांण अजीर चीयर्णपरे परत इकाराहेशो _{मन} सान प्रत्यवे परतः ॥

80. इ is substituted for the final उ or ऊ of a re duplicate, before a labial, a semi-vowel and before ज, when are or आ follows these consonants, in the Desiderative.

The word पु-यण्-जि is the Locative singular of the samâhâra dvands compound of those three words—पू, यण् and भ्। The samâsânta affix हम्(। 4. 10%) does not come, as these affixes are anitya. The word भ-धर mear that after which is the letter भ।

Thus: 1. Labial:—पिपविषते, पिपाविषति, विभाविषति; 2. Semi-vowel:-विविविषति, विवाविषति, रिराविषति, लिलाविषति; 3. अ — जिजाविषति from the root ज्ञ

The word शिष्तिषत is from पू which gets बद augment in सन् (VII. 2.74 then there is guṇa, and अन् substitutions, but these latter being sthanive for reduplication (I. 1. 59), पू is doubled: and for ऊ there is substited ए by the present sûtra. पिपानिवर्षात is the Desiderative of the Causative of पू॥ विशानिवर्षात is the Desiderative of पू॥ विशानिवर्षात is the Desiderative of पू 'to mix', which is सेंद्र by VII. 2. 49. विशानिवर्षात is the Desiderative of the Causative of this root. The words रिपानिवर्षात and किलानिवर्षात are the Desiderative of the Causative of the Causatives of रोति and सुनाति॥

This sûtra indicates the existence of the following maxim:— भाइवंचन निर्मित्र इपि जो स्थानिवर् भवति, "though not the cause of reduplication, the substitute which takes place when ज follows, becomes like the original". Thus in विभावविष्यित whave भावि + सन् from भू + जि + राम, here the भाइ substitute caused by जि is sthaniva to इ, otherwise there would be no इ in the reduplicate to be operated upor by the present sûtra. See VI. 1. 31 also. Why do we say "for the इ or इ" Observe पापच्यते, the Desiderative of which will be पापच्यिति ॥ Why do we say "followed by a labial, semi-vowel or इ"? Observe भाइ मुनाविष्यिति ॥ Why do Padamanjari it is आव तुता विषयिति from the sautra root तु ॥ भुहाविष्यिति ॥ Why do we say 'when these consonants are followed by an अ '? Observe भूवति ॥

स्वतिन्द्रणोतिद्रवतिप्रवितिप्रवितिस्वतिरुविति स्वतिनं वा ॥ ८१ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्रविति-शृणीः ति-द्रवित-प्रवित-प्रवित-प्रवित-प्रविति-शृणीः वित्तः ॥ स्वति प्रविति प्रविति प्रविति प्रविति प्रविति स्वति स्वति प्रविति प्रविति प्रविति स्वति प्रविति स्वति प्रविति स्विति स्वति प्रविति स्विति ।।

g is optionally substituted for the final g of the reduplicate of सु, श्रु, दु, मु, न्ह and च्यु when the semi-vowel is followed by sa or sa in the Desiderative.

Thus सिमाविषयित or सुमाविषयात ; शिभाविषयात or सुभाविषयति ; विद्वाविषयि or दुवाविष्यति ; विमाविष्यति or पुपार्यायर्षान ; विद्वार्यायर्पान or पुष्टार्वायपति ; चिच्यारायपति or चुच्याविष्यति ॥ All these are Desideratives of the Causatives of the above roots, Here though a letter like स्, श, दृ &c, intervenes between the semi-vowel and the preceding s of the reduplicate, yet the substitution takes place owing to the express text of this sûtra. In the preceding aphorism, the semi-vowel followed immediately after the st of the reduplicate. The option of the present sûtra is, therefore, an aprâpta-vibhâshâ. The word अपर is understood here also: therefore not in सुन्तूपात, शुश्रूपात ॥

गणो यङलुकोः ॥ ८२ ॥ पदानि ॥ गुणः, यङ - लकोः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ यङि यङ्खुकि च इगन्तस्याभ्यासम्य गुणा भवित ॥

82. Guna is substituted for the \(\mathbf{t}\) and \(\mathbf{\sigma}\) (with their long) of a reduplicate, when the Intensive character यङ् follows and also when it is elided.

Thus चेचीयते, लोल्यते with यह, and जांहवीनि with यह लुक् ॥ The इंट् is added in the latter by VII. 3.94. So also चोर्क्नुगीनि from कृश् /VII. 3.94 and 87).

दीर्घोकितः ॥ ८३ ॥ पदानि ॥ दीर्घः, अकितः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अकितोभ्यासस्य दीर्घो भवाति यङि यङ्खुकि च परत ॥

A long vowel is substituted for the st of the reduplicate in the Intensive (with expressed or elided us), when the reduplicate receives no augment having an indicatory es 11

The reduplicate receives augments like नीक, तुक् by the following sutras. Thus पापच्यते, and पापचीति, यायज्यते and यायजीति॥ Why do we say "when it gets no augment '? Observe यंयम्यते, यंयमीति, रंरम्यते, रंरमीति ॥

Obj :-- When the q augment is added, the reduplicate will end in a consonant, and as it does not end in a vowel, there will be no occasion for ^{lengthening}; hence the employment of the term भकितः is useless

Ans.—The employment of this term by the Achârya indicates the existence of the following maxim: अभ्यासिकोरव्यपात नोस्सर्गान् विधान् वाधन्ते "so far as changes of a reduplicative syllable are concerned, rules which teach hose changes do not supersede one another". What is the necessity of this

indication (jħāpaka)? Observe बांबाक्यते, here the rule of lengthening of thi sūtra, does not supersede, though it is subsequent, the rule of shortening in VII. 4.59; so the diphthong औ is shortened to द, and it is then guṇated by VII. 4.82. Secondly observe अचीकरत्, here इ is substituted in the reduplicate by VII. 4.79 plus 93, and then this is lengthened by VII. 4.94, the latter not superseding the former. Thirdly observe भीमांसते &c, where in मान्। सन् (III. 1.6), the reduplicate is lengthened, but that does not prevent the soft VII. 4.79. Fourthly observe अजीगणन, where the substitute (VII. 4.97) does not supersede the sūtra VII. 4.60, by which the most finded.

नोग्वञ्चुसंसुध्वसुभ्रंसुकसपतपदस्कन्दाम् ॥ ८४ ॥ पदानि ॥ नीक्, वञ्चु-स्रसु भ्वंसु-भ्रंसु-कस-पत-पद-स्कन्दाम् ॥

युक्तिः ॥ वञ्चु संसु ध्वंसु भंसु कस पन पद स्कन्द इत्येनेषामभ्यासस्य नीगागमा भवति यङि यङ्गलुकि च ॥

84. The augment नीक् is added to the reduplicate of the Intensive (with the expressed or elided यङ्) in the following:—वञ्च, स्नंस्, ध्वंस्, भ्रंश, कस्, पत, पद् and स्कन्द्॥

Thus बनीवच्यते and बनीवञ्चीति; सनीम्रस्यते and सनीम्नसीति; इनीध्वस्यते and इनीध्वस्यते कर्मात्वस्यते and इनीध्वस्यते कर्मात्वस्यते कर्मात्वस्यते कर्मात्वस्यते व्यवस्यते व्यवस्यते कर्मात्वस्यते कर्मात्वस्यते व्यवस्यते व्यवस्यत

जुगतोजुनासिकान्तस्य ॥ ८५ ॥ पदानि ॥ जुक् , अतः, अजुनासिक अन्तस्य ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अनुनासिकान्तस्याङ्गस्य योभ्यासस्तस्याकारान्तस्य नुगागमो भवति यङ्ग्रङसुका परनः ॥ वार्त्तिकम ॥ पत्तान्तवर्षाति वक्तस्यम ॥

85. The augment दुक् (न्) is added after the short अ of a reduplicate in the Intensive (with or without यङ्), when the root ends in a Nasal.

As मन्तन्यते and नन्ति। अङ्गस्यते and अङ्गमीति, ययस्यते and यंग्रमीति; सस्यते and रंग्रमीति। The augment न here should be considered as anusvâra, because an âdeša is indicated by the nature of the sthânin which is replaced, and therefore in यंग्रस्यते, it remains anusvâra. Had it been न, it could not have been changed to anusvâra in यंग्रस्यते, रंग्रियते (See VIII. 3-24). In नन्तन्यते &c, the anusvâra is changed to न, इ &c, by VIII. 4. 58; the other forms नत्यते नंतिनीति, अंगस्यते, अंगमीति are derived by the following:—

Vart:—This anusvara should be treated as if it was at the end of a Pada or word. That being so, VIII. 4 59 applies, and we have the anusvara unchanged, as in तंत्रन्यते &c.

Why do we say "after a short भ्र"? Observe तिनम्यते ॥ The त in भ्रत indicates that the augment will not be added to a reduplicate which once was long भ्रा but became short by VII. 4. 59 as from भ्राम to be angry', is बाभाग्यो

the second leng'thening takes place by VII. 4 83). Why do we say ending in a nasal? Observe पापच्यते ॥

जपजभदहदराभञ्जपर्शां च ॥ ८६॥ पदानि ॥ जप-जभ-दह-दरा-भञ्ज-पशाम्, च॥
वित्तः ॥ जप जभ दह दश भञ्ज पश इत्येतेषामभ्यासस्य तुगागमो भवति यङ्यङ्खुकोः परतः ॥

86. The augment नुक् comes after the reduplicates of जप, जम, दह, दश, भञ्ज, and पश in the Intensive (with orwithout यङ्)॥

Thus जंजप्यते and जंजपीति; जंजभ्यते and जंजभीति, दंदहाते and द्वहीति, दंदहाते and द्वहीति, दंदहाते and दंदहीति। The root is दंग, but it is exhibited in the sûtra as द्वा, showing that even in यङ् लुक्, the root loses its nasal. Similarly बंभज्यते and बंभजीति, and पंपश्यते and पंपशीति॥ This last is a sautra root

चरफलेश्चि ॥ ८७ ॥ पदानि ॥ चर-फलेः, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ चर फल इस्रेनयोरभ्यासम्य नुगागमा भवति यङ्यदृलुकोः परत ॥

87. The augment तुक् comes after the reduplicate of चर् and फब् in the Intensive (with or without यङ्)॥

Thus चंचूर्यते and चच्दीर्गत (the lengthening of क is by VIII. 2. 77) पंकुल्यते and पंकुलीति ॥ See the following sutra.

उत्परस्यातः ॥ ८८ ॥ पदानि ॥ उत्, परस्य, अतः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ चरफ्लोरभ्यासास्परस्यात उकारादेशो भवति यङ्यङ्लुकोः परत ॥

88. For the subsequent आ (i.e. for the आ of the root and not of the reduplicate), there is substituted उ in the Intensive (with or without यङ्) of चर् and फल्॥

The examples have been given above, as चंच्यंत, चंच्यात and पफुल्यते पफुनीति॥ Why do we say 'the अ which stands subsequent to the reduplicate'? The substitute does not replace the अ of the reduplicate. Why do we say 'of अ'? The substitute should not replace the final letter, which it otherwise would nave done by I. 1. 52. The न in उन् debars guṇa (VII. 3. 86' in चंच्यित and फुनीति, for though उ is lengthened by VIII. 2. 77, in चंच्यित, yet that lengthening s considered as non-existent or asiddha (VIII. 2. 1) for the purposes of Guṇa VII. 3. 86). Quere. If the न in उन् debars guṇa, why should it not debar lengthening also of VIII. 2. 77?

ति च ॥ ८९ ॥ पदानि ॥ ति, च ॥ वृत्ति ॥ तकरात्रौ प्रत्यंब परतभः क्रजोरकारस्य उकारादेशो भवति ॥

89. उ is substituted for the vowel of चर् and फल् before an affix beginning with त॥

Thus चूर्तिः (= चरणं or ब्रह्मणः), प्रफुद्धिः and प्रफुद्धाः ॥ The anuvritti of यह क्रोरभ्यासस्य does not apply here, though present. See VIII 2, 55. रीगृतुपधस्य च ॥ ६० ॥ पदानि ॥ रीक्, ऋत्-उपधस्य, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कदुपथस्याक्तस्य वाऽभ्यासस्तस्य रीगागमा भवति यङ्खकाः परतः ॥ वात्तिकम् ॥ रीगलत इति वक्तव्यम् ॥

90. The reduplicate of a root, which has a आ in the penultimate position, gets the augment श in the Intensive (with or without चड़)।

As वरीवृत्यते and वरीवृतीति, वरीवृद्धांन and वरीवृधीति, नरीनृत्यते and नरीवृतीति॥

Utirt:—It should be rather stated 'a root which contains a स्': when यह follows, whether this क्ष be of upadesa, or obtained by samprasaraṇa, so that the augment may come in वरीवृद्ध्यन and वरीवृद्धानि where the क्ष is of vocalisation, and not penultimate also.

रुग्निको च लुकि ॥ ९१ ॥ पदानि ॥ रुक - रिकी, च, लुकि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ यङ्जुकि करुपथस्याङ्गस्य योभ्यासस्तस्य रुभिकायागमी भवतभकाराष्ट्रीक्च ॥ वर्षिकम् ॥ मर्थ्रयतं मर्थ्रयमानास इत्युपसंख्यानम् ॥

91. The augments the set and text come after the reduplicate of a root which has a sg in the penultimate, only when the use of the Intensive is elided.

Thus नर्निर्ति, नरिनिर्ति, and नरीनिर्ति, वर्षविति, वरीविति, वरीविति ॥ The α in हक् is for the sake of pronunciation, the augment is α ॥

Vart:- मर्च्डयने and मर्च्डयमानास should also be enumerated. These have taken क्रज augment, though the यङ् is not elided here.

ऋद्भाश्चा ॥ ९२ ॥ पदानि ॥ ऋद्भाः, च ॥ वृक्षिः ॥ ऋकारान्तस्याङ्गस्य योभ्यासस्तस्य रुपिकावागमी भवतो रिकचयङ्गुकि ॥ $K^{(i,j),(i)}:=-$ िकर्रात चर्कागनां पचतीत्यत्र यो नयत् । प्राप्तित्तं तमहं मन्ये गारक्ष्यस्तेन संप्रहः ॥

.92. The reduplicate of a root, which ends in short **\$\pi**, gets, in the Intensive without **v**, the above augments t̄, **₹**, and **₹** ||

Thus चर्कार्त, चरिकार्त, and चरिकार्त, जहाँ की, जारहाँ and जराहाँ ॥ Why do we say 'which ends in a short कर'? The rule does not apply to roots ending in long क् as, चाकार्त, चाकार्त, चाकार्त from कू॥ The word करा: qualifies the word का and not the word अभ्यास, for an abhy as a is always short, so the न ॥ क् would become meaningless if the word qualified reduplicate. Therefore क ending in long क् does not get रा, र and र augments in the reduplicate.

Kârtkâ:—He who can conjugate, in the Present tense, the yan-luk Intensive of and of other roots ending in long c. is considered by me to be a person who has attained to the right knowledge of the employment of the

ugments , ft, ft &c: and he has obtained the right use of words.

The word किरति in the Karika is illustrative of all roots like कू किरति) nding in long इ. । चक्करीत is the name given to the यह लुक् form of the Intensive, y ancient grammarians. चक्करीतान्त means, therefore, a form ending in yan-luk. चित is illustrative of लुट or Present tense.

सन्बल्लघुनि चङ्परेऽनग्लोपं ॥ ९३ ॥ 'पदानि ॥ सन्वत्, लघुनि, चङ-परे, अन् ग्लोपे ॥ ।तिः ॥ लघुनि धारवसरे परता योभ्यासस्तस्य चङ्गपं णी परनः सनीव कार्यं भवनि अनुग्लोपे ॥

93. In the reduplicated Aorist of the Causative he reduplicate adapts itself to that of the Desiderative, when he vowel of the root is light, and the root has not lost its nd-vowel before the Causative affix.

The words of this sûtra require a little detailed explanation. The ord सन्यन् means "like unto सन् or Desiderative"; i. e. as the Desiderative is eated, so should the चक् Aorist of the Causative. The words लघुनि and चक्पर e both in the Locative case, but not in apposition with each other, but rer to different objects. लघुनि means 'when a light vowel follows', namely lat reduplicate which is followed by the light root-vowel. The operations to e performed on such a reduplicate, in the चक्र Aorist, after the of are the same, on the reduplicate of the Desiderative अन्-अल्लोप "provided that a simple well of the Praty âbâra अल् has not beed elided". We read the word 'causate' into this sûtra, because there can be no other root which will form चक्र orist. Causatives form such Aorist (111, 1, 48, as well as the simple roots to and आn The words चक्रपर qualifies the word अल्ल understood: that stem which followed by चक्र; therefore, it refers to the Causative stem, and not to the mple roots śri, dru and sru. The light vowel, therefore refers, to the light owel of the Causative stem before चक्र ॥

The word अनग्लोंपे is in apposition with चडपेर ॥ Thus कम + णिष्ट् (III. 30).= अकाम् + इ + अन् (III 1 48)= अकाम् + अन् (VI. 4. 51)= अकम् + अन् (VII.41) अचकम् + अन् (VII. 4. 79 read with VII. 4. 93)= अचीनन् (VII. 4. 94).

Thus VII. 4. 79 teaches the substitution of ह for आ in the reduplicate ithe Desiderative. The same substitution will take place in the reduplicate f the Aorist: as आधीकरत्, अपीपचत्॥ Thus by VII. 4 80, ह is substituted for ब of the reduplicate in the Desiderative, the same will be the case in the aduplicate of the Aorist, as आपीपवत् and अजीजवत्॥ Thus by VII. 81, ह is optionally substituted for उ in the Desiderative reduplicate of आधिवत्, see same will hold good in the Aorist-reduplicate, as आधिवत् or अध्यावत्, आधिवत्

or अञ्चल्पनत्, अविज्ञवत् or अदुज्ञवत्, अविषयत् or अपुप्तवत्, अविज्ञवत् or अपुप्तवत्, अविच्यवत् असुच्यवत् । Why do we say 'having a light vowel' ? Observe अततकात्, अस्स अजजागरत् ॥

Some say, that in भजजागान, the syllable म is light, and therefore, the san-vat rule would apply: for a light vowel no where immediately follows reduplicate; therefore, though a long syllable जा intervenes, yet the rule we apply, because of the express text. This reasoning is wrong. The maxiden नाम्ययपान सेनम्ययहिनेऽपि यचनपानाण्यान् cannot be extended to cases like the It applies only when the intervention consists of one letter and not of mothan one. Obj. If so, how do you form भिष्मपान for here two letters of and indicates by implication in VII. 4. 95 that these roots like भण do take in the reduplicate; for had it not been so, what was the necessity of making an exception in favor of roots like स्म. स्पर, स्प. स्पर्ग स्पर्ग मा VII. 4. 95. So that a conjunct consonant is not considered an intervention for the imposes of this rule. Therefore, स्मृ &c would have taken in the reduplicate by VII. 4. 79, real with the present sultin, and so the Achârya enjoins in instead in VII. 4.95 we regard to these.

Why do we say 'when चक्क follows'? Observe **अह प्रचा** Why do w use the word प्र "followed by"? The rule would not apply when चक्क alm follows without णि, as अच्यकमत् where क्रम् has taken चक्क under the vartika क्रम पसंख्यानम्॥

Why do we say 'when an अक vowel has not been dropped'? Obsert अवकथन् from the Churadi root कथ which ends in अ, and this अ is elided b VI. 4. 48. Obj. This lopa being considered sthanivat, will prevent the application of the present rule, as there will be an intervention. Ans. We sha give another example, अउद्ध्यन् from उपदमाख्यानवान्। Here णिच् is added to अ under the Vartika मन्कर्राननवाचंद्र. and the fet portion is elided by ब्रह्मब्रावः, her a vowel and a consonant have been clided, and so the lopa is not sthanivat.

In the double causative Aorist भवीवदन् the present rule applies, thoug one कि has been elided. भवीवदन् ावाहनवन्तं प्रयोजिनवान् ॥ In fact, the clision one कि when followed by another कि is not considered as an ak-lopa; the latter feers to the elision of any other vowel than one. Therefore we have भवीका परिवादकेत् ॥ In fact, this exception rests on the following vartika सन्दर्भाव कि चिच्य के कि च्युपसस्यानम् ॥

The lopa of the reduplicate which takes place before सन् of the roots मी, मा &c (VII. 4. 54 , does not, however, take place in चङ् Aorist The all alogy does not extend so far. In fact, the present sutra teaches a इपानिस

he Aorist. But as मी, मा &c have no reduplicate form in the Desiderative, the nalogy stops. Therefore, we shall have अमीमपन्॥ Moreover the word सन्बद्ध ere means the operations that depend solely on सन्॥ Now the total elision of the reduplicate by VII. 4. 54 does not depend upon सन् alone, but upon the ugment हम् also of VII. 4. 54. But as there can be no हम् in the Aorist, so here will be no elision also. In fact, an atides a should be confined to general asses and not to particulars.

दीर्घो लघोः ॥ ६४ ॥ पदानि ॥ दीर्घः, लघोः ॥ र्गतः ॥ दीर्घो भवति लघोरभ्यासस्य लघुनि णै। चङ्पर ऽनम्लोपे ॥

94. In the reduplicative syllable, a prosodially hort vowel is lengthened in the Reduplicated Aorist of the lausative, when the vowel of the root is light, and the root as not lost its end-vowel before the Causative for 11

Thus भचीकरन्, the द (VII. 4.79) is lengthened. Similarly भजीहरन्, लीलवन्, अपियन् ॥ Why do we say which is prosodially light? Observe आंबजन् ॥ Why do we say when the vowel of the root is light? Observe अनत्तर्भन्,
स्रक्षत् ॥ Why do we say in the reduplicated Aorist? Observe अन् पपच ॥ The
ord पर is understood here also, so the rule will not apply to simple roots as
चक्रमन् ॥ The words 'anaglope' are to be read here, therefore not so in अचक्रयन्॥

अत्स्मृद्त्वरप्रथम्रद्स्तृस्पशाम् ॥ ९५ ॥ पदानि ॥ अत, स्मृ - दू - त्वर - प्रथ-म्रद, तृ - स्पशाम् ॥

ृतिः ॥ स्यृ दृ स्वर प्रथ स्नव स्तृ स्पन्न इत्येतेषामभ्यासस्यादित्ययमावैद्यो भवति चङ्परे भी परतः ॥

95. Short of is substituted for the vowel of the eduplicate in the Reduplicated Aorist of the Causative, of the pots smri, drî, tvar, prath, mrad, strî and spas.

Thus असस्परत्, अदृब्रत्, अतस्वरत्, अपप्रथत्, अमम्रहत् अतस्तरत्, अपस्पशत् ॥ his debars the इ which would have come under VII. 4. 93. The 'short अ dicates that it is not to be lengthened by VII. 4. 94, as अहहरत्॥

विभाषा वेष्टिचेष्टघोः ॥ ९६ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, वेष्टि, चेष्टचोः ॥ चिः ॥ वेष्टि चेष्टि इत्येतवारभ्यासस्य विभाषा भांत्रत्ययमादेशो भवति चङ्ग्रेर णी परतः ॥

96. Short so is optionally substituted for the pwel of the reduplicate in ag and ag in the Reduplicated corist of the Causative.

Thus अववेष्टत् or अविवेष्टत्, अचचेष्टत् and अचिष्टत् ॥ In one alternati there is shortening of the reduplicate (VII. 4. 59), and after such shortening there is अ substituted in the other alternative.

ईच गणः ॥ ९७ ॥ पदानि ॥ ई, च, गणः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ गणरभ्यासस्य ईकारादेशो भवति च रूपरे णी परतः ॥

97. In the Reduplicated Aorist of the Causative is substituted optionally for the vowel of the reduplicat in ग∎ ॥

As अजीगणत् or अजगणत् ॥ गण is a root which ends in भ, and this being elided by VI. 4. 48 before the Causative for, the rule VII. 4. 93, does no apply to it, because there is an ak-lopa here, so in the other alternative, it has natural भ ॥



OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

- The Indian Union, (Allahabad), 26th November, 1891.—*** The original Text and Commentaries, carefully edited with English notes and explanations, bespeak of much diligence, care and ability; and those of the English-reading public who have a taste for Sanskrit cannot be too thankful to Babu Sris Chandra for offering them so easy an access to the intricate regions reigned over by that Master Grammarian. * * * We recommend this book to all English-knowing lovers of the Sanskrit Language.
- The Tribune, (Lahore), 9th December, 1891.—* * The translator has spared no pains in preparing a translation which may place Pânini's celebrated work within the comprehension of people not deeply read in Sanskrit. The paper, printing and the general get-up of the book before us are admirable, and considering the size of the book (it is estimated to extend 2000 pages) the price appears to be extremely moderate.
- The Amrita Bazar Patrika, (Calcutta), 18th December, 1891.—***
 Judging from the first part before us, we must say that Babu Sris Chandra has succeeded well in the difficult work of translation, which seems to us to be at once lucid, full and exact. It is no exaggeration to say that Babu Sris Chandra's translation, when completed, will claim a prominent place among similar works by European Sanskrit Scholars.
- The Hope, (Calcutta), 20th December, 1891.—* * The get-up of the publication is of a superior order, and the contents display considerable painstaking on the part of the translator.
- The Arya Patrika, (Lahore), 22nd December, 1891.—* * * The talented Babu has rendered a great service to the cause of Sanskrit literature by producing the sort of translation he is engaged upon. * * * His effort is most laudable and deserves every encouragement.
- Karnatak Patra, (Dharwar), 7th February, 1892.—* * Mr. Vasu gives ample proof of his competency to undertake the work which is not an easy task even to learned Sanskritists.
- The Punjab Times, (Rawalpindi), 17th February, 1892.* * * Babu Sris Chandra is well-known for his scholarly attainments. He has done the translation in a lucid and clear English. We can strongly recommend it to hose who wish to study Sanskrit Grammar through the medium of English.
- The Mandalay Herald, 31st December, 1891.—* * * Students and readers of classic language of India are much indebted to the learned Pandit for his translation of this scientific work on the grammar and philology of the Sanskrit language.
- The Arya Darpan, (Shahjahanpur,) February, 1892.—* * * Such a work has been a desideratum. It is well got up, and praiseworthy. We wish it every success.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS (continued). "

The Allahabad Review, January, 1892.—* • The translator has done his work conscientiously and faithfully. The translation of such a work into English, therefore, cannot but be a great boon to all students of the science of language and of Sanskrit literature in special. The translator deserves the help of the Government and the Chiefs of India.

The Maharatta (Poona), 4th July, 1893.—* * If we may judge from the first part which lies before us, it will prove a very valuable help to the student of Pânini. * * So far as it goes it is creditably performed, and therefore deserves patronage from all students of Sanskrit and the Education Department.

Indian Mirror (Calcutta), 17th March, 1894.— The manner in which the publication is being pushed through, speaks volumes in favour of the learning and patriotism of its editor, Babu Sris Chandra Vasu. The whole work when completed will be an invaluable guide to the study of Sanskrit literature and especially to the English speaking students of the Sanskrit language.

Lucifer (London), March 1896.—* • We are pleased to find that the translation is clear and easy and the extracts from the Kāshika are not only very numerous but also valuable. The large number of references to the preceding sûtras for the formation of 'padas' will save much time and trouble, and obviate a difficulty which discourages many from the study of Pānini. Indeed the English translation of the grammar could rightly be called "Pānini Made Easy." • • It can be recommended as of great importance, not only to all who wish to have a general knowledge of Pānini but also to the few who desire to master the great grammar thoroughly and enjoy all its benefits.

RATES OF PANINI.

Payable for the complete work, including postage.

Indian Rs. 80 0 0 Foreign £ 2 10 0

INPORTANT NOTICE:-

One hundred copies will be sold at the old subscription rates of R5 20, upto 7th July 1899: after which the above rates will be charged.

All communications to be addressed to

SINDHU CHARAN BOSE.

PUBLISHER OF PANINI,

Bahadurgunj, Allahabad, N.-W P., India

The Tara Printing Works, Benares.

THE

ASHTÁDHYÁYI OF PÁNIŅI.

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.

BY

SRISA CHANDRA VASU, B. A.,

Provincial Civil Service, N. W. P.

Benares:

PUBLISHED BY SINDHU CHARAN BOSE,

at the Panini Office,

1898.

(All Rights Reserved.)

Fon'ble Sir John Gdge, Bt. Q. C.,

TE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

THIS WORK

IS,

WITH HIS LORDSHIP'S PERMISSION,

AND IN RESPECTFUL APPRECIATION OF HIS LORDSHIP'S

SERVICES TO THE CAUSE OF ADMINISTRATION OF

JUSTICE AND OF EDUCATION

IN

THESE PROVINCES,

Bedicated

BY HIS LORDSHIP'S HUMBLE SERVANT

THE TRANSLATOR.

ओ३म्।

अथ् अष्टमाध्यायंस्य प्रथमः पादः ।

BOOK EIGHTH.

CHAPTER FIRST.

सर्वस्य द्वे ॥ १ ॥ पदानि ॥ सर्वस्य, द्वे ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ सर्वस्यति च दे इति चैतद्यिकृतं वेदिनव्यम् । इत उत्तरं यद्वश्याम प्राक् पदस्येयतः सर्वस्य दे वति इयेवं तदेवितव्यम् ॥

1. From here upto VIII. 1. 15 inclusive, is to be supplied always the phrase "the whole word is repeated".

This is an adhikâra sûtra. Whatever will be taught hereafter upto प्रस्य (VIII. 1. 16) exclusive, there the phrase सर्वस्य हे should be supplied to complete the sense. Thus VIII. 1. 4. teaches "when the sense is that of 'always', and 'each'." Here the phrase 'the whole word is repeated' should be supplied to complete the sense. i. e. "The whole word is repeated when the sense is that of always and each". What is to be repeated? That which is most appropriate in sound and sense both. Thus one प्यति becomes two, as प्यति प्यति 'he always cooks'. Similarly मामा मामा मामा समगीय: 'every village is beautiful'.

The sûtra 'sarvasya dve', should not be confounded as meaning 'the d-form sarva is doubled'. For then rules likes VI. 1. 99, and VI. 1. 100 find no scope. The word sarva has several meanings: (1) the totality of igs (इच्छ:) as सर्वस्वंद्वाति, (2) the totality of modes (प्रकार:) सर्वजिनाभिञ्च: = सर्वप्रका-भनविते; (3) the totality of members 'अवखरः), as सर्वः परोदग्धः ॥ In the present, a, the word sarva has this last sense: namely all the members of a word doubled, no portion is omitted. The force of the genitive case in sarvasya, hat of sthâna, i. e. in the room of the whole of the words like परि &c there is bling. So one meaning of the sûtra is, that in the room of the one word, are substituted. In making such substitution, we must have regard to the of nearness.

Another meaning of the sûtra however is, that it does not teach subs. titution but repetition or employment, not adesa, but prayoga. That is to say, one word is employed twice. In this sense, of course, there is no room left for finding out the proper substitute. The very word-form, \mathbf{valt} &c, is employed twice, i. e. is repeated twice or pronounced twice.

The word sarvasya is employed in the sûtra for the sake of distinctness only. Otherwise, one may double only the last *letter* of a word by the rule of said that rule is not, strictly speaking, applicable to such cases.

Obj. The word पदस्य should be employed in the sûtra, in order to prevent the application of the rule to Samâsa (compound), to taddhitas, and to vâkyas (sentences). Thus समयणेडियापदम् ॥ Here there is the sense of vîpsâ with regard to seven leaves, and does not mean a tree having seven leaves. There ought to have been doubling; but it would not take place, if we take the word padasya in the aphorism. Similarly दिपदिकां रहाति, here also the sense is that of vîpsâ, and there ought to have been doubling, before the affixing of the taddhita affix. So also in मामे पानिवम् the sentence मामे पानिवम् is not doubled, if we employ padasya. So the word padasya, should be employed in the sûtra Moreover, it would prevent our employing the word padasya again in VIII. 1. 16.

Ans. We could not employ the word padasya in this sûtra, for then the rule would become very much restricted. Moreover in the above examples, there can be no doubling; for समप्रणः means 'that whose every twig bears seven leaves पर्वाण पर्वाण समप्रणानि भस्य: so that the sense of vipsâ is not here inherent in the word sapta or parna. In the case of the taddhita example, there would be no doubling, because the force of vîpsâ is there denoted by the taddhita affix itself, and so doubling is not necessary. Moreover, a sentence can never be doubled, because vîpsâ can take place with regard to a word, and not a sentence. Therefore the word प्रस्थ should not be employed in the sûtra.

On the contrary, if we employ the word padasya in the sûtra, it would give rise to the following anomalies. We could not have प्रपचाने प्रपात ; for upasarga being considered as a separate pada, only पचित्र would be doubled, and up would not. So also, we have two forms होग्या and हांगा। Here हुच् is, added to the root हुन्, and is optionally changed to up by VIII. 2. 77, and in the other alternative there is up in As up and up are both asiddha (VIII. 2. 1), the doubling would take place without making this up or up substitution. So that having first doubled the word (something as होहना होहना) then optional up or up change will take place, and we shall get wrong forms, like होग्या होडा, होडा होगा हो। कि को पाण कि doubling. While the correct forms are होडा होडा, or होग्या होग्या, and not the hybrid doubling as given above. Hence the necessity of the vartika up and the lateral (See VIII. 2. 3 last vartika).

Or the word सँव may be considered to be formed by अच् affix of अर्घ आग्र , meaning सर्व कार्य यस्मित्रस्ति तरिंद सर्व, तस्य हे भवतः ॥ That is, all operations having been first performed, then the word is doubled; so that a word in its inchoate state is not doubled.

तस्य परमाम्नेडितम् ॥ २ ॥ पदानि ॥ तस्य, परम्, आम्नेडितम् ॥ वृत्तः ॥ तस्य ह्रिरुक्तस्य यथ्परं शब्दकपं तराम्रेडितसंज्ञं भवति ॥

2. Of that which is twice uttered, the latter word-form is called amredita (repeated).

Thus in चौर चेार ३, वृषल वृषल ३ दस्यो ३ घातियध्यामि त्या. बन्धाविध्यामि स्था, the second word being âmredita is pluta. The word आम्रेडिन occurs in Sûtras VI. 1.99, VIII. 1.57, VIII. 2.95, VIII. 10.3 &c.

The तस्य here denotes avayava-shashthi: and the word पर: denotes the avayava. In fact, this sutra indicates by implication, that a Genitive case is employed, when a member (avayava) is denoted. So that the sentences like पूर्व कायस्य become valid.

In the above examples, the word has become pluta by VIII. 2. 95.

अनुदात्तं च ॥ ३॥ पदानि ॥ अनुदात्तम्, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अनुदात्तं च तक्रवति यशम्रेडिनसंज्ञमः ॥

3. That which is called amredita is gravely acented.

Thus मुझ्के भुङ्के ; पशृत् पशृत् ॥

That is, all the vowels of the âmredita become anudâtta or accentless. the above examples, the root भूस becomes âtmanepadi by I. 3. 66: the Personal dings are anudâtta by VI. 1. 186; the vikarana ज्ञानम् gets the acute by III. 1.; the भें of this नै is elided by VI. 4. 111, and thus भूड्ने becomes finally acute udâtta-nivṛtti-svara (VI. 1. 161). The âmredita bhunkte becomes wholly udâtta. The word पशु is formed by the affix क and is finally acute.

नित्यवीष्सयोः ॥ ४ ॥ पदानि ॥ नित्य, वीष्सयोः ॥ किः ॥ नित्ये चार्ये वीष्सायां च यद्दर्भते सस्य दे भवतः ॥

4. The whole word is repeated when the sense is of 'always' and 'each'.

What words express 'always'? The finite verbs, and the Indeclinable ords, formed by krit affixes. What 'always' is meant here? The word 'nitya' ere means 'again and again', and this idea of 'repetition' is the quality of an ction. That action which the agent does principally, without cessation, is called nitya". So that nitya refers to an action (See III. 4. 22). Thus पचाते पचित 'he ooks continually'. जन्मित जन्मित 'he talks incessantly'. भुक्स्या अज्ञित or

भाजं भाजं व्रजाति 'each one, when he has eaten goes away.' See III. 4 22. लनीहि लनीहित्येयायं लनाहि (See III. 4. 2). The affixes ktvå and namul formed words and the Imperative mood express the idea of 'again and again', only when they are repeated. While the words formed with the affix as (Intensive) express this idea by the inherent force of the affix, without repetition Thus पनः पनः पचांत = पापच्यते ॥ And when this intensive action is continually done, then this word also should be repeated; as पापच्यते पापच्यते ॥ In the above examples have been given of nitya, as illustrated by finite verbs like quia Indeclinable krit words like भुक्ता, and like भोज ॥ Now for बीप्सा ॥ In what words the बाल्सा is found? It is found in nouns (सुष् formed words). As finite verbs तिङ्) express nitya, so inflected nouns (धुप) express vipsá or a distributive sense. What is meant by the word vipsa? It is the wish of the agent to pervade vvaptum ichchha, an object through and through with a certain grulity or action. That is, when many objects are wished to be pervaded by the speaker, with a particular attribute or action simultaneously, it is vipsi, Thus बामी बामी रमजीब . 'every village is beautiful'. So also जनपदी जनपदी रमणांश पुरुषः पुरुषा निधनपुर्वात ॥

When a finite verb is repeated owing to the idea of nityata; and we also wish to add to such a verb the affix denoting comparative or superlative degree, such affix must be added after the word has been repeated, as पचनिनसम् ॥ But in the case of a noun, which is repeated owing to vipsa, the whole superlative or comparative word should be repeated, as आक्रवतसाक्रवतसानवा

परेवेर्जने ॥ ५ ॥ पदानि ॥ परेः, वर्जने ॥ वृज्ञः ॥ परीव्यतस्य वर्जनर्थे हे भवनः ॥

वात्तिकम् ॥ परेर्वर्जनऽसमासे वेति वक्तव्यम् ॥

5. The word qR is repeated when employed in the sense of 'with the exception or exclusion of'.

As परि परि त्रिगर्निभ्यो वृद्दो देवः (I 4. 88 and II. 3. 10) 'It rained round about (but with the exclusion of) Trigarta' Similarly परि परि सेविनिभ्यः। परि परि सर्वसेनेभ्यः। Why do we say when meaning exclusion? Observe ओदनं परिविज्ञ्यांत ॥

Vart:—Optionally परि, meaning 'exclusion', is repeated when it occurs not in a compound, as परि परि चिगर्तेच्यः or परि चिगर्तेच्यः ॥ In a compound, there is no repetition as, परित्रगर्ते वृद्धादेवः, because the word परि has not the meaning of exclusion only here; in fact, the whole compound word denotes here the idea of exclusion, and not the word परि alone.

The word परि is here a Karmapravachaniya (I. 4. 88), and governs the fifth case by II. 3. 11. In परिषक्षिक the word is an upasarga.

प्रसमुपोदः पादपूरणे ॥ ६॥ पदानि ॥ प्र, सम्, उप, उदः, पाद पूरणे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ प्र सब उप उत् इत्येनेवां पादपूरणे हे भवतो हिर्दचनन चेत्पादः पूर्वतं ॥

6. प्र, स्म, उ and उत् are repeated, when by so doubling, the foot of a verse is completed.

As प्रपायनाग्निभरतस्य भृण्वे (Rig VII. 8.4), संस्ति-चावसे वृष्य ॥ (Rig X .191. 1), उपोप ने परायश (Rig I. 126. 7), कि नोरुद्ध हर्षसे दातवार (Rig IV. 21. 9). Why do we say when 'a foot of a verse is completed there by? Observe प्रदेव देण्या भिया ॥ This rule applies only to the Vedic verses, for there alone the Preposition may be used separate from its verb. In the secular literature, this rule has no applicability, as Prepositions are never so used.

उपर्यध्यधसः सामीप्ये ॥ ७ ॥ पदानि ॥ उपरि, अधि, अधसः, सामीप्ये ॥ विका ॥ उपरि अधि अधम इत्येतेषां इ भवतः सामीप्ये विवक्षितः ॥

7. उपरि, अधि, and अधस are repeated, when it expresses uninterrupted nearness.

The word samipya means 'proximity' whether in time or space. As उपर्युपरि दुःखम, or उपर्युपरि मामम, अध्यधि मामम, अध्यधि नगरम् ॥ Why do we say 'meaning near'? Observe उपरि चन्द्रमा: ॥ Why the word is not repeated here: उपरि शिरसी पर्ट धारयीत ॥ The relation expressed here is not that of nearness, but that of above and below.

उपर्युपरि पद्मयन्तः सर्व एव दरिष्ट्रति । अथाथो दर्शने ऋत्य महिमा नोपजायते ॥

Here the doubling is in the sense of vipsâ.

वाक्यादेरामन्त्रितस्यास्यासंमितिकोपकुत्सनभन्संनेषु ॥ ८ ॥ पदानि ॥ वाक्य-गादेः, आमन्त्रितस्य, असूया, सम्मिति, कोप, कुत्सन, भन्सेनेषु ॥ गृतिः॥ एकार्यः परसमूहो वाक्यम् । वाक्योद्दरामन्त्रितस्य द्वे भवतः असूया संगति कोप कुत्सन भन्तिनद्वये-षु यदि तद्वाक्यं भवति ॥

8. A Vocative, at the beginning of a sentence, is repeated, when envy, praise, anger, blame, or threat is meant by the speaker.

A collocation of words, expressing one idea, is called a sentence or alkya. Thus (1) envy:—माणवर्का ३ माणवर्क अभिक्रपको ३ अभिक्रपक रिक्त ते आभिक्रप्यम् ॥ (2) praise — माणवर्का ३ माणवर्क अभिक्रपको ३ अभिक्रपक शांभनः खल्वसि ॥ (3) anger :— ॥ १११ को ३ माणवर्क अभिक्रपको ३ अभिक्रपको ३ अभिक्रपक शांभनः खल्वसि ॥ (3) anger :— शांकिक ३ शिक्त विद्यक्त १ स्थित के शांकिक श्रामक विद्यक्त १ स्थान विद्यक्त १ स्थान विद्यक्त १ स्थान विद्यक्त १ स्थान विद्यक्त १ सामक १ सा

In some books, the vakya is defined as 'a collocation of words having one finite verb', (एकतिङ परसमूही बाक्यं)॥ In the first example, कब is added.

पकं बहुवीहियत् ॥ ६ ॥ पदानि ॥ पकम्, बहुवीहि, यत् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ एक मिस्रेतच्छक्कपं दिरुक्तं बहुवीहिनक्षवि ॥

9. When एक is repeated, it is treated like a member a of Bahuvrîhi compound.

The making it a Bahuvrîhi is for the sake of eliding the case-affix. and treating the word as a masculine, even when it refers to a feminine. Thus रैंकैकमक्षरं पढाति (not एकंपेकम), एँकैकयाहत्या अहोति (not एकंपेकया). The accent is regulated by VI. 2. 1. the case-affix is elided by II. 4. 71, and masculinising by VI. 3. 34. This double word vaa should not however be treated like a Bahuvrihi for the purposes of the application of the following three rules, (1) The sûtra I. 1. 29 by which pronouns are not declined as pronouns when members of a Bahuvrihi compound. The word एकेक however is declined like a Pronoun, as एकेक्स्ने ॥ For sûtra I. 1. 29 applies to a compound which is really a Bahuvrihi, and not to a word-form which is treated like a Bahuvrihi. The repetition of the word Bahuvrihi in that sûtra, though its anuvritti was understood from the preceding one; indicates this, (2) The application of the rule of accent. Thus by the following sûtra, a word is repeated when a mental pain or affliction over something is expressed. Thus न न करोति, सुसूजागर्ति ॥ This double-word is treated like a Bahuvrihi, but not for the purposes of accent. For by VI. 2. 172 a Bahuvrihi preceded by न or स gets acute on the final, but not so नन or सस् । Here four rules of accent present themselves ist VI. 1. 223 ordaining acute on the final, 2nd VI. 2. I the first member retaining its accent, 3rd VI. 2. 172 already mentioned, 4th VIII. 1. 3 by which the second member becomes anudâtta, The rule VI. 2. 1 however regulates the accent, in supersession of the other three. (3) The third rule which does not apply to this Bahuvrihi -vat एकेक is the rule of samas.unta affixing. Thus क्रक क्रक पूर पूर (doubled by VIII. 1. 10) do not get the samàsânta affix भ by V. 4. 74.

आबाधेच ॥ १० ॥ पदानि ॥ आ, बाधे, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ आबाधनमाबाधः । पीडापयोक्तु धर्मः । तत्र वर्त्तमानस्य हे भवतः बहुब्रीहिवद्यास्य कार्ये, भवति ॥

10. A word is repeated, and is treated like a men ber of Bahuvrihi compound, when a mental distress over some thing is expressed.

Thus गर्तेगतः 'gone, gone to my affliction', नर्टेनटः, पतितेपिततः, in the masculine, and गत्तगताः नटनटाः, पतितपतिता in the Feminine (not गतागता for the reasons given in the preceding aphorism). The accent is governed by VI.2.

कर्मधारयवदुत्तरेषु ॥ ११ ॥ पदानि ॥ कर्मधारय, वत्, उत्तरेषु ॥ वृत्तः ॥ इत उत्तरेषु इर्वचनेषु कर्मधारयवस्कार्ये भवतीत्येतदेवितव्यम् । कर्मधारयसे प्रयोजनं सुष्लोप-विद्यावान्तोशत्तस्वानि ॥

11. In the following rules, the double-word is reated like a Karmadhâraya compound.

The reason for making it a Karmadhâraya is to elide the case - affix II. 4.71), to make the first member a masculine term even when the word efers to a feminine (VI. 3. 42), and to regulate the accent by VI. I. 223. Thus दुवदुः, मृदुमुद्दः where the first member has lost the case-affix. पुरुपद्दीः, मृदुमुद्दी where he first member is treated as a masculine, even when there is a क in the penulmate as कालककालिका (See VI. 3. 37 and 42); पुरुपद्दीः, पुरुपद्दीः, the accent falls on he final, for the rule VI. I. 223 was debarred by VIII. I. 3, but the present alle re-instates VI. I 223. The word उत्तरेषु is for the sake of distinctness, the htra being an adhikâra one, would have applied to the subsequent aphorisms, without even the word uttareshu.

प्रकारे गुणवचनस्य ॥ १२ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रकारे, गुण-वचनस्य ॥ शिः ॥ प्रकारो भेदः साद्यभ्यं च । तदिह साद्यभ्यं प्रकारे गृद्यते । प्रकारे वर्त्तमानस्य गुणवचनस्य भवतः ॥

ार्त्तिकम् ॥ आतुपृष्ठे हे भवत इति वक्तव्यन् ॥ । वा० ॥ स्वार्थे अयथायमाणेनेकस्मिन्हे भवत इति वक्तव्यम् ॥ ॥० ॥ चापेले हेभवत इति वक्तव्यम् ॥ । वा० ॥ कियासमभिहारे हे भवत इति वक्तव्यम् ॥

॥०॥ आभीकृष्ये द्वे भवत इति वक्तव्यम्॥ वा०॥ डाचि द्वं भवत इति वक्तव्यम्॥

॥ पूर्वप्रथमयोरथीतिशयविवक्षायां द्वेभवत इति वक्तव्यम् ॥

ा० ॥ उत्तरउत्तमयोः समसंप्रधार णयोः स्त्री निगरे भावे हे भवत इति वक्तव्यम् ॥

॥ कर्मव्यति । द अर्थनाम्रो द भवत इति वक्तव्यम् सामासवद्य बहुलम् ॥

ा स्त्रीनपुंसकयारुत्तरपदस्य चाम्भावो वक्तव्यः ॥

12. An adjective is repeated, when it is meant to appress that the said attribute belongs to a thing only to a mited degree, and the double word is treated like a Karmahâraya.

The word प्रकार means both 'difference' and 'resemblance'. It means semblance' here: i. e. the person or thing resembles, but is not fully like, the ing expressing the attribute. Thus पदुपर्टुं: 'tolerably sharp', चृदुप्टुं: "pretty ft", पीण्डनपण्डितें: &c. The sense is that the attribute is not fully possessed the person. The affix जातीबर (V. 3. 69) also expressing प्रकार, is not debarred this sûtra. Thus पद्रजातीबः ॥

Why do we say prakare "when denoting somewhat like it"? Observe देवदसः 'the clever Devadatta'. Why do we say 'an attributive or adjective ord'? Observe अग्निमीणवकः, 'a fiery boy', गी वीहीकः 'a cow-like Bâhîka'. Here

'agni' and 'gau' are not naturally adjective words, though employed here $\| i \|$ adjectives.

Vânt:—An adjective is repeated when denoting that persons of things possessing that attribute are to be taken in their due order. Thus क्रू स्थूला:, असे असे सुक्ष्माः, ज्येष्ठं ज्येष्ठं प्रवेश्वयः ॥

Vârt:—A word denoting more than one is repeated without change c sense, when it denotes the limit or extent of the thing. Thus अस्मान् कार्षापणाहि अवद्वयां मार्ष नार्ष देहि 'give a mâsha, a mâsha out of this kârshâpaṇa to you two i, e. give only two masha one to each. A kârshâpaṇa contains many mâsha out of them, the extent of gift is limited to two only. This therefore is dis inquishable from the distributive double (vîpsâ). The words मार्ष मार्थ देहि = है देहि; the मार्थ does not take the dual case here. Why do we say when it expresses the limit'? Observe अस्मान् कार्यापणादिह भवद्ग्यां मार्थमेकं देहि, होमार्था देहि, बीमार्था देहि, कीमार्था देहि, बीमार्था देहि, कीमार्था देहि।

Unit:—In expressing perplexity or alarm, a word may be repeate twice. The word चापल in the vartika means 'a confused state of mind'. A अहिंग्हिः बुध्यस्य बुध्यस्य "a snake, a snake, beware. beware'. It is not a necessal condition that the word should be repeated twice only, but as many times a one likes, so long as his meaning is not manifest. As: आहिः आहिः अहिः बुध्यस्य बुध्यस्य बुध्यस्य बुध्यस्य बुध्यस्य ॥

Vârt:—When intensity or frequency of an action is denoted, the word i uttered twice: as, स भवान लुनीहि लुनोहि इत्येवायं लुनाहि ॥ See III. 4. 2.

Uârt:—In re-iteration the word is doubled; as, भुक्ता भुक्ता अजित, भेरे भोज व्रजति ॥ See III. 4. 22. This has also been illustrated under VIII. 1. 4.

Vârt:—The word is repeated when the affix द्वाच् follows; as, परपरा की ति, परपरायते ॥ This doubling takes place when the word denotes an imitation of an inarticulate sound (V. 4. 57). Therefore, not here, दितीया करोति, तृतीय करोति, where the affix दाच् denotes 'to plough', (V. 4. 58). Because of this restriction, some read the vârtika as, दाचि बहुलम् ॥

Vârt:—The words पूर्व and प्रथम are repeated when a comparative or superlative sense is to be denoted: as पूर्व पूर्व पुष्यन्ति, प्रथमं प्रथमं पच्यन्ते ॥ The comparative and superlative affixes are not debarred hereby, as, पूर्वतरं पुष्यन्ति, प्रथमतं पच्यन्ते ॥

Vart:—The words ending in the affixes उत्तर and उत्तम (comparative and superlative), are doubled when they refer to feminine nouns and are employed in determining or pondering upon the relative condition of the superiority of one out of two or many; as उमारिमायाज्यो, कतरा कतरा अन्योगज्यता "Both these are rich: let us ponder how much is their richness." सर्व रूमे आड्या:, कतमा कतमा प्रामी

ह्यता ॥ This is found in words other than those ending in तर and तम; as; उभावि-माशक्यी, किह्सी किन्योराक्यता ॥ This is also found where the abstract noun denoting condition (as भाक्यता) is not in the feminine: as, उभाविमाशक्यो, कतरः क-सरोडनयोरिभवः "Both these are rich, let us see what is their respective greatness."

Vart:—In denoting reciprocity of action, the Pronominal is doubled; and diversely it is treated like a compound (II. 2. 27) when it is not treated like a compound, then the first word is always exhibited in the nominative singular. See I. 3. 14, III. 3. 43, and V. 4. 127. Thus. अन्यतन्यिमि ब्राह्मणा भोजयिन "these Brahmanas feed one another." अन्योऽन्यिमि ब्राह्मणा भोजयिन ॥ अन्योऽन्यस्य ब्राह्मणा भोजयिन ॥ इतरेतरान् भोजयिन ॥ The word अन्य and पर are never treated as a compound, and इतर is always so treated. The following are from Siddhanta Kaumudi:— अन्योऽन्यो, अन्योऽन्यान् अन्योऽन्यन्त्रतं, अन्योऽन्यस्मेदत्तं, अन्योऽन्यान् अन्योऽन्यान् अन्योऽन्यस्मेदत्तं, अन्योऽन्यान् प्रकरेराण्याने Magh) परस्परं॥

Vârt:—In the feminine and neuter, the augment आम् is added optionally to the second term under the above circumstances, as, अन्या प्रयाभिमे ब्राह्मण्या विचयतः, अन्याप्तम् भोजयतः, इतरेतरां भोजयतः, इतरेतरां भोजयतः, इतरेतरां भोजयतः, इतरेतरां भोजयतः, इतरेतरां भोजयतः, इतरेतराभिमे ब्राह्मणकुले भोजयतः, इतरेतराभिमे ब्राह्मणकुले भोजयतः, इतरेतराभिमे ब्राह्मणकुले भोजयतः,

अक्रुच्छ्रेप्रियसुखयोरन्यतरस्याम् ॥ १३ ॥ पद्मानि ॥ अ-क्रुच्छ्रे, प्रिय, सुखयोः, भन्यतःस्याम् ॥

इतिः ॥ प्रिय सुख इस्रेतयोरन्यतरस्यां दे भवतः अकृष्ट्रे द्यात्ये ॥

13. The words 'priya' and 'sukha' are repeated opionally, when they mean "easily, without any difficulty".

The word कुच्छू means 'difficulty and sorrow', अक्रूच्छ् means 'without fficulty or sorrow, i. e pleasantly'. Thus श्रिय-विक दराति, सुखनु लेत दराति, or नियेण जिते, सुखन दराति = अतिशियनि पस्स नायासेन दराति ॥ That is, he gives with easure, without feeling it as a trouble. Why do we say "when meaning isily"? Observe प्रियः पुत्रः "beloved son". सुखी रथः ॥

यथास्वे यथायथम् ॥ १४ ॥ पदानि ॥ यथा स्वे, यथा पथम् ॥

किः ॥ यो व आत्मा वयशम्मीव तत्त्वयथास्यं तस्मिन् यथायथिमिति निपालते । यथारः प्रस्व हिर्वचनं

सिक्तिकृता च निपालते ॥

14. The word यथायथैम is irregularly formed in the inse of "respectively, fitly, properly".

What is one's own nature, and whatever is natural to one, that is called किया। In this sense is formed यपायर्थ there being doubling and neuter ider. It is an Indeclinable. As ज्ञाताः सर्वे पदार्था यथायपम्=यथास्त्रभावं "all obts have been known according to their respective nature". सर्वेशं तु यथायथं = क्षिति ॥

हन्द्रं रहस्यमर्यादायचनव्युत्क्रमणयक्षपात्रप्रयोगाभिव्यक्तिषु ॥ १५ ॥ पदानि ॥ इम, इहस्य, मर्थ्यादा यचन, ब्युत्क्रमण, यत्र पात्र प्रयोग, अभि व्यक्तिषु ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ इन्द्र्मिति द्विशब्दस्य दिर्वचनं पूर्वपदस्थाम्भावः अस्यं चौत्तरपदस्य निपात्यते रहस्य मयोश्यक् ब्युन्क्रमण यज्ञपात्र प्रयोग अभिष्यक्ति एतेषु अर्थेषु ॥

15. The word "dvandvam" is irregularly formed in the sense of 'secret', and when it expresses a 'limit', a separation', 'employing in a sacrificial vessel', and 'manifestation'.

The word बुन्दूं is formed from द्वि by doubling it, changing the first द in to अस्, and the second द into अ ॥ The word बुन्दू itself means रहस्य or secret while it marks 'limit' मर्यादा &c only secondarily, by context of the sentence Thus बुन्दे मन्त्रयन्ते 'they are consulting some secret'. Limit or मर्यादावचन, क असचतुरं होमे पश्चे दुन्दे मियुनायन्ते = माना पुत्रण मियुने गच्छित, पीत्रेण, तत्पुत्रेणापि ॥ (See Maitr S. I. 7. 3 Sankh. Br. III. 97). Separation of ध्युरु क्रमणः—बुन्दु ब्युत्कान्ताः = द्विगंसस्वक्ष पृथगवस्थिताः ॥ Vyutkramana means bheda or separation, placing at a differen place. Employment with regard to a sacrificial vessel (यज्ञपात्रप्रयोग) as = बन्दे यज्ञपात्राणि प्रयुनन्कि गिरः 'See I 3. 64) ॥ अभिव्यक्ति or manifestation : as— इन नारदपर्वती, बुन्दे संकर्षण वासुदंदी = द्वावप्यभिव्यक्ती साहत्ययंण ॥

The word इन्द्र is found employed in connection with other senses also as, इन्द्रं युद्धं वर्षात. इन्द्रानि सहेनधीर : चार्थे इन्द्रः &c.

पदस्य ॥ १६ ॥ पदानि ॥ पदस्य ॥

र्वृत्तिः ॥ पदस्यत्ययर्माधकारः प्रागपनान्नाधिकारात् । यदिन ऊर्ध्वमनुकामस्यामः पदस्यत्येव तद्वेदिनव्यम् ।

16. Upto VIII. 3. 54, inclusive, should be always supplied in every subsequent sutra, the phrase "of a word", or "to the whole of a word".

This is an adhikara sutra, and extends up to VIII. 3.55. Whatever we shall treat of here-after, should be understood to apply to a full 'pada' or a completed word. Thus VIII 2.23, 'संग्रामान्तस्य लोप:) teaches "there is elision of the final of what ends in a conjunct consonant". The word प्रस्य must be supplied here to complete the sense: viz, of a word which ends in a conjunct consonant, the final is elided. Thus प्यन्, यजन, from प्यन्न and यजन ॥

Why do we say 'of a Pada'? Observe प्यना, यजनी where the न though sanyoganta is not clided, because the stem is no longer called pada. The force of the Genitive in प्रस्य must be construed according to the context, sometimes as sthana-shashthi i.e. " in the room of the whole pada"; and sometimes as avayava-shashthi i.e. " of a pada-of the fortion of a pada".

पदात् ॥ १७ ॥ पदानि ॥ पदात् ॥ वृत्तः ॥ पदादित्ययमधिकार पाक्कुत्सन च सुष्यगेष्ठावादित्येषसाद्यदित उर्जमनुकामिष्यामः प्रवाहित्ये सर्वादनः १९ ॥

. 17. Upto VIII. 1. 68, inclusive should always be supplied the phrase "after a pada".

Whatever we shall teach hereafter should be understood to apply to that which comes after a pada. Thus the sûtra VIII. 1. 19, teaches "of an âmantrita". The phrase प्रान्, must be supplied to complete the sense. That s, "of a pada, which is in the Vocative case, and which comes after another rada, all vowels become anudâtta". Thus प्राप्ति हेवरून "Cookest thou, O Devadatta". Why do we say, "after a pada"? Observe हेवरून प्रचित्त ॥ Here Devadatta is not anudâtta (VI. 1. 198).

अनुदात्तं सर्वमपादादी ॥ १८ ॥ पदानि ॥ अनुदात्तम्, सर्वम्, अ-पाद-आदी ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अनुरात्तमिति च सर्वामिति च अवारात्राविति च एतञ्चयमधिकृतं विदित्वयमापादपरिसमापे, रित । नरं राहश्यानः अनुरात्तं सर्वमपारादावित्यंवं तहे वित्तव्यम् ॥

18. Upto VIII. 1. 74, inclusive is to be supplied the phrase "The whole is unaccented, if it does not stand at the beginning of the foot of a verse".

The three words anudâttam "unaccented", şarvam "the whole", and pâdâdau "not in the beginning of a Pâda of a verse", should be understood o exert a governing influence over all the subsequent sûtras of this chapter, pto its end. Whatever we shall treat of hereafter, must be understood to be holly unaccented, provided that, it does not stand as the first word of a verse r stanza. Thus VIII. 1. 19, says "of a Vocative". The whole of this sûtra hould be read there to complete the sense, viz: "all the syllables of a Vocative are unaccented when a word precedes it, and it does not stand as the rst word of a hemistich"; as पर्याप उत्रच्या ।

Why do we say "when not at the beginning of a hemistich" Observe ने नियतं रजसं मृत्यो अनवधृष्यम्, here मृत्यो though in the Vocative case, is not anualta, as it stands at the beginning of a Pada.

Similarly VIII. 1. 21, teaches "बः and ब are the substitutes of युष्मद् साद in the plural". The present sutra must be read there to complete the mse, viz, when not at the beginning of a verse. Thus मामावः स्वं, जनपदा नः स्वम् ॥ ut at the beginning of a hemistich, we must have the forms युष्माकं and असाकं । stead of बः and नः ॥ As,

रुष्ट्रो विश्वेश्वरो देवो युष्माकं कुलदेवता । स एव नायो भंगवानस्माकं शत्रुमर्दनः ॥

The word पाइ in the sûtra refers both to the hemistiches of the sacred ik hymns, as well as to secular slokas.

Q. Why do we employ the word सर्वे in the sûtra?

Ans. The word sarvam is used in the sûtra, in order to indicate that a ord, which has not acute accent on the first syllable, should also become udâtta. For the word quiq (VIII. 1. 17) is in the ablative case, and shows at the operation taught in any sûtra governed by it, will be performed on

the first syllable, according to the maxim आहे: परस्य ॥ Therefore, by rule VIII 1. 28, the word वैचाति, which is acutely accented on the first syllable, (because चाप and सिए are anudatta), will only lose its accent in देवदसः पचाति; but not so the verb करोति which is acutely accented in the middle (by the vikaraṇa accent in देवदम करोति ॥ But by force of the word सर्वे, करोति also loses its accent.

Q. This cannot be the reason, for the author indicates by his prohibition in Sûtra VIII. 1. 29, that a verb loses its accent, where ever that accent may be. For there is no verb when conjugated in the first syllable.

Ans. The word 'sarvam' is used to prevent the operation of आले। Seरबाबिधि for where the rule आहे: परस्य will not apply there the other will apply: so that if "sarvam" was not used, the rule would apply to the finals, and not to cases where there were other than initials to be operated upon. Thus the rule VIII 1. 28 would apply to कुहत्रै: which is finally acute by VI. 1. 186, in देवदत्तव्यवस्ती कुरुत:, but not to देवदत्त-क्रियोत !!

Q. No; this cannot be the reason of employing the word 'sarvam' in the sûtra, for the author indicates that the rule is not confined to the *finals*, by the prohibition he makes in favor of छइ in VIII. 1. 51; for there is no verb, when conjugated in Lrit, which has acute on the final. All Lrit is acute in the middle by VI. 1. 186. So the अलेडिक्स्यस्य rule does not apply.

Ans. The word 'sarvam' is used for this reason. Had 'sarvam', not been used, then in those cases where there was no other rule to apply, like VIII. I. 19, there only the word would become anudatta. But in cases where another rule also operated, there this anudatta rule would not apply, for then there would be two different sentences. For a thing which is already in existence can be made the subject of a rule ordering certain operations to be performed on it; but not so a thing which will come in existence in future time. Thus the words at and are ordained as substitutes of yushmad and asmad by one sentence VIII. I. 20; while another sentence ordains their anudatta-hood. So here there is separation of sentences (vakya-bheda): which is not desireable; for a vakya bheda should be avoided, if possible. But by employing the word 'sarvam', this vakya-bheda is made tolerable.

Another reason for employing this word is that the substitutes at and a should come in the room of the whole declined forms of yushmad and asmad, with their case-affixes. Had not this word (sarvam) been used, then at and would have replaced only 'yushmad' and 'asmad'. Obj. Will not the anuvrition the word 'padasya', cause the whole declined word to be replaced by at and an not only the crude-forms yushmad and asmad? And there cannot be a full word unless it takes case-affixes; so the whole of yushmad and asmad with their case-affixes will be replaced. Where is the necessity of using the word 'sar'

vam? Ans. This objection will apply to those cases where a Pada is a word ending in a case-affix. But the word पर is a technical term also, and applies to crude forms before certain case-affixes. Thus a nominal stem (not a full word) is also called Pada by I. 4. 17, before non-sarvanamasthana case-affixes. Therefore yu-hmad and asmad will be pada before those affixes. Thus before the affix of Dative Dual, they will be called Pada; and had सर्वे not been used, then only "yushmad" and "asmad" will be replaced and not their case-affixes. Thus मानो वां दीयते, जनपर्शे नां रायिने ॥ Here वां and ना would require after them the case - affix भ्यां otherwise.

आमिन्त्रतस्य च ॥ १६ ॥ पदानि ॥ आमिन्त्रतस्य, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भार्मान्त्रतस्य पदस्य पदास्परस्यापादारौ वर्त्तमानस्य सर्वस्यानुदात्तो भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ समान वाक्ये निघात युष्मद स्मदादेशा वक्तस्याः॥

19. All the syllables of a Vocative are unaccented when a word precedes it, and it does not stand at the beginning of a hemistich.

Thus पचिस <u>देवदन</u>, पचिस <u>इत्त</u>न् ॥ The Vocative is acutely accented on the first by VI. 1. 198, the present makes it all unaccented.

Vânt:—The rules relating to nighâta (by which all syllables of a word become unaccented, such as the present, and VIII. I. 28 &c) and to the substitutes of yushmad and asmad apply then only, when the preceding word which would cause the nighâta or the substitution, is part of the same sentence with the latter word. Therefore not here:—भयं दण्डो. हरान्त ॥ "This is the staff. Carry by means of it." Here हर does not lose its accent by VIII. I. 28, though breeded by the Noun daṇḍa, because these are parts of two different sentences. विदंत पण्डा, तव भविष्यति । भोदन पण्डा, सम भविष्यति ॥ "Cook the food, it will be for thee. Look the food, it will be for me." That is the rice cooked by thee, will do both or thyself and myself. Here the त and म substitutions have not taken place VIII. I. 22) for yushmad and asmad, for the same reason.

Another example is, अवतीह विष्णुनिया. विवस्तागर "Vishnumitra is here. Come back Devadatta." Here Devadatta, though in the Vocative case, does not lose its accent. Nor can you say that समर्थः प्रविधः will make this vârtika edundant. In all the above examples, the different sentences are connected with each other in sense. Thus in the last example, Devadatta was searching or Vishnumitra, when some one says to him, 'Here is V. come back D." Thus he two sentences are samartha, yet there is no nighâta. But the rule will pply here:—इह देवंदन! माना ने कथवित ! नवारितहात (VIII. 1. 28) कुं ! वालीनां ने विविद्यामान ॥ In the last examples the Vocatives, the verbs and the substitutes f yushmad and asmad are not in syntactical construction with the words that nmediately precede them, and yet the nighâta rule &c does apply: inspite ords apply to such words cally matrix.

In the last example, the construction is दृष्ट स्थिता नाता ते देवनम्, and not दृष्ट देवनम् . Thus दृष्ट is in syntactical construction with स्थिता and not देवनम् yet it causes nighâta of Devadatta. Similarly in नचास्तिइति कूलं, the word नग्ना is not in construction with तिष्ठति, but with कूलं, i.e. नचाः कुलं निष्ठति yet it causes the nighâta of निष्ठति ॥ Similarly चालीमां is not in construction with ने, but with क्षेत्रम्, i.e. चालीमां भारतमे से बास्यामि ॥ Yet it causes में substitution of yushmad Though the preceding words are not samartha with regard to the words that follow them, they cause the changes, because the words are in the same sentence

युष्मद्स्मदोः पष्ठी चतुर्थीद्वितीयास्ययोर्घात्रावी ॥ २०॥ पदानि ॥ युष्मद्, अ-स्मदोः, पष्ठी, चतुर्थी, द्वितीयास्ययोः धाम, नावी ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ युष्मदस्मद् इयेतयोः वैष्ठीचतुर्थीदितीबास्ययोर्यथासंख्यं वात्रीहर्येतावावेशी भवतस्तौ चा वृक्षात्ती ॥

20. For the Genitive, Dative and Accusative Dual of yushmad and asmad, are substituted **un** and **j** respectively, when a word precedes, and these substitutes are anudâtta.

All the three sutrus पदस्य, पदान् and अनुज्ञानं सर्वमपादार्श are applicable here. Thus मानो वां स्थमः । जनपदो नी स्थमः । माने। वां दीयन । जनपदो नी दीयन । माने। वां पद्यति । जनपदो नी पद्यति ॥

These two वाम and ना come in the Dual only, because other substitutes have been taught for the Singular and Plural in the two subsequent sutras

Why do we say "for the Genitive, Dative and Accusative"? In other cases there will be no substitution. As, मानं युवा-यां कृतम् ॥ The word स्थ in the sutra indicates that the case affixes must be express and not understood, for the purposes of this substitution. Therefore, not here: इति युष्मत्युवः though here y ushmat is preceded by a word in a sentence, and is to the Genitive case yet a: substitution VIII 1.21, does not take place, because the case-affix is elided.

बहुवचनस्य वस्नानां ॥ २२ ॥ पदानि ॥ बहुवचनस्य, वस्तः नसी ॥ वृत्तः ॥ बहुवचनस्यवार्यार्थः वस्तः ॥ वसः ॥ ॥

21. For (the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative) plural of yushmad and asmad are substituted चस and तस respectively, (when a word precedes, and these substitutes are anudatta).

Thus मामा व. स्वम, जनपदेशनः स्वम; मामा वा दीयते, जनपदेश नेश दीयते; मामा व. प्रयति जनपदेश नः प्रयति ॥

तेर वार्धिकवचनस्य २२॥ पदानि॥ ते, मयी, एक, वचनस्य॥ वृत्तिः॥ युष्मदस्मदोरकवचनान्तयोः पश्चित्यप्रीत्थयार्वथासंख्ये ते मे इत्येतावादेशी भवतः॥

22. For the Genitive and Dative Singular (of yushmad and asmad are substituted) and a respectively, (when a word precedes and these are anudatta).

Thus मानेते स्वय, मानी ने स्वय, मानेते दीयते, माना ने दीयते ॥ For the Accusative singular, other substitutes have been taught in the next sútra, hence and a come only in Genitive and Dative.

त्वामौ द्वितोयायाः ॥ २३ ॥ पदानि ॥ त्वा, मौ, द्वितीयायाः ॥ र्वात्तः ॥ एकवचनस्यति वर्त्तते । द्वितीयाया यद्कवचनं तदन्तयोर्युष्मदस्मग्रंर्यथासंख्येत्वा मा इत्येतात्रा-हेशा भवतः ॥

For the Accusative Singular of yushmad and 23.asmad are substituted वा and मा respectively, under the same circumstances.

The word एकवचनस्य is understood here. Thus ग्रामस्या पदयतिः ग्रामा ग्रा पदयाति ॥

न चवाहाहैवयुक्ते ॥ २४ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, च, वा, ह, अह, एव, युक्ते ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ च वा ह अह एव एभियोगे युष्मदस्मदोवित्रावादया न भवन्ति ॥

The above substitutions do not take place when there is in connection with the pronouns any of these:-च, 'and' वा, 'or' ह, 'oh! अह 'wonderful', or एव 'only'.

Thus गामस्तव च स्वम. गामा मम च स्वम ॥

युवयोश्व स्वम्। आवयोश्व स्वम्। युष्माकं च स्वम्। अस्माकं च स्वम्। मामस्तुभ्यं च तीयते गमो मह्यं च रीयते । युवाभ्यां च रीयते । आवाभ्यां च रीयते । युष्मभ्य च रीयते । अस्मभ्यं च रीयते । गमस्त्रांच पद्द्यति । मामो मांचपश्यति । युवांच पद्द्यति । आवांच पद्द्यात । युष्मांश्व पद्द्यति । उसांश्च पदर्यात ॥ वा । मानस्तव वा स्वम । माना सम वा स्वम् । युवयोर्वा स्वम् । आवयोर्वा स्वम । युस्माकं ास्त्रमः। अस्माकं वास्त्रम् । मामस्तुभ्यं वा क्षेयते । मामा मह्यं वा दीयते । युवाभ्यां वा दीयते । आवाभ्यां ादीयते । युष्मभ्यं वा क्षीयते । अस्मभ्यं वा दीतये । प्रामस्त्वां वा पदर्यात । प्रामा मां वा पदर्यात । युवां वा र्यात । आवां वा पर्र्यात । युष्मान् वा पर्र्यात । अस्मान्वा पर्र्यात । ह । मामस्तव ह स्वम् । मानो मन ह ३म्। युवयोई स्वम् । आवयोई स्वम् । युष्माकं ह स्वम् । अस्माकं ह स्वम् । ग्रामस्तुभ्यं ह दीयते । ग्रामां मह्यं बीयते । युवाभ्यां ह दीयते । आवाभ्यां ह दीयते । युष्मभ्यं ह दीयते । अस्मभ्यं ह दीयते । मामस्त्वां ह रुयति । मामो मां ह परुयति । युवां ह परुयति । आवां ह परुयति । युष्मान्ह परुयति । अस्मान्ह पश्चिति । हि। प्रामस्तवाह स्वम् । घामो ममाह स्वम् । युवयोरह स्वम् । आवयोरह स्वम् । युष्माकमह स्वम् । अस्माक-ह स्वम् । मामस्तुभ्यमह दीयते । मानामह्यमह दीयत । युवाभ्यामह दीयत । आवाभ्यामह दीयत । युष्मभ्यमह यत्। अस्मभ्यमह दीयते । मानस्रवामह पदयति । मानो नामह पञ्यति । युवामह पदयति । आवामह भ्यति । युष्मानह पद्म्यति । अस्मानह पश्यति । एव । मामस्तवेव स्वम् । मामं मेनव स्वम् । युययोरेव स्वम् । ^{ाववोरेव} स्वम् । युष्माकमेव स्वम् । अस्माकमेव स्वम् । मामस्तुभ्यमेव दीयते । मामा महामव दीयते । युवा-^{तामव} दीयते । **आवाश्यामेव दीयते । युष्मभ्यमेव दीयते ।** अस्मभ्यमेव दीयते । मःसस्त्वामेव पश्यति । मामो ^{मेव पश्चिति}। <mark>युवामेव पश्चिति । आवामेव पश्चार्त । युष्मानेव पश्चिति । अस्मानेव पश्चिति । युक्तमहर्ण</mark> क्षिद्यागर्यातपुरवर्षम् । युक्तपुक्तं प्रतिषेधां न भवति । मानश्चते स्वम् । नगरं च म स्वम् ।

The word gen is employed in the sutra to indicate direct conjunction. here is, therefore, where the conjunction is not direct but intermediate the aployment of the shorter forms. As मामश्र ते स्वः नगरं च मे स्वम् ॥

The particles w ...

&c. Where the sense of 'conjunction.' 'separation' &c are inherent in t pronouns yushmad and asmad, and these particles are employed to manife that sense, there the present sûtra will apply its prohibition.

पद्दयार्थैश्चानालोचने ॥ २५ ॥ पद्दानि ॥ पद्दय, अंधः, च, अनालोचने ॥ वृक्तः ॥ पद्दयार्था दर्शनार्थाः । दर्शनं ज्ञानवः । भालेचनं चक्षुर्विज्ञानवः । तैः पश्यार्थेरनालाचने व मानेर्युक्तं युष्परस्मरोत्रीन्नावारयो न भवन्ति ॥

25. The above substitutions do not take place also in connection with verbs having the sense of "seeing" when physical seeing is not denoted.

The word पद्यार्थाः is equivalent to दर्शनार्थाः, and दर्शन means 'knowledg' i.e. verbs denoting 'to know', आतंत्वन means perception obtained through siglifice physical 'seeing' opposed to metaphorical "seeing" = "knowing". The substitutions of बां and नी &c. for युष्पर् and असार do not take place when the pronouns are employed in connection with verbs denoting 'seeing' (metaphor cally) but not 'looking' (physically).

Thus मामस्तव स्वं समीक्ष्यागतः, मामो मम स्वं समीक्ष्यागतः; मामस्तुभ्यं दीयमानं समीक्ष्यागत मामो मझं दीयमानं समीक्ष्यागतः, मामश्त्वां समीक्ष्यागतः, मामो मां समीक्ष्यागतः ॥

Why do we say when not meaning 'to look'? Observe मामस्वा पश्चा मामो मा पद्यति ॥

Ishti:—With regard to verbs of "seeing", the rule should apply ever where the connection is not direct: as, we have already illustrated above

सपूर्वायाः प्रथमाया विभाषा ॥ २६ ॥ पदानि ॥ स पूर्वायाः, प्रथमाया विभाषा ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ विद्यमानपूर्वाध्यथमान्तात्पदादुक्तायोर्युष्मदस्मदेर्तिभाषा वान्नावादयो न भवन्ति ॥ वाक्तिकम् ॥ युष्मदस्मदे विभाषा अनन्वदिश इतिवक्तस्य ॥ वा• ॥ सर्व एव वान्नावादयोऽन्वदिश विभाषा वक्तस्यः ॥

26. When the pronoun follows after a Nominative, which itself is preceded by another word, then the above substitutions may take place optionally.

Thus मामे कम्बलस्ते स्वम् or मामे कम्बलस्तवस्यम् ॥ मामे कम्बलस्तिस्यम् ॥ मामेकस्वलेषिस्यम् ॥ मामेकस्वलेषि स्वम् ॥ मामेकम्बलस्तिदीयते ॥ मामे कम्बलस्तुन्यं दीयते ॥ मामे कम्बले मे दीयते ॥ मामे कावा मा प्रथित ॥ मामे छावास्या प्रथित ॥ मामे छावास्य ॥ मामे छावस्य ॥ मामे छावास्य ॥ मामे छावस्य ॥ म

Why do we say "which itself is preceded by another word"? Obsent

Why do we say "after a Nominative"? Observe कम्बली धामे ते सम् कम्बली धामे में स्वम् ॥

Vart:—The option herein taught is restricted to युष्पद् and असार when semployed in anvådesa. But when there is anvådesa, then the substitution is

compulsory and not optional. This vartika restricts the scope of the sûtra, and makes it a vyavasthita vibhasha. Therefore, there is no option here, where there is anvadesa:—अयो माम कम्बलस्ते स्वम्, अयो माम कम्बलो मे स्वम् ॥

Vart:—Others say, that the substitutes वां, नां &c are all optional, when not employed in anvâdesa, whether the nominative is preceded by another noun or not. Thus the rules 20, 21, 22, 23 are optional. As: कम्बन्से स्वम, or कम्बन्स स्वम, कम्बन्से में स्वम or कम्बन्से मन स्वम्। Why do we say "when not in anvâdesa"? Observe अयो कम्बन्से स्वम, अयो कम्बन्से स्वम्। Q. If this is so, where is the necessity of the present sûtra at all? Ans. The present sûtra is for the sake of anvâdesa: i.e. the option taught in the present sûtra will take place only then, when there is anvâdesa and not otherwise; thus अयो यामे कम्बन्से स्वम, or अयो यामे कम्बन्से स्वम, अयो यामे कम्बन्से स्वम, or अयो यामे कम्बन्से स्वम, अयो यामे कम्बन्से स्वम, or अयो यामे कम्बन्से एक अयो यामे कम्बन्से स्वम, or अयो यामे कम्बन्से स्वम, अयो यामे कम्बन्से स्वम, or अयो यामे कम्बन्से स्वम, ज्यो स्वम, ज्यो वामे कम्बन्से स्वम, ज्यो वामे कम्बन्से स्वम, ज्यो वामे कम्बन्से स्वम, जयो वामे कम्बन्से स्वम, जयो वामे कम्बन्से स्वम, जयो वामे कम्बन्से स्वम, जयो वामे क्वम, वामे

तिङो गोत्रादीनि कुत्सनाभीक्ष्ण्ययोः ॥ २७ ॥ पदानि ॥ तिङः, गोत्रआदीनि, कुत्सन, आभीक्ष्ण्ययोः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ तिङन्तात्वराणि गोत्रादीनि कुत्तने भाभीक्ष्ये चार्थे वर्त्तनानानि अनुसत्तानि भवन्ति ॥

27. The words गोत्र &c. become unaccented after a finite verb, when a contempt or a repetition is intended.

Thus पचित गुंत्रुम्, जल्पि गुंत्रुम्, when contempt is meant.

Here पचित गोर्च means 'he proclaims his Gotra &c, so that he may get food &c'. पचित is from the root पिंच ज्यक्तिकर्ग 'to make evident' (Bhu. 184). Similarly जन्मित गोर्चम् "he repeatedly utters, his descent &c, in order to get married &c". Where contempt is not meant, it has the force of repetition, i.e. he repeatedly utters his Gotra as one is bound to do, in marriage-rites &c. And पचित गोर्चम्, जन्मित गोर्चम् when repetition or intensity is denoted. Similarly पचित खुरम्, पचित पचित खुरम्॥ The word खुर्व is a noun derived from the root खू by the affix कन्, the रच्च substitution for खू has not taken place, as an lomaly.

1 गोत्र, 2 सुत्र, 3 प्रतच्यत, 4 प्रहलत, 5प्रकथन, 6 प्रययन, 7 प्रपञ्च, 8 प्राय, 9 न्याय, 10 प्रश्न, 11 शिचक्षण, 12 प्रश्नसभाग, 13 स्वाध्याय, 14 भूथिष्ठ, 15 वा नाम (नाम वा) 16 प्रश्नन, 7 प्रयजन,

The word नाम optionally becomes anudatta: in the alternative, it is rst-acute. Thus पचित नाम or पचित नाम ॥

Why do we say 'after a finite verb'? Observe कुस्सितं गोषम् ॥ Why do we say "Gotra and the rest"? Observe पचित पापम्॥ Here पापे is an adverb.

Why do we say 'when contempt or repetition is meant'? Observe खनति गोत्रं समेत्र कूपं॥ "He digs a well having assembled the Gotra".

The words 'contempt and repetition' in the text qualify the whole sentence or sûtra, and not the word गोत्रादि nor the word अनुदात्त understood. For we find that whereever the word गोत्रादि is used in this Chapter, it always implies the sense of 'contempt or repetition'. Thus the word गोत्रादि is used in VIII. 1. 57 and there also the sense is of contempt and repetition.

तिङ्ङतिङः ॥ २८ ॥ पदानि ॥ तिङ्, अतिङः ॥ वृत्तः ॥ तिङनं पदमतिङनात्पदात्परमनुदानं भवति ॥

28. A finite verb is unaccented, when a word precedes it, which is not a finite verb.

Thus देवदक्तः प्रचिति ॥ Why do we say "a finite verb"? Observe नीलमुल लग्, ग्रुक्लं वस्त्रम् ॥

Why do we say 'when the preceding word is not a finite verb? Observe भवाते पैचात 'the act of cooking exists' = पाक किया भवात ॥ Here the word भवात is a finite verb, therefore the verb pachati does not lose its accent. So also तर्गारिक ज्ञान्त, 'स्रोत, पुँच्यात 'successful he conquers, rules, thrives', असीयां ज्ञान्ति व्योक्तिच "for us conquer and fight". The word भातिक- is in one sense redundant, because in one simple sentence, two finite verbs cannot be employed; one sentence consists of one finite verb only. But the very fact of this sutra indicates that the condition of समानयाक्य does not apply to this sutra; so that the two words need not be portions of the same sentence, for the application of this nighata: as we have already explained in VIII. I. 19. Other examples are: भाग्नामीड प्रोहित (Rv. I. I. 1). स इत्रेव प्राच्छान (Rv. I. I. 4), केंग्ने मुनायंगी ध्रुष्ट (Rv. V. I. 1), यैज्ञमानस्य पर्युत प्राहि॥

न सुद्र ॥ २९ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, सुद् ॥ वृत्ति ॥ पृर्वणातिप्रसक्ते प्रतियेध भारभ्यते । सुडन्तं तिङन्तं नातुराक्तं भवति ॥

29. But the Periphrastic Future is not unaccented, when it is preceded by a word which is not a finite verb.

This restricts the scope of the last sûtra which was rather too wide. Thus द्वः कर्तां, द्वः कर्तांऐ, मासन कर्ताः ॥ The Sârvadhâtuka affixes दा, ऐ, ए are anudâtta after the affix नास by VI. 1. 186, the whole affix नास becomes udâtta (III. 1. 3) and where the दि portion of नास i. e. the syllable जान, is elided before the affix दा, there also the जा of दा becomes udâtta, because the udâtta has been elided. See VI. 1. 161.

निपातेर्यद्यदिहन्तकुविश्वेश्वेश्वण्कश्विद्यत्रयुक्तम् ॥ ३०॥ पदानि ॥ निपातेः, यद्, यदि, हन्त, कु वित्, नेत्, चेत्, चण्, कश्चित्, यत्र, युक्तम् ॥ वृत्तः ॥ नित वर्तते । यत् यदि हन्त कुवित् नत् चत् चण् कश्चित् यत्र इत्यतीनपातर्युक्तं तिङन्तं नानुदासं भवीत् ॥

30. The finite verb retains its accent in connection with the particles यत, 'that', 'because', यदि, 'if', हन्त, 'also'!, 'O!', कुबित, 'well', नेत, 'not', चेत, 'if', च 'if', कचित् (interrogative particle, implying 'I hope' or 'I hope not)', and यत्र 'where'.

Thus यत् केरोति, यत् पैचिति, यदि केरोति or थिद पैचिति, हन्त क्रोति, हन्त पैचिति, कुवित् क्रोति, कुवित् पैचिति, ने ज् जिह्मायन्त्यां नरकं पैनाम (Nir. I. 11), स चेद् भुङ् ने स चेद् भिशीने ॥ क्रोति, कुवित् पैचिति, ने ज् जिह्मायन्त्यां नरकं पैनाम (Nir. I. 11), स चेद् भुङ् ने स चेद् भिशीने ॥ Thus अयं च मिर्नि वित्त = अयं चत् मिर्वित ॥ Other examples are स्वम् च सोम नो वैशो जीवातुम् ने मरामहे 'if thou, Soma willest us to live, we shall not die' औ च गैच्छान् मिर्विमेना दयाम " if he will come here, we will make friends with him." इन्ह्रभ मृत्याति नः, नतः पश्चात्यं नशन् "If Indra makes us happy &c". This rule does not apply to the च which is a conjunction meaning 'and'. So also: किच्छ मुङ्के, किच्छ अशीने यत्र भुङ्के, यत्राधीने ॥

Why do we say "with particles"? Observe यत् कृजित शकटम् = गच्छत् कृजित शकटम् ॥ Here यत् is not a particle, but the Present Participle of the root इण to go'. It means गच्छत् 'the car creaks while going'. Rule VIII, 1. 28 pplies here.

Q. Now by the rule of Pratipadokta &c. that यन should only be aken, which is a Particle; moreover it is read in connection with other Particles like यदि &c, so it must be a Particle. How then can the Present Participle यन be taken at all? Ans.—This sutra indicates that the प्रतिपद्मिक्त ule and the साहचर्य rule do not apply here. Thus the word यावन formed with he affix वतुष (V. 2. 39) is also included in the word यावन of this sutra. As ावदुषो एथो असान्य, रास्त्र यावन स्तानुन्यो अरहो गृणानाः = यावनोऽध्वान प्रतीगृहणीयान् ॥

Why do we use the word युक्त " in connection with ". Observe यत्र कु व ते मनो दक्ष दथस उत्तरम् ॥

Other examples are: यं यतं परिभूरोंस (Rv. I. 1. 4.) 'what offering thou protectest'. यज नः पूर्वे पिनरः परेयुँः 'whither our fathers of old departed'. अचा पुरीय यदि यातुथानो अस्मि 'let me die on the spot, if I am a sorcerer', हन्तेयान पृथिवीम् विभै-जानहें "come on, let us share up this earth". ब्रह्मा चेंद्रस्तम् अपहीत् 'if a Brahman has grasped her hand', नेन् स्वा नैपित सूरो अर्चिणा 'that the sun may not burn thee with his beam' हक्येभिः सुविद् आगैमन् 'will he come hither for our praises' (Whitney's Grammar, Para 595).

नह प्रत्यारम्भे ॥ ३१॥ पद्मानि ॥ नह, प्रत्यारम्भे ॥
^{वृत्तिः ॥ नह इत्रे}तेन युक्ते प्रत्यारम्भे तिङ्ग्तं नानुशत्तं भवति ॥

31. The finite verb retains its accent in connection with at when employed in the sense of forbidding.

When something urged by one, is rejected insultingly by another, then the reply made by the first tauntingly, with a negation, is pratyarambha. Thus A says to B: "Eat this please". B rejects the offer repeatedly, in anger or jest. Then A in anger or jest says 'No, you will eat"—as नह भोक्स्यते ॥ Here भेक्सिं retains its accent, which is acute on the middle, for स becomes accentless as it follows भदुपरेश (VI. I. 186), and स्थ becomes udatta by the प्रत्ययस्वर (III. I. 3).

Another example is नहाध्यक्षेत्र 'No, you will study'. Why do we say, 'when asseverative'? Observe नह व तैं हिमभ लेकि वैभिणमिळ्ळुब्ति "Verily हांn that world they do not wish for fee". Here it is pure negation. तिस्मन् is first acute by किंद् accent, लेकि is final acute because it is formed by अञ्च of प्रचादि (III. I. 134), दैक्षिण is first acute, because it is a Pronoun ending in अ (स्टाइशियमदन्तानाम् Phit II. 6) and इच्छान्ति is anudâtta by VIII. 1. 28.

सत्यं प्रश्ने ॥ ३२ ॥ पदानि ॥ सत्यम्, प्रश्ने ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सत्यभित्यनेन युक्तं तिङ्लं नानुदात्तं भवति प्रश्ने ॥

32. The finite verb retains its accent in connection with with used in asking a question.

Thus सन्यं भेक्ष्यंसे 'Truly will you eat'? सन्यमध्यज्यसे ॥ Why do we say in questioning'? Observe सन्यं वश्यामि नानृनं 'I shall tell the truth, not falsehood', सन्यमिद्धा द तं यथिनन्द्रं स्तवाम ॥

अङ्गाप्रातिलोम्ये ॥ ३३ ॥ पदानि ॥ अङ्ग, अप्रातिलोम्ये ॥ वृत्तिः॥ अङ्ग इस्रवेन युक्तं तिङन्तमप्रातिलेम्ये गम्यमाने नातुदात्तं भवति ॥

33. The finite verb retains its accent in connection with as when used in a friendly assertion.

Anything done to injure another is prati-loma, opposite of this is apratiloma, or friendliness. In fact, it is equal to anuloma. Thus अङ्गपेय १८९ you may cook'. Here anga has the force of friendly permission. So also अङ्ग वैद्या But when it has the force of pratiloma, we have:—अङ्ग क्रजा ३ वृषल ॥ इरानी सास्यास जाल्म "Well, chuckle O sinner! soon wilt thou learn, O coward". Here see is used in the sense of censure, for chuckling is a thing not liked by the person: and is pratiloma action: for pluta-vowel see VIII. 2. 96.

हि च ॥ ३४ ॥ पदानि ॥ हि, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ हिइत्यनेन युक्तं सिङन्तमप्राप्तिस्रोम्ये नातुवात्तं भवाते ॥

34. The finite verb retains its accent in connection with & when used in a friendly assertion.

Thus स हि कुरै, सिंह पैच, सिंह पैंड।। Why do we say 'in friendly assertion'?

छन्द्∢यनेकमपि साकाङ्क्षम् ॥ ३५ ॥ पदानि ॥ छन्द्सि, अनेकम्, अपि, साका-ङ्क्षम् ॥ वित्तः ॥ हि चेतिवर्त्तते छन्दसि विषये हियुक्तं तिङत्तं साकाङ्क्षमंगकमपि नानुदात्तं भवति ॥

35. In the Veda, the finite verb retains its accent but not always), in connection with $\hat{\epsilon}$, when it stands in correlation to another verb, even more than one.

यावद्यथाभ्याम् ॥ ३६ ॥ पदानि ॥ यावत्, यथाभ्याम् ॥ इति ॥ यावद्यथा इत्येताम्यां युक्तं तिङक्तं नानुदान्तं भवति ॥

36. A finite verb retains its accent in connection with यावत and यथा ॥

Thus यावर् भुङ्क्तें यथाभुङ्कें यावर्भीनें यथाभीने रेवरक्त पंचित यावन् रेवरक्त पंचित या पिचति यावन् रेवरक्त पंचित या । The meaning is that the verb retains its accent, even when यावत् and ग follow after it. Another example is यथा चित् कण्वनावनम्। The word आवर्तम् the Imperative (लाइ) Second Person Dual of the root अव्। यावत् स्तानुभ्याऽरहागुनाः।। The verb अरहः is Imperfect (लङ) Second Person singular of the root 'to scratch'. The accent, is on अ (the augment).

पूजायां नानन्तरम् ॥ ३७ ॥ पदानि ॥ पूजायामः, न, अनन्तरम् ॥ ^{[तिः ॥} यावद्यया **इत्येताभ्यां युक्त**मनन्तरं तिङन्तं पूजायां विषये नातुदात्तं नभवति कितर्हि अनुदात्तमेव ॥

37. But not so when these particles यावत and यथा nmediately precede the verb and denote 'praise'.

That is, the verb loses its accent, and becomes anudatta. Thus यह पुचति शोभनम, यथा पचति शोभनम, यथापचित शोभनम,

Why do we say when denoting 'praise'? Observe बावर मुङ्के यथा भुड़ेके Why do we say 'immediately'? Observe बावर देवरचः पैचित शोभने क देवरचः करेगेंति चार ॥ Here the verbs retain their accent by the last sûtra.

उपसर्गव्यपेतं च ॥ ३८ ॥ पदानि ॥ उपसर्ग, व्यपेतम्, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ यावद्ययाभ्यां युक्तं उपसर्गव्यपेतं च पृजायां विषये नातुदानं न भवति कि तर्हि अनुज्ञानमेव भवति

38. A finite verb loses its accent when it denote 'praise' and is joined immediately with यावत and यथा throug' the intervention of an upasarga or verbal-preposition.

The last sûtra taught that the verb loses its accent when immediate preceded by यावन् and यथा। This qualifies the word 'immediately' and teach that the intervention of a Preposition does not debar immediateness. The यथा प्रकरोति चारु यथा प्रचित शोभन, यावन् प्रकरोति चारु, यावन् प्रचित शोभनम्॥

The word 'immediately' is understood here also. Thus गावर त्वत्र प्रपेचिति, श्रोभनं, यथा विण्णु मित्र प्रकराति चारु ॥ The upasarga प्र has udatta accent. Prof. Bohtlingk's Edition reads the sutra as व्यवन ॥

नुपदयपदयताहैः पूजायाम् ॥ ३९ ॥ पदानि ॥ तु, पदय, पदयत, अहे पुजायाम् ॥

ू वृत्ति. ॥ तु पदय पदयन अह इत्येतेर्युक्त तिङ्क्तं नानुग्रक्तं भवति पृजायां विषये ॥

39. A finite verb retains its accent in connection with g, uzu, uzug, and se, when meaning 'praise'.

Thus माणवकान्तु भुट्नंते शोभनम्; पद्म्य माणवको भुङ्नंते शोभनः पश्यत माणवको भुः शोभनम् अत्र माणवको भुङ्नंते शोभनम्॥ Why do we say 'when meaning praise Observe, पश्य मृगा धार्यात् ॥

The repetition of the word प्राथम here, though its anuvritticould have been supplied from VIII. 1. 37, shows that the negation of that sûtra does rextend here: for the प्राथम of that sûtra is connected with two negatives, the of that sûtra, and the end of VIII. 1. 29, but the प्राथम of this sûtra is a nected with the general end VIII. 1. 29 only.

Another example is भारहे स्वथामनु पुनर्गभेत्वमेर्िरे ॥

अहो च ॥ ४० ॥ पदानि ॥ अहो, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सहा इसनेन युक्तं तिङ्नं नातुशत्त भवति पृजायां विषये ॥

40. A finite verb retains its accent when in connection with agi meaning 'praise'.

Thus अहा दवदत्तः वैचिति शोभनं, अहा विष्णुमित्रः कोरौति चार ॥ The separat

of this असे from तु &c, of the last sûtra, indicates that the next rule applies to असे only. Had असे been joined with तु &c, then Rule VIII. 1. 41, would have applied to तु &c, which is not desired. Hence the making of it a separate sûtra.

होषे विभाषा ॥ ४१ ॥ पदानि ॥ देशेषे, विभाषा ॥ विकास ॥ विकास ॥ विकास ॥ विकास विकास ॥ विकास विकास ॥ विकास विकास ॥

41. A finite verb retains its accent optionally when in connection with set in the remaining cases (i.e. where it does not mean praise).

What is the श्रेष alluded to here? The श्रेष means here senses other than पूजा or 'praise'. Thus करमहो किस्विंस or करमहो क्रिंग्युसि ॥ This is a speech uttered in anger or envy and not in praise (असूया वचनं)॥ So also क्ष गोहमेब्यसि ॥

The word **ness**; for sûtra 40 applies to cases of pujâ, while this sûtra will give option in cases other than pujâ.

पुरा च परीष्सायाम् ॥ ४२ ॥ पदानि ॥ पुरा, च, परीष्सायाम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पुरा इत्यनेन युक्तं तिङक्तं परीष्सायामर्थे विभाषा नातुदात्तं भवति ॥

42. A finite verb retains its accent optionally i connection with पुरा when it means 'haste' (i.e. when पुरा icans 'before').

The word परीप्सा means स्वरा or 'quick'. Thus अधीव्य माणवक पुरा विद्योतिते गृत्, or पुरा स्तनयति स्तनियन्तु ॥ The word पुरा here expresses the future occurnce which is imminent or very near at hand. It is against the rule of Dharasastras to study while it thunders of lightens.

Why do we say 'when meaning haste'? Observe नडेन स्म पुराधी<u>यने</u> ॥ ere the word पुरा expresses a past time; that is, it means "long ago". So so जांबा स्म पुराधीयते ॥ See III. 2. 118 and 122, for the employment of पुर the Past Tense, and III. 3. 4, for the Present.

निव्यनुत्रैपणायाम् ॥ ४३ ॥ पदानि ॥ ननु, इति, अनुन्ना, एपणायाम् ॥ तिः ॥ ननु इयनेन युक्तं तिङन्तं नानुनानं भवति अनुर्त्तपणायां विषये ॥

43. A finite verb retains its accent in connection ith नतु, when with this Particle, permission is asked.

The word एषणा means 'asking, praying'. The word अनुता means remission'. The compound अनुतीषणा means 'asking of permission'. Thus I के सीम भी:, "may I do it, sir"; ननु गंड्छामि भी: 'can I go sir'. The sense is live me permission to do or to go'.

Why do we say when 'asking for' permission'? Observe 明朝 (表) हेवहत्त ? नत क्यामि भा: 'Devadatta hast thou made the mat? Well, I am making it'. Here नन has the force of an answering particle, and not used in askine permission and hence the verb loses its accent.

किं कियाप्रश्नेनुपसर्गमप्रतिषिद्धम् ॥ ४४ ॥ पदानि ॥ किम्, किया-प्रश्ने, अनु पसर्गम-अप्रतिपिद्धम्॥

वृत्तिः ॥ किमित्येतिक्वियाप्रभे यदा वर्त्तते तदोनन युक्तं तिङक्तमनुपसर्गमप्रतिषिद्धं नानुदासं भवित्॥

44. A finite verb retains its accent in connection with किम, when with this is asked a question relating to a action, and when the verb is not preceded by a Preposition α

by a Negation.

Thus कि देवदत्तः पैचिति, आही स्विद् भुङ्क्ते॥ कि देवदत्तः केर्त, आही स्विन्धीतं Here some say, that the first verb (पचित or शेते) being directly joined with fi retains its accent, whilst the second verb (भुङ्क्त or अधीते) not being joint with fa, loses its accent by the general rule VIII. 1. 28. Others say, though the word (a is heard in connection with one verb only, yet as both verbs are object of doubt, therefore, Ta is logically connected with both of them, and so bot verbs retain their accents. Thus भुड़ने will retain its accent according t this view.

Why do we say when the question relates to a f au or action? The rule will not apply, when the question relates to an object or साधन ॥ Thi कि देवरत्त भोरनं पुचाति आहोस्विच्छाको ॥

Why do we say "when a question is asked"? Observe किमधीन देवन Here is used to express contempt, and not to ask a question.

Why do we say 'not preceded by a Preposition'? Observe fa 部 प्र पर्चात आहास्त्रित् प्रकरोति ॥

Why do we say "not preceded by a negative particle". Observe, f देवहत्ती न पठित आहोस्यिन् न करोति॥

लोपे विभाषा ॥ ४५ ॥ पदानि ॥ लोपे, विभाषा ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ किमा नाप कियाप्रभ तिङन्तमनुपर्सममप्रतिषद्धं विभाषा नानुगत्तं भवति ॥

45. When however किम is not added in askin such a question, the finite verb may optionally retain its accen

When 香東 is elided in asking a question relating to an action, the finite verb which is not preceded by a Preposition or a Negative Partiel optionally does not become anudatta. When is there the clision of this fi because no rule of Panini has taught it? When the sense is that of an it terrogation, but the word far is not used. In short, the word lopa here do * mean the Grammatical substitute, but merely non-use. As हेबदत्तः वैवर्ति

बति)आहारियत् पँगीत(or प्रकृति) Here the sentence is interrogative, even without ne employment of किम्। The option of this sûtra is a Prâpta-vibhâsha, it is connected with the sense of Aqu The counter-examples are the ime as in the last aphorism, but without far u

पहिमन्ये प्रहासे ऌर् ॥ ४६ ॥ पदानि ॥ पहि, मन्ये, प्रहासे, ऌर् ॥ _{रितः} ॥ एहिमन्ये इत्यनेन युक्तं लडन्तं तिङक्तं नानुदात्तं भवति प्रहासे ॥

In connection with पहिमन्ये used derisively, the 'irst Future that follows it, retains its accent.

The word प्रशस means great laughter, i.e. derision, mockery, raillery, ering, gibing, sneering. Thus एहि मन्ये ओर्स्न भाश्येसे. नहि भाश्येसे, मुक्तः सांऽतिथिभिः॥ हे मन्ये रथेन बार्स्यैसि, निह बास्यिसि, बातस् तेन पिता ॥ The word एहि is the Imperative cond Person of the root रूप् preceded by the preposition आह ॥

Why do we say "used derisively'? Observe एहि मन्यसे ओहनं भोक्षे इति; रूप मन्यसे, साधु च मन्यसे ॥

By sûtra VIII. 1. 51, in fra, after the Imperative एहि which is a verb 'motion' (गत्रर्थ), the following First Future (लड्) would have retained its cent. The present sûtra makes a niyama or restriction, namely that in nnection with the Imperative एहि मन्ये, the ऋर् is accented only then when erision' is meant and not otherwise. Thus the লঃ loses its accent here:-। मन्यसे भोदनं भाक्ष्ये ॥ The employment of the First Person in मन्ये in the sûtra not intended to be taught: for by I. 4. 105, the verb मन् (मन्यते) takes the ix of the First Person instead of the second, when 'derision' is meant and t otherwise. When प्रहास is not intended, the proper personal affix of the cond Person is employed. The employment of the First Person ceases ere also by this restrictive rule. Thus एहि मन्यसे ओइनं भोक्षेय ॥

The above counter example is given according to Kâśika, according which एहि मन्ये इति उत्तमोपाज्ञनमतन्त्रम ॥ But according to Mahabhashya, the Inter-example is एहि मन्ये स्थन खास्यासि ॥ Here बास्यासि loses its accent. The aning of the above is स्वं स्थेन बास्यसि इति अहं मन्ये. एहि ॥ According to Kaiyta, this would be an example also under the rule, the First Person not ing necessary:--एहि मन्बसे रथेन बास्वामि॥

जात्वपूर्वम् ॥ ४७ ॥ पदानि ॥ जातु, अपूर्वम् ॥ त्तिः ॥ जातु इत्येतव्विद्यमानपूर्वे तेन कुक्तं तिङन्तं नानुवृत्तं भवाति ॥

47. A finite verb retains its accent after जातु, when us जातु is not preceded by any other word.

Thus जातु मोहर्येसे, जातु अध्यय्येसे, जातु कास्थ्याँमि। Here से is anudâtta by 1. 186, as it is an sârvadhâtuka affix coming after an अनुपत्ता; the word जातृ first acute, as it is a Nipâta. Why do we say 'when not preceded by a other word'? Observe:—कटं जातु क्रिस्चिति॥ The word कटं is end-acute as it a फिद or noun.

र्किवृत्तं च चिदुत्तरम् ॥ ४८ ॥ पदानि ॥ किम्बृत्तम्, च, चिदुत्तरम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ किमोवृत्तं किवृत्तं, किवृत्तमहणेन तिद्वभक्तानां प्रतीयाद्भुतरङतमी च प्रत्ययी, तिर्किवृत्तं चिदुः मिवद्यमानपूर्वे बत्तेन कुक्तं तिङ्कतं नातुरात्तं भवति ॥

48. Also after a form of किस, when the partic चित्र follows it, and when no other word precedes such form किस, the finite verb retains its accent.

The word किमवृत्तं is a Genitive Tatpurusha meaning किमोवृत्तं ॥ T word किम्वृत्तं means any form of किम् with its case-affixes, as well as the forms किम् when it takes the affixes उत्तर and उत्तम ॥ Thus किम् मुइत्तें, किम् भोजें किम् क्योति, केनचित् करोति, कर्म चिद् वैदाति, कतर्भित् करोति, कतमभिद् भुइत्ते ॥

Why do we say 'followed by चित्? Observe को भुङ्को ॥

The word अपूर्व of the last sûtra qualifies this also; therefore, the w loses its accent here :— देवदत्तः কিন্দিন্ प<u>ट</u>ति ॥

आहोउताहो चानन्तरम् ॥ ४६ ॥ पदानि ॥ आहो, उताहो, च, अनन्तरम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ निपातप्रतिषेधोतुवर्त्तते ॥ अपूर्वमिति च ॥ आहो उताहो इत्येताभ्यामपूर्वाभ्यां कृत्तमनन्तरितः नातुवात्तं भवति ॥

49. Also after an immediately preceding आहो ar उताहो, when these follow after no other word, the verb retailits accent.

The prohibition of nighata or want of accentuation is understood he so also there is the anuvitti of अपूर्व from the last.

Thus आहे or उताहा भुड्रेक, उताहा पैडित ॥ Why do we say 'immediat preceding'? In the following sûtra will be taught option, when these partic do not immediately precede the verb.

Why do we say "when no word precedes them"? Observe देवदन ह or उताहो भुक्ते॥

द्रोपे विभाषा ॥ ५० ॥ पदानि ॥ द्रोपे, विभाषा ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भाहो बताहा इत्यताभ्यां युक्तं तिङ्क्तं नातुरात्तं होषे विभाषा भवति ॥ कम्र होषः यहत्यद्वनति

50. When the above-mentioned Particles आहे at satisfied one of immediately precede the verb, the verb may of simply retain its accent.

Thus आहा देवदत्तः पैँचाति or पुचाति ॥ उताहा देवदत्तः पैठति or पु<u>डति</u> ॥

गत्यर्थछोटा ऋण्नचेत्कारकं सर्वान्यत्॥ ५१ ॥ पदानि ॥ गत्यर्थ-छोटा, ऌट्, न, चेत्, कारकम्, सर्व-अन्यत्॥

न्। वृत्तिः ॥ गतिना समानार्या गत्यर्थाः; गत्यर्थानां धातूनां स्रोट् गत्यर्थस्रोटः; तेन गत्यर्थस्रोटा युक्तं सडन्तं तिङ-तं नानुदान्तं भवति, न चेष्कारकं सर्वान्यक्रवति ॥ •

यभैव कारके कर्सीर कर्मिण वा लोद तभैव यदि लडिंग भवतीलर्थः। कर्तृकर्मणी एवाच तिङन्तवाच्य कारकपहणेन गृह्योते न करणादि कारकान्तरम्॥

51. The First Future retains its accent in connection with the Imperative of a verb denoting 'motion' ('to go, 'to come' to start' &c), but only in that case, when the subject and object of both the verbs are not wholly different one from another.

Those verbs which have similar meaning with the word गाँत 'motion' are called गत्यर्थ: ॥ The Imperative of the गत्यर्थ verbal roots, is called गत्यर्थ-लोद ॥ In connection with such an Imperative of verbs of 'motion', the First Future does not become anudâtta, if the kâraka is not all different. The sense is, with whatever case-relation (kâraka), whether the Subject or Object, the Imperative is employed, with the same kâraka, the First Future must be employed. In connection with the fiinte verb here, the word कारक denotes the Subject and Object only, and not any other kâraka, such as Instrument, &c.

Thus भौगुच्छ वेवदन्त्रोंमं, ह्रस्यस्येनम् 'Come O Devadatta to the village, hou shalt see it'. Here the subjects of both verbs भागच्छ and हृश्यसि are the same, and the objects of both verbs are also the same, namely मामं and एनम् ॥ आ is a Preposition and is accented, गच्छ and देवदन्त both lose their accent by VIII. 1. 19 and 28, माम is first-acute being formed by the नित् affix मन् ॥ So also आगच्छ विकत्त मामं, भोदनं भोश्यसे "Come, O Devadatta! to the village, you will eat rice". Here the subjects of both verbs are the same, only the objects are different, and so the rule still applies. आहर देवदन्त चालीन्, यज्ञदन्त एतान् भेश्येने ॥ Here the subjects are different, but the objects are the same, namely चालीन् ॥ Similarly खन्तां देवदन्तेन चालयः, यज्ञदन्तेन भेश्येने "Let the rice be carried by Devadatta, and let hem be eaten by Yajñadatta."

Why do we say 'verbs of motion'? Observe पच देवदत्त भोदनं, भेाक्ष्यसे एनम्। Why do we say 'After the Imperative'? Observe आगच्छेदेवदत्त मानं, देवस्वेनम्॥ Here the Potential mood is used.

Why do we say the 'First Future'? Obseve आगच्छ देवहत्त मान, स्विस एनम ॥ Here the Present Tense is used.

Why do we say 'if the karaka is not wholly different'? Observe

भागच्छ देवदत्त पानं, पिता ते भोदनं <u>मोक्शते</u> ॥ उद्यन्तां देवदत्तेन ग्रालबः, सक्तवस्तेन पास्<u>यन्ते</u> ॥ उह्यनां is the Imperative of वह 'to carry'.

Why do we use the word सर्व 'wholly'? Observe आगच्छ देवदन पानं, लं ज आहं च हुदेवाव एनम् ॥ Here also there is prohibition of nightata and the First Future retains its accent, for the subject of the Future is not wholly different from that of the Imperative. For here the subject of the Imperative is the subject also of the Future, though only partly, in conjunction with another. Moreover, the object here in both is the same. Had सर्व not been used in the sûtra, where the sentence would have remained the same, there the rule would have applied, and not where the sentences became different.

लोट् च ॥ ५२ ॥ पदानि ॥ लोट् , च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ लोडन्तं तिङन्तं गत्यर्थलोटा युक्तं नातुदानं भवति, न चेस्कारकं सर्वात्यक्रवति ॥

52. Also an Imperative, following after an Imperative of verbs of 'motion', retains its accent, when the subject or object of both the verbs, is not wholly different.

Thus आगच्छ देवदत्त मानं पैदय ॥ आन्नज विष्णुनित्र मानं शाधि ॥ आगन्यतां देवदत्तेन माना दस्यैतां यहदत्तेन ॥

But not here प्य देवहत्तीदनं, भुङ्क्ष्वेनम् because the first Imperative is not one of नस्यर्थ verb. Nor here, आगच्छेर्देवदत्त यानं प्रयोगम् because the first verbis not Imperative but Potential.

If the subject and object of both Imperatives are wholly different, the rule will not apply. Thus भागच्छ देवदस मानं, पदवतु रानं वज्ञदत्तः॥

By the force of the anuvritti of सर्व the rule will apply to the following: आगच्छ देवदत्त मानं, स्वं चाहं च पद्यावः ॥

The separation of this sûtra from the last is for the sake of the subsequent sûtra, by which the 'option' is with regard to लाइ and not ल्ह ॥

विभाषितं सोपसर्गमनुत्तमम् ॥५३॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषितम्, सोपसर्गम्, अनुत्तमम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सर्वे पूर्वमनुवर्त्तते॥ प्राप्तविभाषेयं, लोडन्तं सापसर्गष्ठत्तमवर्जितं गत्यर्थलोटा युक्तांतङन्तं विभाषित मानुदात्तं भवति न चेस्कारकं सर्वात्यद्भवति ॥

53. An Imperative preceded by a Preposition, and not in the First Person, following after an Imperative of verbs of 'motion', may optionally retain its accent, when the Kåraka is not wholly different.

The whole of the preceding sûtra is understood here. This is a Prapta-vibhasha. Thus आगच्छ देवदस मानं पविश्व or मैंडिश । आगच्छ देवदस मानंपशिक्ष or मैंडिश । आगच्छ देवदस मानंपशिक्ष or मैंडिश । When the verb is accented, the upasarga loses its accent by VIII, I. 71.

Why do we say सोपसर्ग 'joined with a Preposition'? When there is no Preposition, there is no option allowed, and the last rule will apply. As आगच्छ

Why do we say अन्—दत्तनं 'not a First Person'? Observe आ गच्छानि

हन्त च ॥ ५४ ॥ पदानि ॥ हन्त, च, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पूर्वे सर्वमतुवर्त्तते गत्यर्थलोटं वर्जियिश्वा हन्त इत्यनेन युक्तं लोडन्तं सोपसर्गेषुत्तमवर्ज्जितं विभाषितं नाउदात्तं भवति ॥

54. An Imperative, with a Preposition preceding it, may optionally retain its accent, in connection with E-a, but not the First Person.

With the exception of भसर्थ लोटा &c, the whole of the preceding sûtra is u nderstood here.

Thus इन्त में <u>विश</u> or प्रविशे, इन्त में शांधि or प्रशाधि ॥ But no option is allowed here इन्त कुई, as it is not preceded by a preposition. Here rule VIII. 1. 30, makes the accent compulsory after इन्त ॥ So also इन्त प्रभुनैजावहै, इन्त प्रभुनैजामहै, where the 1st Person is used, the verb retains its accent compulsorily by VIII. 1. 30.

The word पशुनजावह is Imperative First Person, Dual of the root भुज् in Atmane pada (I. 3. 66). The Personal ending वहे is anudâtta by VI. 1. 186, because the verb is anudâtta-it. The vikaraṇa न therefore retains its accent.

आम एकान्तरमामन्त्रितमनन्तिके ॥ ५५ ॥ पदानि ॥ आमः, एक-अन्तरम्, आम-न्त्रितम्, अनन्तिके ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ आम उत्तरमेकपदान्तरमामन्त्रितान्तमनान्तिके नातुदात्तं भवति ॥

55. After arm, but separated from it by not more than one word, the Vocative retains its accent, when the person addressed is not near.

Thus आम पचित दे विद्या ३; आम भो देवदत्ता ३॥ The nighâta being hereby prohibited, the vocative gets accent on the first syllable by VI. 1. 198. In the second example, though भो itself is a Vocative, it is not considered to be non-existent by VIII. 1. 72, but becomes effective by virtue of VIII. 1. 73, as it is in apposition with the Vocative that follows.

Why do we say आब? Observe शाक पचिस दे<u>वदत्त</u> ॥ Here it is anudâtta by VIII. 1. 19.

Why do we say एकान्तरम 'separated only by one word'? Observe आम् म पचिति देवदत्ता है।।

Why do we say 'the Vocative '? See आम् पचित देवदस्त ॥

Why do we say भनितक 'not near'? See भाग पचित देवदस ॥ Here some hold that भनितक is equivalent to दूर 'far off'. Therefore, according to them, the prohibition applies to एकभुति: as well as to निपानः ॥ Had it been merely a prohibition of nighâta, then the sûtra would become redundant, as the nighâta is precluded by the rule of eka-sruti (I. 2. 33). Thus arguing, they hold that eka-sruti being asiddha, the pluta-udâtta of VIII. 2. 84, is not prohibited: and so the last vowel is prolated.

Others say that the word धनन्तिक means 'that which is not far off (कूर) nor very near'. It does not mean कूर only. For had it meant कूर, the author could have used the word कूर in the sûtra. Therefore the rule of eka-śruti (1. 2. 33), has no scope here at all, for it applies to कूर vocatives. Not being कूर, the plutodâtta also should not be exhibited in the illustration; for the rule VIII, 2. 84, applies also to कूर Vocatives.

In the example आम भो देवदन, the word आम being a Nipâta is first acute; the word भो is a shortened form of भवत, (VIII.3.1. Vârt). and it is accentless by VIII. 1. 19, being a Vocative case preceded by another word. देवदन would also have become accentless by the same rule, this sûtra prohibits it. The निपात being thus prohibited by this sûtra, two rules make themselves manifest now for application. The one is of एक भूति इस्ति स्वाति (I. 2. 33) causing एक भूति or monotony; the other causing स्तुनेशासके by दूसद्भूते च (VIII. 2. 84). The opinions referred to above, relate to this doubt.

यद्भितुपरं छन्दस्ति ॥ ५६ ॥ पदानि ॥ यत्, हि, तु, परम्, छन्दस्ति ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ आमन्त्रितमियेतदस्विरितवाझातुवर्त्तते ॥तिङिति वर्त्ततप्त्र ॥ यत्परं हिपरं तुपरं च तिङ्नां छन्त्रसि नातुदान्तं भवति ॥

56. A finite verb followed by यत् or हि or तु retains its accent in the Chhandas.

The anuvitti of भागन्ति should not be taken in this sûtra, but that of तिङ्गा Thus with यत्परं we have:---गवां गोभगुवसजा यदाद्विरः ॥ The verb बदस्जः is the Imperfect (लङ्ग) 2nd person singular of सृज्ञ of Tudâdi class. With हि we have, इन्द्रवो वा मुर्गेन्ति हि (Rig Ved. I. 2. 4). The verb बर्गन्ति is the Present (लर्) Plural of वर्ण of Adâdi class. The samprasârana takes place because it belongs to गृह्मादि class. With तु we have, भासवास्यामि तु ते ॥ By the previous sûtra VIII. 1. 30 a verb in connection with क्ष would have retained its accent, so also in connection with क्षि by the sûtra VIII. 1. 34, and in connection with तु by VIII. 1. 39: the present sûtra is, therefore, a niyama rule. The verb retains its accent when these three Particles only follow and not any other. If any other Particle follows, the verb need not retain its accent. Thus जाये स्व गेहतिक । Here राहाव is the 1st Person Dual of the Imperative of रह (रहं + शर् + वस् = राह +

हाद + वस् III. 4. 92 = पेहांचे the स being elided, as लाद is like लड़ III. 4. 85 and 99). The verb एहि is the 2nd Person Singular of the Imperative of the root इण्, preceded by the Particle आह ॥ Here in राहाव एहि (= राहाव आदिह), the verb पहाच is followed by the Particle आ, and does not retain its accent. But for this rule, it would have retained its accent. Because एहि is a गरवर्थ लोद (VIII. 1. 51), राहाव is another लोद in connection with it, and therefore, by VIII. 1. 52 it would have retained its accent. But now it loses its accent because it is a लिड़ following after a non लिङ् word ह्वः ॥ The visarga of ह्वः is elided before इ by VIII. 3. 14, then the preceding आ is lengthened and we have ह्वा (VI. 3. 111). Another reading is ह्वा राहाविहि॥ It is a Vedic anomaly, the visarga is changed to उ॥

चनचिदिवगोत्रादितस्तिताम्रेडितेष्वगतेः ॥ ५७॥ पदानि ॥ चन, चित्, इव, गोत्र-आदि, तस्ति, आम्रेडितेषु, अगतेः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ चन चिद् इव गोत्रादि तद्धित आम्रेडित इत्येतेषु परतः अगतेरुत्तरं तिङन्तं नातुदात्तं भवति ॥

57. A finite verb retains its accent, when it is not preceded by a Gati Particle (I. 4. 60 &c), and when it is followed by चन, चिद्, इव, गोत्र &c, a Taddhita affix, or by its own doubled form.

Thus देवइत्तः पैचिति चन; देवइत्तः पैचिति चिन्, देवइत्तः पैचितीव ॥ The list of Gotrâdi words is given under sûtra VIII. 1. 27. Thus देवइत्त पर्चात गोत्रम्, देवदत्तः पैचिति ह्यत्रम्, देवदत्तः पैचिति प्रवचनम् &c. The Gotrâdi words, here also, denote censure and contempt.

With a Taddhita affix, देवहना पैचित कल्पम, देवहनाः पचित रूपम्॥ The examples should be given with anudatta Taddhita affixes, like रूपप्, कल्पप् (V. 3. 66 and 67). Any other Taddhita affix added to the verb would cause the verb to lose its accent, the Taddhita accent overpowers the verb accent: as पर्यातवे देख (V. 3. 67).

With a doubled verb, as ; देवदत्तः वैचिति पचिति ॥

Why do we say 'when not preceded by a Participle called Gati'? Observe देवदसः प्र पच्छित चन ॥ The word गति in this sûtra as well as in सगितिपि विङ् (VIII. 1. 68) should be taken in its restricted sense, namely upasargas treated as Gati, and not the extended definition of Gati as given in I. 4. 61. Therefore the verb retains its accent here: ग्रुक्कीकरोति चन, यत् काष्ठ ग्रुक्कीकरोति, यत् काष्ठ ग्रुक्कीकरोति ॥

According to others, throughout this Book Eighth, the word Gati means, the Upasarga Gati.

चारिषु च ॥ ५८ ॥ पदानि ॥ च, आदिषु, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ चारिषु च परतः तिङल्तमगतः परं नातुरात्तं भवति ॥

58. A finite verb, not preceded by a gati, retains its accent before the Particles च (वा, इ, अह and एव VIII.1. 24).

The चाहि words are those mentioned in sûtra VIII. 1. 24. Thus हेनहम पंचित च खाँहित च, हेनहमः पेँचित वा खाँहित ना, हेनहम पंचित ह खाँहित ह, हेनहमः पैचित शह खाहराह, and हेनहमः पैचराव खाँहराव ॥

But when preceded by a gati, we have देवदत्तः प्र पैचिति च प्र खान्ति च। Here the first verb retains its accent by virtue of the next sûtra, but the second verb loses its accent.

चवायोगे प्रथमा ॥ ५६ ॥ पदानि ॥ च, वा, योगे, प्रथमा ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अगतेरिति पूर्वसूचे चातुकृष्टमित्यव नातुवर्त्तते। च वा इत्येताभ्यां बांगे प्रयमा तिङ्विभक्तिनांतुताना अवति ॥

59. The first finite verb only retains its accent in connection with = and = = =

The anuvritti of अगतेः which was drawn in the last sûtra, does not run into this. Thus गर्रभांच कालैयित, वीणां च बाब्यति ॥ गर्रभान् वा कालैयति, वीणां वा बाब्यति ॥

The word बाग in the sûtra indicates that the mere connection with the verb is meant, whether this connection takes place by adding these words च and बा, before the verb, or after the verb, is immaterial for the purposes of this sûtra, (not so in the last). The word प्रयम shows that the first verb is governed by this rule and not the second.

हेति क्षियायाम् ॥ ६० ॥ पदानि ॥ ह, इति, क्षियायाम् ॥ वक्तः ॥ ह इसनेन युक्ता प्रथमा तिङ्विभक्तिर्नातुत्तक्ता भवति क्षियायां गम्यमानायाम् ॥

The word star means an error or mistake of duty, a breach of etiquette or a fault against good breeding.

Thus स्वयं इ रयेन यौति ६, उपाध्यायं पहाति गुन्<u>यान</u> 'He himself goes on a car, while he causes his Preceptor to trudge behind on foot'. स्वय इ ओहनं मुङ्कि । उपाध्यायं सक्तृन् पाययित 'Himself eats the rice, and makes the preceptor eat the gruel'. Here in both examples, the nighata of the first verbs is prohibited. The verbs become svarita-pluta by VIII. 2. 104.

अहेति विनियोगे च ॥ ६१ ॥ पदानि ॥ अह, इति, वि नि योगे, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अह इत्यनेन युक्ता प्रयमातिङ्विमक्तिनीतुराचा भवति विनियोगे गम्यमाने चराद्यात् शियायां च ॥

61. In connection with as, the first verb retains its accent, when it refers to various commissions, (as well as when a breach of good manners is condemned).

The word विनियोग means sending a person to perform several commissions. The word च in the sûtra draws in the anuvitti of शिवा also.

Thus त्यं भह मानं गच्छ, व्यं भह भरण्यं गच्छ ॥ So also when शिया is meant,

as स्वयमह रपेन बाति १, उपाध्यायं पदाति गमयति ॥ स्वयमहैरिनं भुङक्ते १, उपाध्यायं सक्तृत् पाययति ॥ The prohibition of nighâta and prolation are as in the last aphorism.

चाहलीपपवेत्यवधारणम् ॥ ६२ ॥ पदानि ॥ च, अह, लोपे, एव, इति, अव धारणम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वतोपे भहलोपे च प्रथमा तिङ्विभक्तिर्नातुरामा भवति एवे येतचे व्वथारणार्थं प्रयुक्यते ॥

62. When = and = are clided, the first verb still retains its accent, when = with the force of limitation, takes their place.

When does this लोप take place? Where the sense of च or आह is connoted by the sentence, but these words are not directly employed, there is then the elision of च and आह ॥ There the force of च is that of aggregation (समुचय), and of आह is that of 'only' (केवल). The च is elided when the agent is the same, and आह is elided when the agents are several.

So where झह is elided: as:— देवदत्त एव मार्म गैच्छतु, यज्ञदत्त एव भरण्यं गच्छतु = मार्म वित्रं, भरण्यं केवलं ॥

Why do we say अवधारणं 'when limitation is meant'? See देवहनः क्वेव गिरुयते, देवहनः क्वेव वाष्येष्यते ॥ The word एव here has the sense of 'never' 'an impossibility'. The first sentence means न क्वचिन् भोक्ष्यते ॥ क्व + एव = क्वेव by परस्तप [VI. 1. 94 Vart).

चादिलोपे विभाषा ॥ ६३ ॥ पदानि ॥ च, आदि, लोपे, विभाषा ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ चारवो नचवाहाहैवयुक्तदति सूचनिर्दिष्टा गृद्यन्तेः तेषां लेपे प्रथमा तिङ्विभक्तिनीतुरात्ता भवति विभाषा ॥

63. When च, (वा, ह, अह and पव) are elided, the first verb optionally retains its accent.

Thus with च लोप:—ग्रुह्म ब्रीहयो भैवन्ति or <u>भवन्ति</u>, श्वेता गा आज्याय दुहन्ति ॥ Here भवन्ति optionally may either lose or retain its accent. So also when वा is elided, as:—ब्रीहिभ वैजेत or <u>यजेत</u>, येवे क्रेजेत ॥ So also with the remaining.

वैवावेति च च्छन्द्रस्ति ॥ ६४ ॥ पदानि ॥ वै वाव, इति, च, छन्द्रसि ॥ कि ॥ विवाद स्थतान्त्रां युक्ता प्रथमा तिरूविभक्तिर्विभाषा नानुदाना भवति छन्द्रसि विषये ॥

64. Also in connection with a and and, may ptionally, in the Chhandas, the first verb retain its ccent.

Thus आहर्षे देवानाय आसीत् (or आसीत्), राजिरमुराणाम आसीत् ॥ इहस्पति वें देवानां विदेत आसीत् (or आसीत्), राज्यामकावसुराणां (Taittariya Sanhita VI. 4. 10, 1. but with ut the particle वे). अर्थ बाव हस्त आसीत् (or आसीत्), नंतर आसीत् ॥

है has the force of रुद्धट and क्षमा, and दाद that of प्रसिद्धि and रुद्धट ॥

एकान्याभ्यां समर्थाभ्याम् ॥ ६५ ॥ पदानि ॥ एक, अन्याभ्याम, समर्थाभ्याम् ॥
हिनाः ॥ एक अन्य इत्येताभ्यां समर्थाभ्यां युक्ता प्रथमा तिङ्विभक्तिर्विभाषा नातुताना भवति छन्त्रति विश्वे

65. Also in connection with पक and अन्य, optionally in the Chhandas, the first verb retains its accent, when these words have the same meaning ('the one—the other').

Thus प्रजामेका जिन्ति (or जिन्ति), कजिमेकारश्चिति ॥ सथारन्यः पिष्पलं स्वाईति (o शृति), अनम्रजन्यो अभिचाकशीति (Rig Veda I. 164. 20, Mundaka Upanishad III. 1)

Why do we say समर्थाभ्यां 'having the same meaning'? See एको देवानु-पातिष्ठत् ॥ Here एक is a Numeral and has not the sense of अन्य 'the one another' The word समर्थ is used, in fact, to restrict the meaning of एक, for it has various meanings: while there is no ambiguity about the word अन्य ॥ एकोऽन्यार्थे प्रथाने च प्रथमे केवले तथा। साधारणे समानेऽस्पे संख्यायां च प्रयुज्यते ॥

यद्वृत्ताक्षित्यम् ॥ ६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ यत्, वृत्तात्, नित्यम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ प्रथमा छन्दसीति निवृत्तं, निषातप्रतिषेध इत्येव ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ यथाकाम्ये वेति वक्तव्यम् ॥

66. In connection with **यद** in all its forms, the verb retains its accent always.

The anuvritti of प्रथमा and छन्द्रसि ceases. The prohibition of nighâta which commenced with न सद (VIII. 1. 29) is present here also. In what ever sentence the word यह occurs, that is called यद्वृतं ॥ The word वृत्तं denotes here the form of यद् in all its declensions with case affixes. According to Kâsikâ, दसर and दत्तम are not included, according to Patanjali they should be included. See also the explanation of कित्रनं in VIII. 1. 48.

Thus यो भुङ्क्ते. यं भोजेयात. येन भुङ्क्ते. यस्मै दशास. यत् कामास्ते जुद्दमः (Rig Veda X. 121. 10) बहुपङ् वायुर्वाति (T. S. V. 5. 1. 1.) यद् वायुः पैनते ॥ For the form बहुपङ् see VI. 3. 92. Though the sutra is in the Ablative (बहुब्तात्) and therefore requires that the verb should im-mediately follow it, yet in बहुपङ् वायु वीति, the intervention of वायुः does not prevent the operation of this rule, according to the opinion of Patanjali.

Vârt:—Optionally when the sense is that of 'wheresoever' or 'whenesoever'. The word बायाकाम्ब means बयेच्छं 'as one wishes', without regard of time or space. The nighata is prohibited here also. As बच कर चन वर्जते वि

पूजनात्पूजितमनुदासं काष्टादिभ्यः॥ ६७॥ पदानि॥ पूजनातः, पूजितमः, अनुः दासमः, काष्टादिभ्यः॥

वृत्तिः ॥ पूजनेभ्यः काष्टादिभ्य दत्तरपदं पूजितमतुतासं भवति ॥

67. After a word denoting praise belonging to arguet class, the word whose praise is denoted, becomes aundatta.

This refers to compounds, the first members of which are praise-denoting words. The word কলেকিয়া; is added to the sûtra from a Vârtika.

Thus काष्टाध्यापकः, काष्टाभिकपक , बाहणाध्यापकः, दाहणाभिकपकः ॥

क्षमातापुत्र । अमातापुत्राध्यापकः । अमातापुत्राभिक्तपकः । अयुताध्यापकः । अयुताभिक्तपकः । गृह्यत । अद्भुताध्यापकः । अतुक्तः । अतुक्ताध्यापकः । भृशः । भृशाध्यापकः । घोरः । घोराध्यापकः । सुःथः । तुक्षाध्यापकः । परम । परमाध्यापकः । सु । स्वध्यापकः । अति । अत्यध्यापकः । द्योः । द्योरध्यापकः । द्योन् भिक्तपकः । स्वध्यापकः । अपुत्र । अपुत्राध्यापकः । कल्याण । कल्याणाध्यापकः ॥

Vart:—The final ष should be elided in forming these words. The word बारुण is an adverb, and therefore in the accusative case, like षाम गतः॥ In such a case, there can be no compounding: hence the elision of ष is taught. This is the opinion of Vartika—kara Katyayana. According to Kasika, there is compounding under मसूर व्यंतकारि rule, and so ष is elided by the general rule of samasa. This becoming of अनुसान takes place in the compound, and after composition. In fact, it is an exception to the general rule by which a compound is finally acute (VI. I. 223) But there is no elision in सर्वाप्यापक &c. and there is no loss of accent also of the second word. By the Vartika 'मलेपम', this further fact is also denoted, where the case-affix is not employed and so the q is not heard, there the second member becomes anudâtta. When there is no compounding, there is no elision of q as दारुणमधीने, दारुणमध्यापक: ॥

Though the word पूजन would have implied its correlative term पूजित, the specific mention of पूजित in the aphorism indicates, that the word denoting पूजित should follow immediately after the word denoting पूजन ॥ In fact, this peculiar construction of the sûtra, is a jñapaka of the existence of the following rule:—हह प्रकरणे पञ्चमी निर्देशेऽपि नानन्तर्यमाभीयते "In this subdivision or context, though a word may be exhibited in the Ablative case, it does not follow that there should be consecutiveness but veen the Ablative and the word indicated by it". This has been illustrated in the previous rule of यद्वनाव नित्यम, in explaning forms like यहावह वायुर्वाति &c.

Though the anuvritti of 'anudâtta' was current, the express employtent of this term in the sûtra indicates that the *prohibition* (of anudâtta) thich also was current, now ceases.

On this subject, the following extract from the Commentary on Siddhanta-Kaumudi, will give the view of later Grammarians:—The words &c, are all synonyms of sign, meaning wonderful, prodigious: and are words denoting praise. This is an aphorism appertaining to samasa subject. In the examples the compounding takes place under the rule of Mayura-Iyansakadi.

Vârt:—The elision of ब should be mentioned. बाहणब् + काध्यापकः, in making the compound of these two words, the elision of the case affix, in this case ब, is natural. The vârtika, therefore, teaches nothing new, but only repeats this general rule in a particular form. This is the opinion of the authors of Kâşikâ. But according to Kayyata, the commentator on the Great Bhâshya, this aphorism is not a samâsa rule: and the words बाहणब् &c, are adverbs not admitting of samâsa; and so the rule applies to these words when they are not compounded. There is no authority for holding these to be compounds under the Mayuravyansakâdi class. Haradatta also says, had this been intended to be a samâsa rule, the word समासे would have been used in the sûtra and this is valid. There is no adhikâra of samâsa here, that could have caused samâsa and in this view, the vârtika मनोपभ also becomes effective: had it been a samâsa rule, the vârtika would have been redundant.

1 काष्ठ, 2 वारुण, 3 अमासापुन, 4 वेश, 5 अनाज्ञात, 6 अनुज्ञात, 7 अपुन, 8 अपुन, 9 अपुत,

10 अनुक्त, 11 भूश, 12 घेरर, 13 सुख्य, 14 परम. 15 सु, 16 अति, 17 कल्याण

सगतिरपि तिङ् ॥ ६८ ॥ पदानि ॥ स, गतिः, अपि, तिङ् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सगतिरगतिरपि पूजनभ्यः काष्टादिभ्यः परं पूजितं तिङ्लमनुसन्तं भवति ॥

68. (After such words denoting praise) the finite verb (which is praised) becomes anudâtta, even along with the Gati, if any, that may precede it.

Whether a finite verb is compounded with a gati or stands single, both the compound and the simple verb lose their accent, when it is qualified by the adverbs काछ &c. Thus वत् काछ प्रयुक्ति वत् काछ प्रयुक्ति ॥ By VIII. 1. 28, the finite verb would have lost its accent after the word काछ, but this loss was prohibited by VIII. 1. 30 in connection with वत् ; the present sûtra re-ordains the loss, by setting aside the prohibition of VIII. 1. 30.

The word सगति 'along with its Gati', indicates that the Gati even loses its accent. The word Gati here is restricted to Upasargas. Therefore not here

बत् काष्ठं शुक्री करोति, वत् काष्ठं कृष्णी करोति ॥

The word तिङ् is used in the sûtra to indicate that the words qualified by क्वाप्तं &c in the preceding sûtra, were non तिङ् words—i. e. were substantives. The rule of मलोपस of that sûtra, therefore, does not apply here.

कुत्सने च सुष्यगोत्रादी ॥ ६९ ॥ पद्मानि ॥ कुत्सने, च, सुपि, अगोत्रादी ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पदाविति निवृत्तम् ॥ सगतिरपि तिक्विति वर्षतं ॥ कुत्सने च छुबसे गोबाविवर्जिते परतः सगः । तिरापि तिक् अगतिरप्यतुवात्तो भवति ॥

वात्तिज्ञवः ॥ क्रियाकुस्तन इति वक्तत्व्यम् ॥ वार्त्तिकमः ॥ पूतिश्च चानुबन्धो भवतीति वक्तव्यवः ॥ वा॰ ॥ विभाषितं चापि बङ्कर्यमतुवासं भवतीति वक्तव्यमः ॥

Kårikå सुपि कुस्सने कियाया मलाप इटोऽ ति झीति चोस्तार्थे ।

पुतिस चातुनन्थे विभाषितं चापि बहुर्यम् ॥ 69. A finite verb, along with its preceding Gati, if any, becomes anudâtta, when a Noun, denoting the fault of the action, follows, with the exception of गोत्र &c.

The anuvitti of प्राम् (VIII. 1. 17) ceases. But the anuvitti of the last sûtra is current. Thus प्रचित् पृति, प्रचित् पृति, प्रचित् मिध्या, प्रप्रचित् मिध्या ॥

Why do we say कुस्सेन 'denoting the fault of the action'? See पंचित शो-

भनम् ॥

Why do we say द्वाप 'a noun'? Observe पैचित किन्द्रनाति ॥

Why do we say with the exception of नाम &c. See पैचित गामम, पैचिति हृदस्, प्चति प्रवचनम् ॥

Vart: It should be mentioned that the 'fault' mentioned in the sûtra, must be the fault relating to the mode of doing the action, denoted by the verb. The rule will not apply, if the कुस्तन refers to the agent and not to the action. Thus वैचित पूतिदेवदनः, प्रपचित पूति: ॥

Vârt: It should be stated that पूनि has an indicatory च ॥ The effect of this is that the word पूनि is finally acute, because of the indicatory च ॥ The word पूनि is not a न्तिन् formed word, because it is not feminine, as we find it in sentences like पूनिरवम्; nor is it a word formed by न्तिच् affix, because this is not a नेत्र word; therefore, it is a word without a derivation. Therefore by प्राविपदिक स्त (Phit I. 1) it will be end-acute. The vârtika, therefore, indicates that when पूनि causes the loss of accent of the verb, then it is end-acute, but in other cases it is acute on the beginning. According to Padamanjari, पूनि is derived from पू by adding the Uṇâdi affix निष् diversely (Uṇ IV. 180), and is first acute.

Vart: A finite verb in the plural number, loses its accent optionally: when it loses its accent, then पूति is end-acute. Thus पुचन्ति पूर्ति ;, or पचन्ति पूर्ति ; एप्यन्ति पूर्ति : or पचन्ति पूर्ति :

Kârikâ. The following noun denoting fault must refer to the action. The elision of **प** is intended only in the case of non-verbs, because it is so said by those of old. The word पृति has an indicatory **प**, but it is optionally so when the verb is plural. The elision of **प्** mentioned above refers to the elision of **प्** in तारुणप् अध्यापकः = दारुणाध्यापकः ॥ The words उन्तार्थम् mean आवार्यपरपराकाधितभयोजनमेत्रदिखर्थः ॥

गतिर्गती ॥ ७० ॥ पदानि ॥ गतिः, गती ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ गतिर्गती परतो ऽनुवासो भवति ॥

70. A Gati becomes unaccented, when followed by another Gati.

Thus अभ्रोद्धारित, सञ्जीसवित, अभ्रिसंपर्थी हरति ॥ Why do we say गतिः "a Gati pecomes &c"? Observe दे वहनः प्रपचात् ॥ Here देवहन्त is a Prâtipadika and does not lose its accent. Why do we say 'when followed by a Gati'? Observe औं विश्वित हरिभि वाहि महूर रोमिशः ॥ Here आ is a Gati to the verb वाहि, the complete perb is आवाहि ॥ But as आ is not followed by a Gati, but by a Prâtipadika कि, it retains its accent. Had the word गत्ती not been used in the sûtra, this आ would have lost its accent, because the rule would have been too wide, without any restriction of what followed it.

तिङ चोदासघित ॥ ७१ ॥ पदािन ॥ तिङि, च, उदासघित ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ गतिगरित वर्तते ॥ भिक्रन्ते उदासघित परतो गतिरतुवाचो भवति ॥

71. A Gati becomes anudâtta, when followed by an accented finite verb.

The word गतिः is understood here. Thus बत् प्रपेश्वति, बत् प्रकेशैति ॥

Why have we used the word fair in the sûtra? In order to restrict the scope of the word दवासदित; so that a Gati would not become accentless before every udatta word, but only before udatta verbs. Thus sq does not become anudâtta besore मन्द्रे: in आँ मेर्न्ड रिन्द्र हरिभि बाहि॥ If it be said that the word गति is a particular name which the Particles get before verb only, and therefore गाँत would always refer to its correlative term verb, and not to noun. like as the word father refers to its correlative term son and not nephew; and that, therefore, उतात्तविस must refer to the verb like बाहि and not to a noun like मन्दे:; then also we say that the employment of the term तिङ is necessary in order to indicate that the verb must be a finite verb, and not a verbal root So that though a verbal root be udatta, yet if in its conjugated form (तिडन) it is not udatta, the गित्त will not lose its accent. Thus in यत् म कराति, the root क is anudâtta, but the तिङन्त form कराति is udâtta, hence the rule will apply here: which would not have been the case had उदात्तवित not been qualified by तिक्ति ॥ For the maxim is वत्कियायुक्ताः प्रादयस तेषां तं प्रति गत्युपसर्गसंत्रे भवतः॥ Therefore in a निडन्त, the designation of गति is with regard to धातु or verbal root. Obj: If are is used for this purpose, then the rule will not apply to an आम ending forms, like प्र पर्चाततराम् and प्रपर्चाततमाम, for these are not तिङ्ज; but as a matter of fact, we find that q loses its accent, in these forms also. How is this explained? Ans. Here there are two views: some compound the Gati म with the completed आमन्त form पचित्तराम् ॥ According to them, this इ would get the accent, on the rule that an Indeclinable first member retains its accent (VI. 2. 2); so that even if the word are was not used in the sûtra, the form पचित्रसम् being the second member of a compound, became anudâtta; and so F being followed by an anudátta never loses its accent. According to them, therefore, the Gati never loses its accent in वैपचांततराम &c. Others com pound the word ending in aty (quality) with the Gati, and having formed प्रपचितित्तर, then add the affix आय ॥ According to this view, the आय accent debars all other accents, on the maxim, 'the accent of the last prevails' (सितांशक्ष), and so प्र is anudâtta, not by this rule, but by अनुवात्तसर्वे पश्मेकर्वे॥ According to them the word is प्रयचित्रतराच ॥ According to both of these views this sutra is not necessary for the purposes of भ्रपचिताम &c. But there is a third view which makes this sûtra necessary even for this purpose. There is this maxim: गतिका^{रका}वपदानाम् कृष्टिः सह समासवचनं प्राक् सुबुत्पत्तेः "It should b

stated that Gatis, Kârakas and Upapadas are compounded with bases that end with Kṛit-affixes, before a case-termination has been added to the latter". This maxim itself has been explained in two different ways, one saying that the compounding takes place with kṛit-formed words only before the addition of case-affixes; but with words formed by Taddhita affixes, the compounding does not take place before a case affix has been added. The other view makes no such difference between kṛit-formed and non-kṛit formed words. This latter view is not necessary for our purposes. According to the first view, the Gati प्र can never be compounded with प्यतिनयम् as it is not a सुबन्त ॥ So both प्र वार्ष प्राथमित स्थाप different accents, the present sûtra became necessary to cause the loss of accent of प्र॥

Why have we used the word उदात्तवि ? See मैं पचित, मैं करोति ॥ Here the verb loses its accent by VIII. 1. 28, hence the Gati retains its accent.

आमन्त्रितं पूर्वमविद्यमानवत् ॥ ७२ ॥ पदानि ॥ आमन्त्रितम्,ैपूर्वम्,ँअविद्यमा-नवत् ॥

वृत्तिः॥ भामन्त्रितं पूर्वमविद्यमानवद्भवति, तस्मिन्सति यन्कार्यं तत्र भवति ॥

72. A preceding Vocative is considered as non-existent, (for the purposes of the accent of the following word, and the enclitic forms of युष्पद् and अस्मद्).

Such a Vocative is treated as if not at all existing, it is simply ignored. he operation which its presence otherwise would have caused does not take place, and that operation takes place which would have taken place had it not xisted. What are the particular purposes served by considering it as nonxistent? They are (1) the absence of the accent-less-ness of the subsequent ocative, which the first, taken as a पद, would have caused under VIII. 1. 19. ls देवेदन ! वैज्ञदन ! Here the first Vocative देवदन does not cause the second Voative to lose its accent, but it remains first acute by VI. 1. 198. (2) The accent ss-ness of the verb required by VIII. 1. 28 is prevented: as, वैवेदन पंचासी॥ (3) he substitution of the shorter forms of युष्मद् and अस्मद्, required by VIII. 1. D-23 is prevented, as इवहस तव (not त) मामः स्वम, देवहरा मम (not मे) मामः स्वम्॥ (4) he application of VIII. 1. 37 takes place, in spite of the intervention f the Vocative between the Particle and the verb; such intervention is not onsidered as taking away anything from the immediateness (अनन्तरम्) of the article from the verb: as, बावद् देवदश प्रचृति ॥ (5) For the purposes of VIII. 1. 7, though a Vocative may precede जातु, the latter is still considered as आविध-नपूर्व and VIII. 1. 47 applies, as देवदस जातु पैचिस॥ (6) So also in the case of VIII. 49, as आहो देवहत वैचासि, बताहो देवहत्त पचिस, no option is allowed here by VIII.

Why do we use the word 'as if' or षत् in the sûtra, instead of say 'altogether'? In other words, why do we say "it is considered as if non-existent"? To vocative does produce its own particular effect. Thus in आप भेर देवस्य! to vocative with is considered as one word (एकान्तर) for the purposes of separation of Patal ali; but the opinion of the author of Kasika is that भेर would have been co sidered as अविद्यमानवन but for VIII. 1. 73.

Why do we say 'a Vocative'? Observe रेवरसः पुचति ॥ Why do u say पूर्व 'with regard to the subsequent word'? The vocative itself will not ! considered as non-existent, for the application of rules that would apply t vocative as such. Thus in देवेंदन यैज्ञदन, the vocative देवदन gets its accent b VI. 1. 193 also. In fact, the word पूर्व connotes its correlative पर 'subsequent and the vocative is considered as non-existent, for the purposes of the open tions to be performed on such subsequent term, whether such operation because by the vocative itself, or by any other cause; but it is not to be considered non existent for the purposes of operations to be performed upon itself. Therefor in हैंबेहम पैचासि, Devadatta does get the accent of the vocative. In हम में गड़े वर्ष सरस्वाते चर्ताह the first vocative नहे is considered as non-existent with regard to बद्दने. and, therefore, बद्दने is considered as following immediately after the pade में and thus बहुने becomes anudatta, not because of नहें, but because of में; simi larly सरस्त्राते and शत्राह्ने are anudâtta, not because of the preceding Vocative but because of \bar{r} II In other words, the intervention of the vocatives does not stop the action of ने ॥

नामन्त्रिते समानाधिकरणे सामान्यवचनम् ॥ ७३ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, आमन्त्रिते, समानाधिकरणे, सामान्य-वचनम् ॥

्वृत्तिः ॥ अविद्यमानवस्वस्य प्रतिषेधः ॥ भामन्त्रितान्ते समानाधिकरणेपरतः पूर्वमामन्त्रितान्तं सामायर्थनं नाविद्यमानवद्भवति ॥

73. A perceding vocative, when it conveys a general idea, is not to be considered as if non-existent, for the purposes of the subsequent Vocative, which stands in apposition with the former.

This sûtra prevents the operation of the last sûtra in the particular case when the two Vocatives are in apposition, and the second qualifies the first. Thus किये पुरुष्ते, नाजवकप्रशिक्षाध्यापक ॥ The first vocative being considered as existing, second vocative loses its accent.

Why do we say 'the vocative subsequent'? Observe देवहत्त रेपासि here the verb does not lose its accent. Why do we say 'standing in apposition of सनानाधिकरणे? Observe देवहत्त पण्डित बहादन, here the word पण्डित qualifies बहादन, and is not in apposition with देवहत, and hence it retains its accent.

Why do we say समान्यवचनम् 'which is a generic word'? The rule will not apply when the Vocatives are synonyms. Thus केन्द्रये दे वि संस्वित हैं ड काव्ये विवेद्ध एतानि ते अध्ये नामानि ॥ All these Vocatives are synonyms of Saraswati, and hence all retain their accent of the Vocative (VI. 1. 198). According to Padamanjari the reading given in Taittariya Br. is:— हेडे स्वेट दिने संस्विति प्रये प्रयसि मिंह विभूत, एतानि ते अध्वये नामानि । सामान्यवचनम् means 'a generic term'. When the first is a generic term, and the second is a specific term, (विशेष वचन) qualifying the first, and both are in the singular number, there the present rule will apply.

विभाषितं विशेषवचने बहुवचनम् ॥ ७४ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषितम्, विशेष-वचने, बहुवचनम् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ पूर्वेणाविद्यमानवस्ये प्रतिषिद्धे विकल्प उच्यते ॥ विशेषवस्यने समानाधिकरेण भामन्त्रितान्ते परतः पुर्वमामन्त्रितं बहुवस्यनान्तं विमाषितमविद्यमानवद्भवति ॥

74. When the preceding Vocative is in the Plural number, it is optionally considered as non-existent, if the subsequent Vocative, in apposition with it, is a specific term.

This ordains option, where the last sûtra would have made the consideration of the first vocative as existent compulsory. Thus देवाः बीरण्याः or हेवा शरण्याः ॥ क्रियाणा विद्याकरणाः or क्रियाणाः विद्याकरणाः ॥

The anuvritti of सामान्यवचनम् is understood here; the second vocative, therefore, must be a विशेषवचन, as being the correlative of the former: where is then the necessity of employing the word विशेषवचन in the sûtra? This word is used in the aphorism for the sake of precision only.

Why do we say 'in the plural number'? Observe मा गवक <u>ब</u>िट्ट<u>क</u> ॥ No option is allowed here, and the preceding vocative is *always* considered as existent and so rule VIII. 1.73 applies.

The sûtras 73 and 74 as enunciated by Pāṇini are:—73. नामन्तिते समानाधि-करणे; 74. सामान्यवर्षनं विभाषितं विशेषवर्षनं (i. e. 73. The preceding Vocative is not considered as non-existent, if the subsequent word is a Vocative in apposition with it. 74. Optionally so, if the preceding vocative is a general term and the subsequent vocative is a particular term). Patanjali made the amendment by adding सामान्यवर्षने to 73 also, and the author of Kâsikâ has added बहुवर्षनम् to 74 from the commentary of Patanjali and has omitted सामान्यवर्षनम् from it: though he reads its anuvritti.



अथ अष्टमाध्यास्य द्वितीयः पादः।

BOOK EIGHTH.

CHAPTER SECOND.

पूर्वत्रासिखम् ॥१॥ पदानि ॥ पूर्वत्र, अ-सिखम् ॥

बृत्तिः ॥ पूर्ववासिद्धमित्यधिकार भा अध्यायपरिसमाप्तेः । यदित ऊर्ध्वमनुक्रमिष्यामः पूर्ववासिद्धमित्रेवं तं दित्तव्यम् । तब येयं सपादसप्ताध्याय्यानुकान्ता एतस्यामयं पादोनां ऽध्यायो ऽसिद्धो भवति । इत उत्तरं पोत्तरं सरो योगः पूर्ववपूर्ववासिद्धो भवति । असिद्धयद्भवति । सिद्धकार्यं न करोति इति अर्थः ॥ सेवेतदसिद्धवक आदेशत्क्षाणप्रतिषेधार्यं उस्तर्गलक्षणभावार्यं च ॥

1. Whatever will be taught hereafter, upto th end of the work, is to be considered as not taken effect, in relation to the application of a preceding rule.

This is an Adhikara or governing rule, and extends upto the end of the Whatever we shall teach hereafter is to be understood as non-existent with regard to the preceding rule. With regard to whatever has been taugh in the preceding Seven Books and a quarter, the rules contained in thes three last chapters are considered as asiddha. And further, in these three chapters, a subsequent rule is, as if it had not taken effect, so far as any pre ceding rule is concerned. The word असिख्यम् = असिद्धवद्भवति, सिद्धकार्यं न करोति The rule is "as if non-effective, does not produce the operation of a siddha o effective rule". This rule of non-effectiveness is for the sake of prohibiting the operation of an adesa rule, and establishing the operation of an utsarga o general rule. Thus अस्मा रखरः दा अनः दा आनय, असा आदित्यः ॥ In all these, th elision of and by VIII. 3. 19, being considered as not to have taken effect there is no further sandhi, and आ + द does not give rise to guna, nor आ + श आता In fact, for the purposes of the application of आहुगुणः pulc of VI. I. & or the क्षेत्रं rule of VI. 1. 101, the rule VIII. 3. 19 is considered as not to have taken effect at all.

Similarly अञ्चले, अञ्चलात्, अञ्चलित् from अवस् ॥ Thus अवस् + कें = अव + कें (VII. 2. 102 अप being substituted for the final स्, which again mer ses in the

preceding भ VI. 1. 97)=भम् + के (VIII. 2. 80. द being substituted for भ, and मू for द of अद). Now the substitution of हैंग for के takes place only after Pronouns ending in भ; but भाषा is a pronoun ending in द, so this हैंग (VII. 1. 14) should not take place. The present sûtra helps us out of this difficulty, and the change of भा into द by VIII. 2. 80 is considered asiddha for the purposes of the application of VII. 1. 14.

शुब्किका शुब्कजङ्घा च क्षामिमानीजढत्तथा। मतार्वत्वे भलां जञ्खं, गुडलिण्मानिदर्शनम्॥

The forms शुष्किका, शुष्ककङ्घा, शामिमान, भोजदन्, and गुडलिण्मान् illustrate this rule excellently.

- (1) য়ুক্তিকরা। To the root য়ুত্ব we add the Nishthâল, as য়ুত্ব+ল = য়ুত্ব+ক (ল changed to क by VIII. 2.51) = য়ুত্ক। Add the feminine affix হাত্ and we have যুত্কা। Add to this the affix क (V. 3. 70, 73), as যুত্কা+ক = যুত্কাক, the feminine of which with হাত্ will be যুত্ককা (the shortening taking place by VII. 4. 13). Now of is changed to g by VII. 3. 44 and we have যুত্কিকা। Now rule VII. 3. 46 makes this g substitution optional, when a क precedes the or, as is the case here: and that rule would require the alternative form যুত্ককা। But there is no such alternative form, because the क of যুত্ক was the substitute of or by VIII. 2.51, which is considered as asiddha for the purposes of the application of VII. 3. 46.
- (2) য়ুঙ্ক সক্ষা। Here rule VI. 3. 37 would have required the form to be য়ুঙ্কাসক্ষা like मक्रिकाकल्पा; there being no pun-vad-bhava when there is a penultimate का। But the का in য়ুঙ্কা being the result of VIII. 2. 51 is considered as asiddha for the purposes of VI. 3. 37.
- (3) क्षामिमान्। This word may be considered to have been formed by adding the affix मतुन् to the Patronymic word क्षामिः or to the noun क्षामिन् [क्षामन्यायस्य = क्षामिः, or क्षामोऽस्यास्त्रीति = क्षामिन् । The word क्षाम is formed by adding the Nishtha त to the root के. as के + त = क्षा + त : VI. 1. 45 = क्षाम (the त being changed to म by VIII. 2. 53). Now this म is considered as non-effectual for the purposes of application of VIII. 2. 9, which requires the change of म of मत् to ब, when मत् is added to a word having a penultimate म, as in क्षामीवान्। Therefore we have क्षामिनान् and not क्षामिवान्।
- (4) भोजदत् ॥ This is the Aorist third person singular of the Derivative root भोदि, from the Past-Participle of बहु। Thus वह + त=कद (VI. 1. 15). Add to it जिंच in the sense of तमाख्यत् (III. 1, 26): and then form its लुङ्। The लुङ् s formed by adding चाइ (III. 1. 48), before which the stem is reduplicated (VI. 1. 11). In reduplicating, all the rules that went before in forming कर are considered asiddha; viz. the rule by which ह was changed to द (as वह + त = उद + त = उद + त VIII. 1. 31), the rule by which ह was changed to घ (उद + त = उद + घ VIII. 1.

40), the rule by which भ was changed to ह (VIII. 4. 41), and the rule by which the first ह was elided (VIII. 3. 13 as उह + ह = उ + ह = उ VI. 3. 111). The elision of दि before ण being considered sthânivat, we reduplicate हत; as उहतह + भ + त = उहरत (VII. 4. 60) = उहाहत (VII. 4. 62) = उज्जाहत (VIII. 4. 54). There is no added by VII. 4. 79, because of the prohibition of भनगलीप of VII. 4. 93. With the augment, it becomes भीजहत्॥ The form भीजिंदत is from उदि ending in the affix कित्॥

(5) गुडलिंग्मान् ॥ This is formed by adding मतुष् to the word गुडलिं which is formed by क्रिप् (गुडं लेकि) Here also the म of मतुष् is not changed int a by VIII. 2. 10; because the change of इ to इ (VIII. 1. 3), and agai of इ to इ are considered asiddha.

The rules of interpretation, however, contained in the previous par will apply to this part also; because such rules connot be considered 'prior' o पूर्व; for they become operative then only when occasion requires to apply then The maxim which governs such rules is कार्यकालं हि संज्ञा परिभाषम् ॥ The rules, there fore, which are exhibited here in the sixth case such as VIII. 2. 23, or th seventh case, as VIII. 2. 26, or the fifth case, as VIII. 2. 27, should be interpreted in accordance with the sûtras पष्टी स्थान यागा, तिस्मित्रिति निर्दिट पूर्वस्य, तस्मार्झ वत्तरस्य ॥

But with regard to the paribhasha विमित्तिये परं कार्य, the above will no hold good. For, by the very fact, that a subsequent rule in these chapters, i held to be asiddha, with regard to the prior, there cannot arise any conflict two rules of equal force with regard to them. And it is only where there i such a conflict, that the above rule of interpretation applies. This being so, i विस्कार्यम जिल्लाचिम जिल्लाचिम प्राप्त 11. 1. 124) the guṇa ordained by VII. 3. 8 is not debarred by the देशि rule VIII. 2. 77, because there is no conflict between guṇa rule VII. 3. 86 and the dirgha-rule VIII. 2. 77, for the latter is simply non-existent with regard to the former.

But though the विभवतिषेध rule does not apply in these chapters; yet an apavâda rule here even, does over-ride an utsarga rule, for otherwise, the enunciation of an apavâda rule would be useless. The apavâda rule is therefore, not considered asiddha. Thus the utsarga rule होड: (VIII. 2. 31) is set aside by the apavâda rule दिश्यतिष्य (VIII. 2. 32), and thus we have देएशा, शेष्प्र (तुह + मृष्य — शेष्प् + मृष्य) ॥

नलोपः सुप्स्वरसंज्ञातुग्विधिषु कृति ॥२॥ पद्मानि ॥ न लोपः, सुप्-स्वर-संक्षाः तुक्-विधिषु, कृति ॥

पुष्पाचा अतु, द्वारा ॥ वृक्षिः ॥ नन्तेषः पृष्वेषासिख्यो भवति सुहिवर्था स्वरिवधी संज्ञाविधी तुम्विधी च कृति। विधिशह्योयं प्रयेवतः भिसंबध्यमान स्वरसंज्ञातुकां विधेयत्वाचीः कर्म्मपष्ठीयुक्तैर्भावसाधनो ऽभिसंबध्यने । सुषा तु संबध्यसाम्ब वचनषष्ठयक्तेन कर्मसाधनः । तेन सुषः स्थाने यो विधिः सुषि च परभूते सर्वोसी सुध्विधिरिति सर्ववासिद्धतं मवति ॥ 2. The elision of a final \mathbf{q} (VIII. 2. 7) is considered as if not to have taken effect, in applying the following rules; (1) rules regarding case-endings, (2) rules regarding accents, (3) rules regarding any technical term of Grammar, and (4) rules regarding the augment \mathbf{q} before a Krit-affix.

The word विधि in the sûtra applies to all the four words preceding it: as सुब्विधि, स्वरविधि &c. The force of the Genitive compound in स्वरविधि, संज्ञाविधि दुग्विधि is that of ordaining the existence of something: e.g. when an accent is to be given to a word, or a particular designation is to be given to it or when a is to be added to it, (भावसाधन) ॥ The compound सुब्बिधि means however, the rule relating to the case-endings themselves, as well as, the rule which would apply to a word, when a case-ending follows (कर्मसाधन)॥

- (1) मुज़्बिध:—As राजाभेः, तक्षभिः ॥ Here the elision of न् of राजन् and तक्षन् being asiddha, the भिस् is not changed to एसे by VII. 1. 9. So also राज-भ्याम्, तक्षभ्यां, राजमु, नक्षमु ॥ Here the finals of राज and तक्ष are not lengthened before भ्यां by मुपिच (VII. 3. 102) and nor changed to ए before मु by (VII. 3. 103): as in नराभ्यां and नरेपु of the stem ending in आ॥
- (2) स्वरिविध:—As र्राजवनी and not राजवनी ॥ For the clision of न् being asiddha, the rule VI. 1. 220, does not apply, for the word is considered not to end in अवती but न्वती ॥ Similarly in प्रज्यामेम् and इशामेम्, the elision of न being asiddha, the first member does not become ady-udatta by VI. 2. 90. Similarly प्रच्यीजी: the elision of न being asiddha, the first member does not retain its original accent as required by VI. 2. 29.

The word राजन is first acute, as it is formed by the affix क्रीनन् (Un I. 156) राजनती is formed by adding ङीप् to the मतुष् ending word, by IV. 1. 6. राज्यामीम् is a compound under rule II. 1. 50 of प्रज्यान-1-अर्म. and when न is elided, the first member becomes a word ending in अ and would require the accent of VI. 2. 90.

(3) संज्ञाविधि:—As पञ्च ब्राह्मण्यः, दश ब्राह्मण्यः ॥ The elision of न being asiddha, the words पंच and दश are still called shash though they no longer end in न (ज्ञाना पर I. 1. 24). Being called पप, they do not take टाप in the feminine (IV. 1. 10).

According to the Vârtikakâra, there is no necessity of using the word ता in the sûtra (संज्ञा महणानर्थक्यं च नित्रिभित्तरवाह्मापस्य), because the elision of ज्ञ is used by reason of its having such a designation (as षद्). Thus without s having the name of षद् there would be no elision of ज्ञ and श्रम् , without uch elision, there is no pada sanjña of these words, and unless these words et Pada designation, there can be no elision of ज्ञ by VIII. 2. 7. The shash esignation, however, would not be retained by these words after taking

plural affixes, when feminine affixes are to be added to them, but for t sûtra. The पड़चन् and रहान् ending in न् would require इरिए in the femini which is however prohibited, for when जल and न् are elided, the words end भ and require राष् for their feminine, which is also prohibited, because, by t present sûtra the word still retains its designation of षर ॥

Q. How can this be the purpose of this sûtra? There are two vie as regard definitions (संज्ञा), the one is that a particular name is given to thing once for all, prior to any operations; and operations are performed aft. wards upon it or with it, as occasions arise. This view is embodied in t maxim यथोरेशं संज्ञापरिभाषम् 'Sanjna, and Paribhashas remain where they ; taught.' The other view is that the sanjña sûtra is to be read with eve particular operative sûtra, and the sanjña given to the word afresh, with eve new operation. In other words, the sanjña sûtra becomes identified with vidhi sûtra, every time that a vidhi is to be applied. This is embodied in t maxim कार्यकानं संज्ञापरिभाषम् "Sanjhas and Paribhasas are attracted by or uni with the rules that enjoin certain operations." In the first view, the ge sank will be good throughout, both for the purposes of eliding जस and शस and! prohibiting **279** II Hence thus sûtra is not necessary in that view. But in f. other view, the sûtra is necessary. For if the view be taken that a sanjña is: be applied with regard to each operation, then that पर sanina which had take effect for the purposes of eliding जन and जुन, will no longer hold good for the purposes of preventing the application of the feminine affix. Hence, the wo संजा is taken in this sutra, to prevent the application of the second view.

(4) तुन्विध:—Thus वृषद्धां, वृषद्धाः । On account of the elision of being asiddha, the तुक augment is not added, though required by VL 1.7 (इस्वस्य पिति कृति तुक)॥

Some hold that तुक need not be read in the sûtra. They argue in the way:—There is this maxim सिंत्रपान लक्षणी विधिरनिष्णि तिद्यानस्य "That which i taught in a rule, the application of which is occasioned by the combination of two things, does not become the cause of the destruction of that combination". Now the elision of न of न्यहन took place because of the case affix this elision cannot be the cause of adding तुक्य। Or the तुक्क being a बिश्च operation would be asiddha with regard to the antaranga elision of न। This opinion is, however, not sound. The employment of तुक्क in this sûtra indicate that the two maxims above referred to, are not of universal application if they are anitya.

Why do we say before a Krt-affix? Observe बृथहच्छावम वृत्रहच्छावा Here तुःक is added by VI. 1. 73.

The clision of a taught by VIII. 2. 7 &c would be asiddha by the

general rule VIII. 2. 1; the specification of the four cases in which it is asiddha shows that it is a restrictive or niyama rule. That is, the elision of \overline{z} is conidered asiddha only with regard to these four rules, and no other. It is not siddha in राजीयते (राजन् + क्यम् + ते = राज + य + ते = राजीयते III. 1. 8, VII. 4. 33). There would not have been long है had the नहीप been asiddha. So also राजायते here is lengthening, (VII. 4. 25) and राजाभ there is ekâdeśa (VI. I. 101).

न मुने ॥ ३॥ पदानि ॥ न, मु, ने, ॥

तिः ॥ सुभावो नाभावे कर्त्तन्ये नासिद्धोभवित कि तर्हि सिद्ध एव ॥

॥ । विष्टादेशः षस्वस्वरप्रत्ययविधीद्विधिषु सिद्धो यक्तव्य ॥ । वा०॥ प्लुतविकारस्तुग्विधी छ सिद्धो वक्तव्यः॥ १०॥ इचुत्वं धुटि सिद्धं वक्तव्यम् ॥ या०॥ अभ्यासजदत्वचर्त्वे एत्वतुकोः सिद्धं वक्तव्ये॥ १०॥ द्विर्वचने परसवर्णस्य सिद्धं वक्तव्यम् ॥

. 1०॥ पद्मिकारश्रेह्नत्वडत्यपन्वनस्वरुत्यपत्यणस्वानुनाासिकछन्वानि सिद्धानि वक्तव्यानि ॥

The sûtra VIII. 2. 80, teaching the substituon of म for the दस of the Pronoun अदस, is however not eated as asiddha in relation to the case-ending ना ॥

The existence of g is not considered uneffected when there is to be led ना॥ On the contrary, it is considered as siddha or existing. Thus सु ng considered as siddha, sig gets the designation of to by I. 4.7, and as h, its Instrumental Singular is by VII. 3. 120, असुना ॥ Had the सु been sidered as non-effected, then the stem would not have been called ghi, there would have been no at added. But when at had been added, then षु being asiddha, असु is considered to be as अन् ending in अ, and this अ ıld require lengthening by सुद्धि च VII. 3. 102: but it is not done on the vim सन्निपातलक्षणो विभिरिनिमित्तं तिर्धिपातस्य "that which is taught in a rule the lication of which is occasioned by the combination of two things does not ome the cause of the destruction of that combination". There being no (आ the उ of अमु remains short. Or this sûtra may be considered to be the lensation of two sutras (1) g is siddha when ar is to be added, (2) g is ha when any operations, otherwise to be caused when ना is added, are to place. Or the sense of the sutra is ने परतो यन् प्राप्नोति सस्मिन् कर्त्तब्ये मुभावो a: "the g is not non-effected in relation to any operation that would rwise be occasioned when a followed". From this, it would follow by ication that ह must be considered valid for the purposes of नामाव_itself. being always siddha, ना is added: and there is no lenghening.

Vart: That ekadesa accent which is antaranga, should be considered ddha. What is the necessity of this vartika? In order to regulate the its of I. अष, 2. आष, 3. आव substitutions of ए, ऐ and ओ; 4. the accent of ekâdeśa substitutes, 5. the accent of the un formed words, 6. for the purpos of rule VI. 1. 158, by which all syllables of a word are anudâtta except of and 7. for the purposes of VIII. 1. 28, by which all syllables become anudâtt

Thus (t) let us take भव first. वृक्षे is finally acute by Phit L. I. T locative of this is वृक्ष+िक (anudâtta III. 1. 3) = वृक्षे (ए is udâtta VIII. 2. Now combine वृक्षे + इतम = वृक्षेय + इतम = वृक्षे इतम ॥ So also प्रका इतम ॥ The udat ekâdeśa ए must be considered as siddha, so that the अब substitute of ए shou also become udâtta. (2) आय: As कुमार्थी इतम ॥ Here also आ is udâtta f similar reasons. कुमारी + कं = कुमारी + भा + $\underline{\sigma}$ (VII. 3. 112) = कुमार्य + भा + $\underline{\sigma}$ = कुमा + धर्मैं + \mathbf{g} (VI. 1. 174) = कुमार्य + ए (VI. 2. 90) = कुमार्य (VIII. 2. 5). The $\hat{\mathbf{g}}$ udâtta and its भार substitute will also be udâtta. How do you give th example? This example is then valid, when by VI. 1. 174, first the affix an made udâtta, then this आ (आद VII. 3 112) augment is added to ह, ar then (आ+ए) there is vriddhi ए; and then कुमारव+ए = कुमार्थ ॥ But if the ord be reversed and an + v be first combined into v, and then this v be mad udatta by VI. 1. 174, then there would be no necessity of this vartika for the purposes of आय । The word कुमारे is end-acute by Phit accent (Phit L.) Add to it जीए in the feminine IV. 1. 20\, as कुमार + ई = कुमार + ई (अ is elided b VI. 4. 148 = कुमार्+ * (VI. 1. 161)= कुमारी *

- (3) भाव . As वृक्षावितम् or स्नभावितम् . for the same reasons as about [वृक्षे + भो (anudatta) = कृभी VIII. 2. 5, वृक्षो + दत्रम्].
- (4) एकोउंश accent. As गार्ने उन्हेंग। Here गार्ने । इ गार्ने। The word गान्न is formed by अण affix (गंगाया दृश्न) and is end-acute. The ekâdelaए। udâtta by VIII. 2. 5. This udâtta accent will remain valid: so that when for ए+ घर्म there is pûrva-rûpa-ekâdela by VII. 1. 109, this ekâdela ए will be udâtta by VIII. 2. 5, or it will be svarita by VIII. 2. 6. The word अन्ते is व मादि compound, आगोऽनुगनं अभावे । Here by VI. 2. 2, the Indeclinable first term would have retained its accent: but the word is end-acute by VI. 2. 18)
- (5) शत् accent. As तुरती, तुरत्त ॥ Here in रहि. + श्व + श्वत्, the affix शंध udâtta, and शत् is anudâtta. The ekâdeśa भ will be udâtta by VIII. 2. 5. This ekâdeśa udâtta should be considered valid for the pur poses of the rule VI. 1. 173 by which the feminine affix and the weak case-ending are udâtta. Thus तुर्वत् + श्व = तुर्वति ॥ The prohibition भनुभः in VI. 1. 173 is a, jñāpaka or indicator of the शत्, because without this ekâdeśa accent, there is no satri ending word with नुम which is antodâtta.
- (6) एकाननुदान : accent. As तुत्रन्ति, लिखन्ति ॥ Here in तुद् + श + शित (VII. 1. 186) the ekadesa भ is udatta by VIII. 2. 5, and this ekadesa accent is considered valid for the purposes of rule VI. 1. 158, by which all the remaining syllables become anudatta, as तुर्देन्ति, क्रिकेन्ति ॥

(7) सर्वानुसास: accent. As ब्राह्मणास्तुनुन्नि, ब्राह्मणा लिखुन्ति॥ Here the ekades'a-accent of सुर्गास and लिखेन्ति being valid, rule VIII. 1. 28 applies, and all the syllables become anudatta.

The word antaranga is used in the vartika to indicate that the Bahiranga ekades'a accent will not be siddha. Thus पचनीति and पपचनीति, where the word कि is first acute, as it is an Indeclinable. And सोमधन पचनीति ॥ The accent of पचित्त + इति = पचनीति is governed by VIII. 2. 5. This ekadesa accent of long के has reference to external sandhi, and therefore naturally it is a bahiranga. This bahiranga ekadesa accent is not siddha for the purposes of the application of previous sûtras. Thus sûtra VIII. 1. 71. requires that the gati should be unaccented before an accented verb: but प्र does not lose its accent, as पचनीति is not considered as an accented verb. In the second example, the के of की is not considered as accented, therefore, it does not become anudatta by VIII. 1. 28.

Vart:—The rule VIII. 2. 23 causing the elision of the final consonant in a word ending with a conjunct consonant, should be valid for the purposes of changing र into उ ॥ What is the necessity of this vartika? Observe हरियो मेदिने खा ॥ The word हरियः is formed by मतुए affix हरयोऽस्य सन्ति = हरि + मत् ॥ Now by VIII. 2. 15 the म is changed to य. as हरियन्त् + मृत or हरियन् add मु (Voc.Sg.) as हरियन् + मृत, then add मुम् augment, as हरियन्त् + मृत ॥ Then there is elision of the final consonant = हरियन् ॥ Now by VIII. 3. 1. the final मृ is changed to ए, and we have हरियए, the ए would be changed to उ by VI. 1. 114, if the elision of the conjunct consonants be considered as siddha: for then this ए is followed by मृत ब ह्या letters. But if such elision be considered as siddha, then ए is considered not to be followed by ह्या letters, but by the consonants which were elided.

Vârt:—When ekâdeśa is to be done, the elision of सिच is to be considered siddha or valid. As अलाबीन and अपानीन ॥ Here the सिच is elided । इंद इंदि (VIII. 2. 28.) This elision is considered valid or siddha, and thus we are dirgha single substitution of ई for इ + ई as अलाब् + इ + सीन् = अलाब् + इ + ० + ईन् अलाबीन ॥

Vart:— The substitute of the Nishtha affixes should be considered as alid or siddha for the purposes of the rules relating to the (1) changing of हा to ,(2) accent, (3) affix, and (4) हद augment. As (1) वृक्षणः, वृक्षणवान् ॥ The root is ।क्षण्य (VI. 11) the indicatory की shows that the nishtha हा is changed to न VIII. 2. 45). This nishtha substitute is considered as valid or siddha, and he final of the root is not changed to ह, as it otherwise would have been by 'III. 2. 36: for न would have been still considered as हा or a हान् letter. The quation is as follows:—क्षण्य मन न्यूष्य मन (VI. 1. 16)=वृक्ष्य मन (VIII. 2. 45)= च्रम् (VIII. 2. 29)=च्रम् मन (VIII. 2. 30)=च्रम् (VIII. 4. 1) The ह्य is changd to ह by VIII. 2. 30, by considering ह as asiddha and therefore equal to ह a हान् letter. Thus it will be seen that this ह is हिन्द हिन्द कि or the purposes of

rule VIII. 2. 30, but it is सिन्न only for the purposes of rule VIII. 2. 36.

As regards the other three cases, viz, accent, affix and इद augmen the one word श्री । will illustrate them all. The irregular formation of the word is variously explained. It is formed by "nipâtana" under VIII. 2.5 It is the Past Participle of the root श्री । thus evolved श्री । Here the elision of is considered as valid and siddha, and therefore, श्री is considered as a won of two syllables, for the purposes of accent, under rule निष्ठाच द्वाजनात् (VII. 205). Had the lopâdesa of इत् been considered asiddha, the word would no have applied.

Similarly भीवन तरित न भीविक formed by छन् (IV. 4. 7) which affix is added, because it is considered a word of two syllables, the elision of इत् being considered as valid for the purposes of IV. 4. 7.

Similarly भीव may be considered to have been formed by eliding the तु; as भीव्+त = भीव्+धा । In this view of its formation, the augment दूर is not added, because the lopa of तृ is considered as valid and siddha for the purposes of दूर augment. In the opinion of Patanjali, the words दूर विधि may well be omitted from the vartika, for दूर being a portion of a मत्यय, the word मत्यविधि would include दूर-विधि also.

Vârt:—The prolation modification of a vowel (pluta) should be considered as valid and siddha, for the purposes of the rule relating to तुक्क augment before the letter छ ॥ Thus by VIII. 2. 107, the Vocative words भंग and परें। assume the forms अग्राह्म, and पराह्म ॥ These म and च are pluta-vikâras. As अग्नाह्म इच्छन्। पराह्म उच्छन्। Here the modification caused by VIII. 2. 107, is considered as valid and siddha; otherwise there would have been no compulsory तुक्क augment as required by VI. 1. 73 but optional तुक्क under VI. 1. 76.

Vart:—The श् and palatal change should be considered siddha and valid before धुद् (VIII. 3. 29). The root इचुनिर् भरणे (I. 41) is read as beginning with a स, which is changed to श because of the subsequent च by VIII. 4.40. This is not considered asiddha. Had it been so, there would come धुद् augment by VIII. 3. 29, in बाद् इच्यांनित, रद् इच्यांनित ॥ The words भद्द and रद् are बाद् and रद formed from the roots भटने and रटनिर by किन्यू॥

Why is the root इच्युतिर considered to begin with स and not with ए as we find it written? Because had it been a root beginning with ए originally, we could not get the form मधुक् which would have been मधुर । The form मधुक् is thus evolved. Thus मधु इच्योतित = मधुर्च्युत् by adding दिवप । From मधुर्च्युत we form a Derivative root in जिस् in the sense of मधुर्च्युतमासंह = मधुर्च्य्युति । Add again दिवप to this Derivative root मधुस्मि, the जिस् will be elided, and we have मसुरूच्यु, then ए (which represents स्) is elided because it is at the beginning of a compound letter (VIII. 2. 29), and ए is elided, because it is at the

end of a conjunct letter final in a pada (VIII. 2. 23), and thus there remains मधुन्, and च is changed to क् (VIII. 2. 30) we have मधुन्। Had the root been शकापदि, then this ज्ञा could not be elided, and so we should elide only the final च and च and the form would be मधुन् which would be changed to च and then to द and we should get मधुन् which is not desired.

Vart:—The जञ् and चर् substitution of letters in the reduplicate should be considered siddha and valid for the purposes of v change (VI. 4. 120) and तुक् augment. Thus बमणतुः and बमणुः ॥ Here the जञ् change of भ, to ब in the reduplicate should be considered as valid, otherwise this would be भगतुः and मेगुः ॥ Similarly from छिद् we have चिच्छिरसनि, and from उच्छ, उभिच्छिपनि ॥ In the latter, the second syllable छिस् of उछिस् (Desiderative) is reduplicated by VI. 1. 2. Here had the reduplicate substitute च for छ been considered asid tha, there would not have been तुक् augment by छ च (VI. 1. 73)

Vart:—The change of letter homogeneous with the subsequent is valid and siddha for the purposes of doubling. As सङ्घ्यता, सङ्घरसए, यहश्चेक्य, तर्झोक्य,। In सम्बन्ध & the म is changed to anusvara by VIII. 3. 23, and the anusvara is then changed to a letter homogeneous with the subsequent by VIII. 4. 58. Had the परस्वर्ग change been asiddha, there would have been no doubling by VIII. 4. 47.

Vart:—If there be the adhikâra of the word 'pada' in those sûtras which ordain the following changes, then those changes are considered siddha for doubling, namely, I. तस्म the change into न (VIII. 2. 21), 2. हस्म the change into न (VIII. 2. 31), 3. घरम the change in to प (VIII. 2.33), 4. नस्म the change into न (VIII. 2.56), 5. इस्म the change to इ. (VIII. 2. 75), 6. प्रस्म the change to प (VIII. 3. 85), 7. जस्म the change to ज (VIII. 4. 11), 8. anunâsika change (VIII. 4. 45), 9. छस्म the change to छ (VIII. 4. 63).

As I. बाली गल ; गर्रागरः॥ 2. ब्रोग्धा ब्रोग्धा॥ 3 ब्रोडाब्रोडा॥ 4. तुल्लो तुलः or तुल्लो तुलः॥ 5 अभिनोऽभिनः or अभिनद् अभिनत् This is लङ् second person singular of भिद्र, the स् of सिष् is elided by VI. I. 68, and the final तृ changed optionally to by VIII. 274. The न is the vikarana श्रनम्॥ 6. मातुः द्वता मातुः द्वता or मातुः स्वता, मातुः स्वता, 7. माषवापाणि माषवापाणि or माषवापानि माषवापानि ॥ 8. वाङ् नयनम् or वाण्नवनम् वान्नवनं ॥ 9. वाङ् च्छ्यनं वाङ्ग्डयनं or वाङ्ग्यन वाङ्ग्यनं ॥

The लस्य &c, changes being all optional, had the changes been considered asiddha, we would have got the following double forms also गरांगल, क्लिंगर: which are not desired.

All these can be explained by dividing the sûtra न ह ने into two. The irst being न, and this negative will prohibit all asiddha-ness mentioned in the

preceding vartikas. The second satra would be \mathbf{g} and we would here d_{raw} in the anuvritti of # from the preceding.

उदात्तस्वरितयोर्यणः स्वरितो प्रवृदात्तस्य ॥ ४॥ पदानि ॥ उदात्त-स्वरितयोः यणः, स्वरितः, अनुदासस्य ॥

वित्तः ॥ उत्रास्त्रयणः स्वरितयणम् परस्यातुत्रासस्य स्वरित् आदेशो भवति ॥

4. A svarita vowel is the substitute of an anndatta vowel, when the latter follows after such a semi-vowel which has replaced an udatta or a svarita vowel.

An unaccented vowel becomes svarita, when it comes after a an (semivowel), which वज् itself has come in the room of a vowel which was acute or svarita once.

Let us first take the vowel following an udatta yan. Thus 面明 कर्मार्थः ॥ The word कुमारी is acutely accented on the final, because the long i (डीप) replaces में of दुनार (VI. 1. 161). The semi-vowel ए is substituted in the room of this acute है; the anudatta भी and भः become svarita after such a या

Now to take an example of a svarita-yan. The words মকুলুৰ and are finally acute by krit-accent (VI. 2. 139). The Locative singular of these words are खनर्षे + इ = खनरिने, and स्कृत्स्त्रि by VI. 4. 83. This इ is a semivowel which comes in the room of the acute 3, therefore, it is udatta-yan. After this udatta-yan, the anudatta T of the Locative becomes svarita by the first part of this sûtra. Now when खनिष्य + आशों and सक्काल्टिय + आशों are combined by sandhi, this svarita is changed to a; it is, therefore, a svarita-yan. The unaccented आ will become svarita, after this svarita-yan. As खन्नेवारा and सक्रमुल्ध्याचा ।। The word आचा is finally acute and consequently आ is not acute (Phit. I. 18).

Obj:-Here an objector may say: that the svarita accent on in बलिय is by this very sûtra, this svarita is to be considered as asiddha for the purposes of any adesa of VI. 4. 83. How can then the a substituted for this be considered as svarita-yan?

Ans:—This is considered as siddha by Asraya. (आमयान् सिग्रनम्)। Obj :—If this be so, then दशनावनुवानस्य स्वरितः (VIII. 4. 66) should also be considered as siddha: and we should have svarita in क्यामा &c also. For the word the is first-acute by Phit II. 3. Therefore for is svarita by VIII. 4 66. The a is svarita yan, the anudatta ar after this should become svarita according this view, but this is not so.

Ans:-To avoid this difficulty, we have the following. Vart: - वज़स्त्रते बणादेशे सिद्धो वन्तव्यः ॥ "The बज़ accent should be considered as valid, for the purposes of any substitution".

Some say, that even in such cases as व्यवार the above rule applies, and that the unaccented vowel becomes svarita, if it follows a svarita-yan which is preceded by an acute vowel. They quote the following from Taittriya sakha:— वास्ते विश्वाः समिषः सन्यग्ने, where the अ of अग्ने is pronounced as varita. So also in the Brahmana portion as: व्यवायित the आ is read as svarita. But according to Katyayana and Patanjali, the unaccented vowel loes not become svarita by this sûtra, when it follows a svarita-yan which is preceded by an acute vowel.

To get rid of these anomalies, the Mâhabhâshya proposes several liternatives, two of which will be mentioned here. The first proposal is to livide this composite sûtra into two parts: (1) उरात्तयणः परस्य अनुरात्तस्य स्वरितो वित "an unaccented vowel becomes svarita when it follows after an udâtta-ran". (2) स्वरितयण परस्य अनुरात्तस्य स्वरितो भवित "an unaccented vowel becomes svarita, when following a svarita yan" and in this second sûtra, we shall read he anuvritti of udâtta-yan from the preceding half. So that this half will nean: : उरात्तयण इत्येव यो निर्वृत्तः स्वरितः, तस्य यणः परस्य अनुरात्तस्य स्वरितो भवित ॥ The svarita must have been obtained by the application of the first half of this sûtra and this svarita should be changed to यण, which would change the mudâtta into svarita. So that the स्वरित यणः means this particular svarita bitained by the application of this very sûtra.

The second proposal is not to read svarita into the sûtra at all. The varita in सकुल्ह्यां would then be explained by udâtta-yanah rule. सकुल्ल् + इ + नाता = सकुल्ल् + इ + माता ॥ Here च is udâtta-yan. This will cause आ to become svarita. The intervening svarita च is considered as not existent for the purposes of accent स्वरविधायकजनमविद्यमानवत् ॥ Nor is this च to be considered is sthâni-vad to इ by I. 1. 57, for in applying the rule of accent, such a substitute is not considered as sthânivat by I. 1. 58.

Why do we say "of udatta and svarita"? Observe वेरी + जार्गी = वैद्याचा, 10 also गार्जूस्थाचा ॥ Here the semi-vowel replaces an unaccented र्र, and is देखन वर्ष ॥ These words are first acute owing to नित् accent (IV. 1. 73).

Why do we say "an unaccented vowel becomes svarita"? Observe नार्थन, किशोर्बन ।। The word मैंच is acutely accented on the first by लित् accent. VI. I. 193).

5. The single substitute of an unaccented with an datta vowel is udatta.

The word "of an anudatta" is understood here. An unaccented vowel

which combined with the preceding udâtta vowel remains as a single substitute, becomes udâtta. Thus for the udâtta र of अनि वे and for the case-ending को which is anudâtta, there is always substituted long र single by VI. I. 102. This single substitute will be udâtta according to the present sûtra, as अग्री । Similarly वार्य, क्षेत्र : प्रेक्ष : ॥

Why do we say "with udâtta vowel"? Observe प्यन्ति, यज्ञांन । Here प्रम् + ग्राम् + श्रान्त = प्रम् + श्रान्त । Here ग्राप् is anudâtta by III. 1. 4, so also ज्ञानि by VI. 1. 186. The ekâdeśa of these two non-accented आ will be anudâtta. In forming this para-rûpa ekâdeśa by VI. 1. 97, the svarita of the आ of ग्राप् caused by VIII. 4. 66 is considered as invalid or asiddha.

Other examples are कू बांडव्या: (Rig. V. 61. 2) and क्वायरं महतः ॥ The word दः is anudâtta by VIII. I. 21. read with VIII. I. 18. The word क्वेद्दरः is acutely accented on the first, as it is formed by adding कृत् to अश् (Un. I. 151). The द of दस is changed to र (VIII. 2. 66), which is again changed to र (VI. I. 113). Thus बांडव्य ॥ Here क becomes pûrva-rupa by VI. I. 109, which is udâtta. कृ is formed from किन् by अन् affix (V. 3. 12 and VII. 2. 105) and is svarita (VI. I. 185). The word क्वेर is acutely accented on the first by the Phit II. 6. The single long substitute is udâtta.

स्वरितो वा ऽनुदात्ते पदादी ॥ ६॥ पदानि ॥ स्वरितः, वा, अनुदात्ते, पदादी ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अनुदात्ते पतादी ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अनुदात्ते पतादी ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अनुदात्ते पतादी ॥

6. The single substitute of an unaccented vowel, standing at the beginning of a word, with an udatta vowel, may optionally be svarita or udatta.

The word स्वितः is employed in the sûtra only for the sake of distinctioness, for the sûtra may have well stood as वाडतुवाने परावे ॥ In this form of the sûtra, the udâtta of the preceding sûtra would become optional when the second member is a word beginning with anudâtta. Udâtta being optional, in the other alternative, where there will not be udâtta, the svarita will be substituted by reason of the nearness in position.

Why do we say "anudâtta beginning"? Observe देवदत्तोऽत्र ॥ Here अस्त्र with udâtta and not anudâtta, and hence no option is allowed.

Why do we say "beginning of a word"? Observe वृक्षे:, वृक्षा:, प्रके: and क्षा:, where anudatta case-endings are not beginnings of words.

According to Bhattoji Dikshita this is a vyavasthita-vibhasha; in this vise. There will necessarily be svarita (1) where a long is the single substiute of $(\mathbf{r} + \mathbf{r})$ or of two short \mathbf{r} , (2) where there is purva-rupa by the application ा एडपरान्तात् अति (VI. 1. 109). There will be udatta where a long vowel comes n. Thus in वि + इदम् = विदम् in वीक्दं ज्योतिर्देखे, the long ई is substituted for two short r's. This substitution of a long ई for two short इ's is technically called प्रम्लेख ।। Where there is Pras'lesha, the long is necessarily svarita. Similarly when there is भाभिनिहतसन्धः i. e. the peculiar sandhi taught in VI. 1. 109. Thus तंत्रवन, सोड्युमानीत् ।। So also where there is क्षेत्रः सन्धिः i.e. the substitution of a semi-vowel in the room of an udatta or svarita vowel, as अभ्यामे ॥ The above rules about svarita are thus summarised in the Pratisakhyas: इकारयोदच प्रक्रेचे क्षेत्राभिनिहतेषु च।। But where a long है is substituted as a single substitute for ह+है (one of the s's being long), there it must always be acute. As अस्य दलोको विवायते (Rig. 1. 190. 4). The words दिवि + रंखेत are compounded into दिशीयते ॥ The word विवि Locative singular is finally acute by VI. 1. 171. रियते is from the Divâdi root रङ गते।, and has lost its accent by VIII. 1. 28.

नलोपः प्रातिपदिकान्तस्य ॥ ७ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, लोपः, प्रातिपदिक, अन्तस्य ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ प्रातिपविकस्य पदस्य योन्त्यो नकारस्तस्य लोपो भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ अद्दो नलोपपतिषेषो वक्तस्यः ॥

7. The \overline{A} at the end of a Nominal-stem, which is a Pada (I. 4. 17), is elided.

The word प्रस्य 'of a Pada' is understood in this sûtra. Thus राजा, राजान्याम, राजाभिः, राजाता, राजातरः, राजातमः ॥ The Nominal stem राजान् gets the designation of Pada, before these affixes, by I. 4 17.

Why do we say 'of a Prâtipadika or Nominal stem'? Observe भहमाहिन्। Here भहन् is a verb, the 3rd Per. Sg.Imperfect (लङ्) of the root हन्।।

Why do we say 'at the end'? If the word अन्तस्य had not been used in the sûtra, then the sûtra would have stood thus नलापः पातिपदिकस्य; and as the word प्रस्य is understood here, the sûtra would have meant, there is elision of न, where ever it may be, of a Pada called stem. So that the न of नराभ्यास would also have required elision. In fact, the genitive case here in प्रस्य is not ithâna shashthî, but viseshana shashthî, नलाप अन्तप्रहणं प्राधिकारस्य विशेषणस्यात ॥

Q. But even if you use the word अस्त in the sûtra, it is compounded vith the word आतिपदिक, and the sense of the sûtra will be "च which is at the

end of a pratipadika, which (pratipadika) is a portion of a pada" &c. and not "न् which is at the end of a pada". So that the rule will not apply to अवस्थाओं but will apply to राजानी &c? Ans. The word प्रातिपदिक is not compounded, with the word अन्स in the sûtra. It is used without any case-affix, on the analogy of Chhandas usage. In fact, it is in the genitive case, the affix being elided by VII. 1. 39.

Vart: The prohibition must be stated with regard to the elision of the न of अन्त्। As अहः, In अन्द the case-affix स is luk-elided by VII. I. 23, the pratyaya-lakshana is prohibited by I. I. 63, and hence the न of अन्त is changed to ६ by VIII. 2. 69. अन्नाभ्याम्, अन्नोभः ॥ For the rules VIII. 2. 68 and 69 by which the final of अन्त is changed to ६, are asiddha with regard to this present rule requiring elision of न, hence this vartika.

Q. There is no necessity of this vartika, for the subsequent rules VIII. 2. 69, 68 will debar मनेष ॥ Ans. But इ and इ are considered asiddha for the purposes of न elision. The इ and इ would have debarred न elision, had they otherwise found no scope. But they have their scope. Q. Where have they their scope? Ans. In the penultimate आ i.e. in the mapping preceding the न ॥ Q. The very fact that the author has used the word आइन in the sûtra VIII. 2 68, shows that इ does not replace what न ॥ Ans. If so, then इ will find scope in the Vocative, ह आइन where न is retained by VIII. 2. 8, and it will be this न which will be replaced by इ, as इ आइन and so also ह निर्माहा निराम!

The word सर्घाहन is a Bahuvrihi (II. 2. 24), the Vocative affix is elided (VI. 1. 68), and the न changed to t by VIII. 2. 68, and it is changed to t (VI. 1. 114). In हे भहन! the न is not elided by the option of the Vartika under VIII. 2. 8.

To remove these objections, they say, the word भाइन which is used in VIII. 2. 68 is in nominative singular without the elision of न, and it is to be repeated as भाइन भाइन ।। The one indicates the exact form, showing that the न is not elided; and by the second word the ह is ordained for this final न ।।

न किसंबुद्धोः ॥ ८ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, कि, सम्बुद्धोः ॥ कृतिः ॥ की परतः संबुद्धी च नकारलोपो न भवति ॥ वार्तिकम् ॥ कादुसरपदे प्रतिषेधस्य प्रतिषेधी वक्तव्यः ॥ वा० ॥ वा नपुंसकानामिति वक्तव्यम् ॥

8. (But such *) is not elided in the Locative and Vocative Singular.

This debars the elision of मू, which otherwise would have taken place by the preceding sutra. The examples of non-elision of मू in the Locative singular are to be found in the Vedas. As परेम ब्लामन (Rig. I. 164. 30), आई वर्षेत्र चर्मन ॥ Here the sign of the Locative, namely, इ (कि) is elded by VII. 1. 39. In the Vocative Singular, the मू is not elided as है राजन, है तसन ॥

Q. When is or the Vocative is elided, the preceding stem is no longer a Pratipadika, and the stem does not get the designation of a before the affix but is a, hence where is the necessity of making the present prohibitory rule, when the elision of a would not have taken place in the Locative and Vocative singular, by any rule?

Ans. The very fact of the prohibition of the elision of \$\frac{1}{2}\$, as contained in this aphorism, indicates by implication (jñāpaka), that a word retains the designation of prātipadika, though an affix has been elided after it and though such elided affix may produce its effect (I. 2. 45 read with I. 1. 62). Nor will such elided affix give the designation of Bha (\$\frac{1}{2}\$) to such a stem. Thus ux: yeu:=uxyeu; here the \$\frac{1}{2}\$ is elided by considering the word uxye as a prātipadika, even after the elision of the Genitive affix in the compound, and it is not a Bha, which would have required the elision of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to y VI. 4. 134.

Vart:—Prohibition of the prohibition must be stated, when the Locative word is followed by another word in a compound. That is, when a compound is a Locative Tatpurusha, the श्रु is elided: as, चर्मीण तिला अस्य = चर्म तिल: ॥

In हे राजवृत्यारक! the first member राजन does not retain its न by the present sûtra, because the whole compound, as such, is in the Vocative case, and not the word राजन ॥ In fact, there can be no compound, which in its analysis, will give the first member as a Vocative word.

Vârt :-- Optionally so in the neuter nouns. As हे चर्मन्, हे चर्म !

मादुपधायाश्च मतीर्वो ऽयवादिभ्यः ॥ ९ ॥ पदानि ॥ म, आत्, उपधायाः, च, भतोः, घः, अ यवादिभ्यः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ नकारान्ताद् नकारोपधादवर्णान्तादवर्णोपधाचोत्तरस्य मतोर्व इत्ययमोदेशो भवति यवादिभ्यस्तु परतो

9. For the # of the affix #a is substituted a, if the stem ends in # or # (and #a) or if these are in the penultimate position; but not after #a and the rest.

After a stem ending in म or having म as its penultimate letter, and after a stem ending in भ or भा, or having these letters as its penultimate, there is substituted च for the म of मतुण्॥ First after stems ending in म, as किंदन् (किंदान्), शंदन् (शंदान्). Secondly म penultimate: as शमीदान्, शांदिनीवान्॥ Thirdly a stem ending in भ or भा, as वृक्षदान्, श्रुत्वान्, सल्वान्॥ Fourthly भ or भा in the penultimate: as—प्रस्तान्, यश्चित्वान्, भास्तान्॥

Why do we say "म or अ ending or म or अ penultimate"? Observe अभिगान, नायुनान ॥ Why do we say "with the exception of यन &c"? Observe वनमान, नायुनान ॥ उद्योगान ॥

The following is the list of बनादि words.

न भवति ॥

1. बद, 2. इस्मि, 3. उम्मि, 4. भूमि, 5. कृषि, 6. कुञ्चा, 7. वचा, 8. होभा, 9. भ्राक्षा।
These words either end in म and भ or have these as their penultimate,
10. भ्राजा, 11. घ्वाजा, 12. साजिजा. These are exceptions to VIII. 2. 15. 13. होंग्,
14. कुजुन, 15 गहनू॥ These are exceptions to VIII. 2. 10. 16. इसु, 17. मधु, 18. हुन,
19. मण्ड, 20. भुम॥ These are exceptions to VIII. 2. 11.

This is an akritigana. Wherever in a word, the मू of मतुष् is not changed to च, though the rules require it, that word should be classified under यनाहि class. In the secondary word नार्मतं (= नृपत इवं), the च change has not taken place, because the न is here a Bahiranga, the real vowel being मू ॥

The word मान in the sûtra is the Ablative of म, i. c. of म्+ म; it is a Sa-mâhâra Dvandva of these two letters.

इत्यः ॥ १० ॥ पदानि ॥ इत्यः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ द्वायनादुत्तरस्य मतोर्व इत्ययमादेषो भवति ॥

10. The इ is substituted for the म of मत् after a stem ending in a mute consonant.

As अग्निचिस्वान् प्रामः, उददिवस्वान् योषः, विर्श्वस्वान् वलाहकः, इन्द्रो मरुखान्, इपहान् देशः ॥

संझायाम् ॥ ११ ॥ पदानि ॥ संझायाम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ संज्ञायां विषये मतार्वे इत्ययमादेशो भवति ॥

11. The च् is substituted for म of मत, when the word so formed is a Name.

As अहीवती, कपीवती, ऋषीवती, सुनीवती ॥ For long vowel, see VI. 3. 120. आसन्दीवद्प्रिविश्वकीवत्कक्षीवदुमणुश्वमंण्यती ॥ १२ ॥ पदानि ॥ आसन्दीवत, अष्ठीवत्, सक्षीवत्, कक्षीवत्, कमण्यत्, चमण्यती ॥ ब्रासन्दीवर् अष्ठीवत्, सक्षीवत् कक्षीवत् कक्षीवद् रुमण्यत् चर्मण्यती इत्येतानि संज्ञायां निपाय्यन्ते ॥ व्यक्ति ॥ आसन्दीवद् अधीवत् चक्षीवत् कक्षीवद् रुमण्यत् चर्मण्यती इत्येतानि संज्ञायां निपाय्यन्ते ॥

12. The following Names are irregularly formed: asandivat, ashthivat, chakrivat, kakshivat, rumanvat, charmanvat.

The change of ब to ब in these was obtained from the last sûtra. The irregularity consists in the substitutions of stems. आसन्तीयन्, is from the stem आसन which is here changed to आसन्ती॥ As आसन्तीयान् मामः, आसन्तीयक् अश्चित्रवा As in the following śloka:

आसन्सैवति धान्याइं रुक्मिणं हरितस्त्रज्ञम् । अद्दर्भ बबन्ध सारक्नं हेवेभ्यो जनमेजयः ॥

When not a name, we have आसनवान्। Others say, that there is a separate and distinct stem आसन्दी, as in the sentence ओदुम्बरी राजासन्दी भवति। The change of q to व after this word would take place regularly by the last sûtra: its mention here, according to these authors, is merely explanatory. 2. अर्थवन । from

कास्य which is changed to षाद्री ॥ As बाद्रीवान् the name of a particular portion of body; the knee-joints. Otherwise धास्यवान् ॥ 3. चक्रीवन् is from चक्र which is changed to चक्री, as चक्रीवान् राजा ॥ Otherwise we have चक्रवान् ॥ चक्रीविन्त समेहिन्द्रीनानि भवन्ति is a Vedic example. It means सारस्वने सचेजक्रमानि सदो हविधानानि, न स्वेकवावस्यितानि, तानि तव तव कर्षणाय चक्रयुक्तानि भवन्ति ॥ 4- कक्षीवन् is from कक्ष्या, there is vocalisation of a and the lengthening is by VI. 4- 2. कक्षीवान् is the name of a Rishi. Otherwise we have, कक्ष्यावान् ॥ 5. हमण्क्त् is from क्रवण which is changed to क्षण ॥ Otherwise we have क्रवणवान् ॥ Others say, that there is a distinct word हमन्, and the न् is not elided, but changed to ण्॥ Or that the affix मन् takes the augment नृद ॥ 6. चर्मण्वती is from चर्मन्, there is non-elision of न् and its change to ण्॥ Or मन् has taken नृद augment. The Charmanvati is the name of a river. Otherwise we have चर्मवती ॥

उदन्वानुद्धी च ॥ १३ ॥ पदानि ॥ उदन्वान्, उदधी, च ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ वहन्वानिस्युरकशब्दस्य मतावुरन्भावा निपायते वदधावधे संज्ञायां विषये ॥

13. The word उदन्यान is irregularly formed, in the sense of "a sea".

It is derived from उदक 'water' with the affix मन् ॥ उदन्यान् is the name of a Rishi, because he controlled the rains, it rained at his command. It also means occan or that in which water is held, like नटाक &c. The affix कि is added by III. 3 93, and उदक changed to उद्द by VI. 3. 58, and thus we have उदाध: ॥ Why do we say "when meaning a sea"? Observe उदक्तवान् पट: 'a pot having water'. Here the main idea is not that of "holding or containing", but simply the general fact of possessing water: a human being may also possess water in the same way.

राजन्वान्सीराज्ये ॥ १४ ॥ पदानि ॥ राजन्वान्, सीराज्ये ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ राजन्तानिति निपासते, सीराज्ये गम्यमाने ॥

14. Also राजम्यान, when the sense is of a good government.

The kingdom whose king is good is called राजन्यान देशः, राजन्यती पृथ्वी ॥ The affix मनुष् is used here in the sense of प्रश्नंसा or praise. Otherwise राजयान् ॥

छन्दसीरः ॥ १५ ॥ पदानि ॥ छन्दसि, इ, रः ॥ विकास अन्ति ।। छन्दसि, इस्रा विषये इवर्णान्ताक्रेसान्ताचीत्तरस्य मसोवस्य भवति ॥

15. In the Chhandas इ is substituted for the म of मत, when the stem ends in इ (or ई) or र ॥

To take some examples of a stem ending in इ, as त्रिवती बाज्यातुवाक्या भवति; इरिवो मे इनं स्वा; अधिपति वती सुहोति; चतुरिनवानिव; आरेवानेतु मा विद्यात् (आरेवान् from रिव with vocalisation) optional force in the Chhandas, we have no change here सप्तर्षिमन्तम्, ऋषिमान्, ऋषिमान्, स्तिमान् सूर्ये ते झावापृथिवीमन्त ॥ Of stems ending in twe have गीर्वाम्, धूर्वाम्, आशीर्यान् ॥ अतो नद्र ॥ १६ ॥ पदानि ॥ अतः, नुद्र ॥

जना जुरू ॥ एक ॥ अवृत्तान ॥ जनः, जुरू ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ छन्दसीति वर्तते ऽनन्तादुत्तरस्य मति।र्मुडागमी भवति छन्दासि विषवे ॥

16. The affix मत gets the augment नुद, in the Chhandas, after a stem ending in अन् ॥

As अभण्यन्तः कर्णयन्तः सामायः; अस्यन्यन्तं यदनस्या विभित्तं ($Rig.\ I.\ 164.\ 4$), अभ o यन्ताः लाङ्गलेन ; शीर्षण्यती, मूर्कम्यती ॥

The word अक्षण्यत् is thus formed: आसि + मतुप् = अक्ष + अन् + मत् (अनह् is substituted for the final of akshi by VII. 1. 76) = अक्षमत् (the न is elided by VIII. 2. 7). Now we add the augment नुद्रा If this augment is added to मतुप्, as मतुप् then it becomes a portion of मतुप्, and this न would be changed to a by VIII. 3. 9 read with I. 1. 54, and not the letter म, because न intervenes. If we add this augment to the end of the stem, then in अक्षण्यता &c. we cannot change it to m because of the prohibition in VIII. 4. 37, and the augment being नुक, the न would be changed to क by VIII. 3. 7 in मुपाधन्तर: &c (VIII. 2. 17). The first view, however, is the correct one and the difficulty in its acceptance is obviated by नुरोऽसिद्धस्थात् तस्य च वस्य न भवति; ततः परस्य च भवति; as shown above.

The नुद augment being considered as asiddha, is not changed to न, but the letter following it, is so changed. Thus असन् (VII. 1. 76) + मन् = अस + मन् (the न of the stem is elided by VIII. 2. 7). Add the augment नुद now, and we have अस + न्यन् ॥ The augment according to VIII. 2. 1, is asiddha, so that according to VIII. 2. 9, न is substituted for न, and not for न, as would have been required by I. 1. 54.

नाद् घस्य ॥ १७॥ पदानि ॥ नात्, घस्य ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ नकारान्तादुत्तरस्य घसंज्ञकस्य नुडागमो भवति छन्दसि विषये ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ भूरिदात्रस् सुड् वक्तव्यः ॥ वाः ॥ रथिन ईकारान्तादेशो घ परतः ॥

17. In the Chhandas, the affixes तर and तम receive the augment जुद् after a stem in द ॥

The affixes तरप् and तमप् are called घ॥ Thus सुपियन्+तर=सुपिय+तर (VIII. 2. 7)=सुपिय+तहर (VIII. 2. 17)=सुपियन्तरः॥ So also इस्युहन्तमः॥

Vart:—The augment तुर is added to these affixes after भूरितावन; as भूरितावनर: (III. 2. 74, the affix is वनिष्).

Vârt:—Long है is the substitute of the final of एधिन before सर and तम।
The word एधिन is formed by the affix हानि in the sense of मतुए।। The final ने is first elided by VIII.2.7, and then for the short ह of एधि the long है is substituted by the present vârtika. If the long है were substituted for the final न of एधि by the present vârtika. If the long है were substituted for the final न of एधि as एधि + नर, then this long है being asiddha, it could not be compounded by ekâdesa with the preceding ह into है, and the form would always remain एधिता। As एधीनर, and स्थीतनं रथीनाम्। Or this है may be considered to have come after हम in the sense of मतुर।।

कृपो रो लः ॥ १८ ॥ पदानि ॥ कृपः, रः, लः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कृपेर्ष्का ते रेकस्य नकारिक्को भवति ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ कृपणकृपाणकृपीटकपृंगदयोपि कपेरेव ब्रष्टच्याः ॥ वा० ॥ बालमूननयुद्धरानमङ्ग्रलीमां वा रोजमापद्यतद्वति वक्तस्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ कपिनकारीमां सताछन्दसोवां रो नमापद्यतद्वति वक्तस्यम् ॥

18. For the र of the root कृष्, there is substituted इ ॥

The there merely indicates the sound, and includes both the single consonant t and the same consonant of the vowel हा। So also with ह। So that for the single there is substituted ह; and for twhen a portion of ह, the ह is substituted, i.e. ह becomes ह।। Thus हुए = इन्ह्यू, as in the sutra हुटि च इन्ह्यू: (1.3.93). कहमा, कहमारी, कहमारी। इन्ह्यू: इन्ह्यूमवाम्॥

The word कृषा is derived from the root क्रष् by vocalisation, as it has been enumerated in Bhidâdi class (क्रप: संगतारणं च III. 3. 104). The vocalised root-form कृष is not to be taken here, as it is a lâkshanika form.

Vart:—The words कृपण, कृपाण, कृपीर, कर्ष्र &c, are also from ऋष्॥ Or by the Unadi diversity, the म change does not take place.

Vart:—Optionally so of बाल &c. As, बालः or बारः, मूलम् or मूरम्, लघु or ए, असुरः or असुलः, अलम् or अरम्, अङ्ग्रिलः or अङ्ग्रितः ॥

Vart:—Optionally so in the Vedas, or when names, of कपिलका &c, as कपितकः or कपिलकः, तिल्पिलीकम् or तिर्पिपीकम्, लोमाणि or रोमाणि, पांग्रुरं or पांग्रुलं, कर्म or कस्म, ग्रुकः or ग्रुकः, कस्मपं, कर्मषं॥

Some say ' τ and π are one': and operations regarding τ may be performed with regard to π ii

. उपसर्गस्यायती ॥ १६ ॥ पदानि ॥ उप नर्गस्य, अयती ॥ इतिः ॥ अयती परत उपसर्गस्य वो रे हस्तस्य लकार अ.इ गे भनात ॥

19. इ is substituted for the र of a Preposition, when अयते follows.

Thus प्लायते, प्रायते । Here arises the queston, does the word अयति qualify the word ξ , or does it qualify the word Preposition. In the first view, the sûtra would mean, "the ξ immediately followed by अयति । Changed to ल"। But as a matter of fact, ξ is never immediately followed by अयति । Thus in $\pi+$ अवित or $\eta\eta+$ अवित , the letter अ and आ intervene respectively. The ekâdeśa sandhi of these, will make ξ immediately followed by अयति ; but the ekâdeśa, being sthanivat will prevent it. This difficulty however, is overcome by the maxim केन नाम्बन्धानं केन व्यवहितेऽपि वचनप्रामाण्यात्, for otherwise the rule will be useless. For the same reasons, $\eta\xi+$ अवते = η स्वयति , though here η intervenes between ξ and अर्थते ।। In short, the intervention of one letter is considered as no intervention.

In the secon 1 view, the sûtra would mean when a Preposition is followed by ayat then its \(\tau\) is changed to \(\tau\), and none of these difficulties will arise

with regard to the above forms. But then would arise a fresh difficulty, for th र of मित would also require to be changed into ल्। Some say, that मिता never followed by असित; while others hold that the form प्रस्थयन भिति + असित is valid According to the first view, the valid form is प्रस्थयत ।। The स् of the Preposition हुस् and निस् is changed to र्, but this र् is not changed to ल्, because it is asiddha thus we have the forms निर्यणम्, दुर्यणम् ।। But there is a preposition निर् also the र् of which is changed to ल्, as निरुयनम् ।। See VII. 2. 46. According to the Siddhanta Kaumudi, there is a Preposition हुर् also, which gives हुन्यत ।।

म्रो यिक ॥ २० ॥ पदानि ॥ मः, यिक ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ गृहस्थतस्य धातो रेफस्य लकार आहेशो भवति यिक परतः ॥

20. इ is substituted for the र of म in the Intensive.

Thus निजेगिल्यते, निजेगिल्यते, निजेगिल्यने ॥ The root गृ takes यह, when the sense of contempt is conveyed, with regard to the action denoted by the root (III. 1. 24). गहितं गिनति ⇒ जेगिल्यते ॥

Some say that च of the sûtra includes the two roots चृ (गिर्सत Tud 117) and चृ (गृजाति Kry. 28). Others hold that the Tudâdi gri is only taken and not the Kryâdi. The Kryâdi gri never takes the Intensive form, no example of which is to be met in literature.

Why do we say in the Intensive? Observe निगीर्थने with the Passive affix वन ॥

अचि विभाषा ॥ २१ ॥ पदानि ॥ अचि, विभाषा ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अजाते परवयं परते में। रेफस्य विभाषा हकारादेशो भवति ॥

21. The ₹ of grî is optionally changed to ₹ before an affix beginning with a vowel.

 Λs निगिरति or निगित्रति, निगरणम् or निगतनम्, निगारकः or निगालकः ॥

This is a vyavasthita-vibhasha, the optional forms have particular meanings. Thus nearing 'neck' is always with a; while near 'poison is always with t.

In निगारंते or निगास्यते, the elision of जि is considered sthânivad, and hence this option, though the actual affix begins with य । Obj.—The sthânivad-bhâva rule is invalid here by VIII. 2. I. Ans. The rule पूर्वात्रासिद्धं does not hold good with regard to the rules of संयोगादिलोप, लस्य and जस्य on the maxim "तस्य देग्यः संयोगादिलोपलस्य जस्वेषु" ।

Or the will be first changed to e, as being antaranga, and then the will be elided.

The forms गिरी, गिर: are either from the Kryadi root gri, or I-change has not taken place on the maxim धातोः स्वक्रपमहणे तत्प्रत्ये विज्ञानम् and as the

iffixes को and आ: are not affixes which are ordained after a verb, but are affixes idded to nouns, hence the आ change has not taken place. In fact the words 'an iffix beginning with a vowel' in the sûtra, means "a verbal affix beginning with a vowel," and not a noun affix. These are the Dual and Plural of the Nominative case of ग formed with the affix किया।

परेश्च घाङ्कयोः ॥ २२ ॥ पदानि ॥ परेः, च, घ-अङ्कयोः ॥
वृक्तः ॥ परि इत्येतस्य यो रेफस्तस्य घशस्य ऽद्कृशस्य च परतो विभाषा लकार आहेशो भवति ॥
वर्तिकम् ॥ योगं चति वक्तस्यम् ॥

22. The τ of $\eta \tau$ is changed to \overline{q} , before gha and

ınka.

As परिचः or पत्तिचः, पर्यक्षः or पत्त्वद्धः ।। The word च here means the wordorm च, and not the technical च of सरम् and तमम् ॥ See III. 3. 84 by which हन् s replaced by च ॥

Vart:—So also, it must be stated, before the word योगः ॥ As, परियोगः ।।

संयोगान्तस्य लोपः ॥ २३ ॥ पदानि ॥ संयोगान्तस्य, लोपः ॥ वृक्तः ॥ संयोगान्तस्य पदस्य लोपो भवति ॥

23. When a word ends in a double consonant, the last consonant is dropped.

As गोमान, वनमान, कृतनान and हतनान्।। In भ्रेयान, भृयान, the ह though subsequent in order, does not prevent the operation of this rule, because it is siddha (VIII. 2. 66). Thus भ्रेयस् + स्= भ्रेयन्स् + स् (VII. 1. 70), = भ्रेयन्स् (VI. 1. 68) = भ्रेयन्स् (VIII. 2. 66) = भ्रेयन्स् (VIII. 2. 23) = भ्रेयान् (VI. 4. 8). But though the हस्न loes not debar lopa, it debars the आग् change. By VIII. 2. 39, the final स rejuired to be changed to a letter of आग class; ह prevents it. As यशः, पयः ॥

For हस is ordained even where the present संयोगान्तलोप applies and where it does not apply. Thus it is ordained in भेयन् where the present sûtra applies, as well as in प्रमु where this sûtra does not apply. But the जश्च rule (VIII. 2. 39) covers the whole ground of हस, hence if जश्च rule were not debarred by हस, the latter would find no scope. Therefore हस debars जश्च to justify its existence, but it does not debar संयोगान्तलोपः for it still has scope left to it else where.

In त्थ्यन and मध्यम formed from त्थि + अन and मधु + अन, by changing ह and to इ and च, we have दृश्य + अन and मध्य + अन, where य and च are final in a ada, and so they require to be elided. It is, however, not done, because यण abstitution is a Bahiranga operation, as it depends upon two words and Dissequently, is considered asiddha for the purposes of this rule, which depends none word only.

Why do we say 'of a Pada'? Observe गामन्ता, गोमन्त ॥

रात्सस्य ॥ २४ ॥ पदानि ॥ रात् , सस्य ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ संबंगान्तपदस्य वो रेफस्तस्मादुत्तरस्यान्यस्य सकारस्य लोपो भवति ॥

24. Of a word ending in a conjunct consonant only \(\mathbf{\pi}\) is elided, if it comes after \(\mathbf{\tau}\); (but any other consonant coming after \(\mathbf{\tau}\) is not elided).

Thus महाः and मन्ताः for मशार्म and मन्तार्म the Aorist of भर् and सार। the following passages: गोभिरकाः, प्रत्यज्यमन्ताः ॥ The द्र is not added as Vedic diversity. See VII. 3. 97.

So also मातुः, वितुः for मातुर्म and वितुर्म ॥ Here by VI. 1. 111, the क्ष्+। of मातृ + अस् is changed to इ, which is followed by इ by I. 1. 51.

Though the final म would have been elided even after \ by VIII. 2.23 the special mention of स् after \ shows, that this is a niyama rule. So tha any other letter than स following after \ will not be dropped. Thus कर्त्र from कर्ज + क्विय (III. 2.177), here \ is not elided, though final in a pada, but is changed to a guttural by VIII. 2. 30, and to \ by VIII. 4. 56. Also असाई from \ in तह the सिष् (स) is elided by VI. 1. 18; there is vriddhi by VII. 2. 114, the \ is changed to \ v by VIII. 4. 53 and finally to \ (\vec{n}) !!

धि च ॥ २५ ॥ पदानि ॥ धि, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ धकारात्रै प्रत्यवे परतः सकारस्य लोगो भवति ॥

Karika:- िथ सकार सिची लोपमकाञ्जीति प्रयोजनम् ।
भाषाध्यं तु कथं जवात्यं सकारस्य भविष्यति ॥
सर्वनेवं प्रसिद्धं स्वाच्युतिभापि न विद्यते ।
शहरूमापि न मुर्जन्वे प्रहणं सेटि दृष्यति ॥
परिमसोर्न सिप्येत तस्मास्सिष्टमहणं न तन् ।
कानसो वर्णसंपो वा स्थय्कक्तरमध्ये ॥

25. The exis dropped before an affix beginning with an

As अल्पविष्य, अलिबिह्न, अपविष्यन, अपविद्वन for অলিবিন্ধ্যন and अपविष्यत्र Had this स् (of सिच) not been elided; then स् would be first changed to s and then to a letter of जण class (VIII. 4. 53), भ् would never be heard eve optionally, though so required by VIII, 3. 79, but the forms would be alway with ह, as अल्पविद्वन &c. ॥

From an ishti, the elision of इ is confined to the इ of the Aorist तिष् and not to any other स् ॥ Thus म is not elided in चकान्नि । चकान्नि पिति । कि चित्र पिति । चित्र पिति

The elision of स् in सन्धिः from घस with किन, and in बडधाम् from हा in the Imperative with माम, is a Vedic diversity. But according to Patanjali काथि is the proper form; while in पयो धानति the antaranga ह debars this bahianga स elision.

Obj.—If so, how do you form आशाध्त्र, by the elision of स् of शास् ; for स् would ot be elided? Ans.—The स is not here elided but changed to जारा letter, by ा। 2. 39. Obj. If so, इ may always be changed to अग् letter, and there no need of eliding it; in pronouncing, it will make no difference, hether you pronounce with one consonant or two, e.g. आशाद्भम् or आशाध्ये॥ loreover by so doing, you will shorten the sûtra VIII. 3. 78, by omitting the ord सुङ् from it. For the forms like अच्यो इद्वम्, अक्षेड्द्वम्, will be evolved regurly by changing स् of सिच् to ए; and the भ after it will be changed to इ, and ien प changed to ए by जग्ल (VIII. 4. 53). Ans.—So far it will be all right, it in सेंद् Aorist we shall never get the alternative forms अलविध्वम् &c, though e may get the form अनिविड्ड्स (VIII. 3. 79). Therefore, the word सिच् should e taken.

Obj. - If सिच् is to be taken here, then the स् of घस् and भस् will not be opped, and we shall not get the forms सन्धिः and बन्धां in the passages सन्धिभ सपीनिश्व मे, and बढ्यां स हरीधानाः ॥ Therefore, the present sûtra should not be nfined to सिच् only Ans.—We shall explain सन्धिः by saying, that it is a ord derived from स्वय, and so also बच्चां from the root बच्च ॥

[N. B.—The word सन्धि: is generally thus derived; भद् + किन्= घस् + ति(II. 39)= ध्म + ति (VI. 4. 100) = ध् + ति (VIII. 2. 26). Had the present rule been nfined to सिच्, the स could not have been elided by VIII. 2. 26. See VI. 4. 10, where these two forms are developed]. Or we may explain these rms as Vedic irregularity, by which letters are sometimes dropped, and so [and अस् have lost their स् ॥ That letters are sometimes dropped in the ihandas, we see in passages like the following रूकर्त्तारमध्यरे for निष्कर्तारमध्यरे ; वेदमन्त्रे for तुभ्वमित्रमन्त्रे ; भाम्बानां चरुः for माम्बानां चरुः ; अध्याधिनी रुगणः or अध्वा-नीः सुगणाः ॥

The above discussion is summarised in the following

Kārikā:-धिसकारे सिचीलोपचकाजीति प्रवाचनम्, "This rule is confined to the sion of the स् of सिच् only, for the sake of preserving the स in चकादि ।।

माशाध्यं तु कयं? अभ्स्यं सकारस्य भाविष्यति ॥ "How then do you form माशाध्यं the elision of स? The स is not elided but changed to a अश् letter".

सर्वनेवं प्रसिद्धं स्वाच् , छुति स्वापि न विद्यते । सुङस्थापि न मूर्थन्यं पहणं सेटि दुष्याते ॥ " If is be so, then let we come every where, for there is no difference in sound, reover this will shorten VIII. 3. 78 by omitting the word ste from it. The [cannot come every where, as the difficulty will be in सेंद् Aorist". पसि मसीर्न वेत, तस्मात् सिच् महणं न तत् । "The forms सम्भि: and बड्यां could not be formed

from चस् and अस् if the elision of स् were confined to सिन् . Hence सिन् $shoul_i$ not be read into this sûtra."

छान्तसो वर्णलोपो वा बयेष्कर्त्तारमध्यरे " The elision of स् in सन्धिः and बन्धां will be explained as a Vedic anomaly, for letters are often dropped in Vedic forms as in इस्कर्तारमध्यरे instead of निष्कर्त्तारमध्यरे ॥"

झलो झलि ॥ २६ ॥ पदानि ॥ झलो, झलि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ झल उत्तरस्य सकारस्य झलि परतो लोपो भवति ॥

26. The \mathbf{R} is clided when it is preceded by a jhal consonant (any consonant except semi-vowels and nasals), and is followed by an affix beginning with a jhal consonant.

Thus अभिन्त for अभिस्त, अभिन्याः for अभिन्त्याः ॥ So also अच्छित्त, अच्छियाः अवात्ताम् , अवात्त ॥ The last example may also be explained by VII. 4. 49; the elision of the स of तिच् being considered as asiddha, the स of the root is changed to तृ॥

Why do we say 'of a jhal consonant'? Observe भागस्त and भगस्याः॥ Why do we say followed by a jhal consonant? Observe भागिस्सानाम्, भागिस्सन॥

The स of this sûtra refers also to the स of सिंच्; no other स is elided. As सोममग्रत् स्तोता; हवत् स्थानम् ॥ Here the स of स्तोता and स्थानं, though preceded by a jhal letter न्, could never be elided as they do not form portion of one word.

हस्यावृङ्गात् ॥ २७ ॥ पदानि ॥ हस्यात् , अङ्गात् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ हस्यासावृह्गादुस्यस्य सकारस्यलोपो भवति हानि परनः ॥

27. The \(\mathbf{e}\) is elided, before an affix beginning with a *jhal* consonant, when it is preceded by a stem ending in a short yowel.

As मकुत; महयाः ॥ Why do we say after a short vowel stem? Observe मकुयाः, अनाविष्टाम्, अन्तविष्टाम्, अन

This lopa is also of the सिन् , therefore not here दिशा, दिश्माम्। Here to the word द्वि is added the affix सुन् (V. 4. 18), and then the comparative affixes तर and तम with आव (V. 4. 11). This सु is not dropped.

इट ईवि ॥ २८ ॥ पदानि ॥ इटः, ईवि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इट उत्तरस्य सकारस्य स्त्रेपी भवति ईवि परतः ॥

28. The st is dropped after the augment st, if after this st the augment it follows.

Thus the Aorist-stem of $\frac{1}{2}$ is same (III. 1. 44; VII. 2. 35), the Personal ending $\frac{1}{2}$ gets the augment $\frac{1}{2}$ by VII. 3. 96; and by the present

jûtra, this स् between द and ई is dropped, and we have अलावीत्; so also, अवावीत्,

Why do we say 'after the augment इद'? Observe झकार्षीत्, अहार्षीत्। Why when the augment इंद follows? Observe झलाविष्टाम् झलाविष्टाः॥

स्कोः संयोगाद्योरन्ते च ॥ २६ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्कोः, संयोग-आद्योः, अन्ते, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पहस्याने यः संयोगः झाल परतो वा संयोगस्तशयोः सकारककारयोलींपो भवति ॥ वार्षिकम् ॥ झाल सङीति वक्तव्यम् ॥

29. The et or en, when initial in a conjunct consonant, is dropped, before a jhal affix, and at the end of a word.

A conjunct consonant, having स or क as its first member, when coming t the end of a Pada, or when followed by a jhal beginning affix, loses its स or ।। Thus from the root लक्ष्म we have लग्नः and लग्नवान् before the jhal affix स nd तवत्; the substitution of न for न is considered asiddha for this purpose VIII. 2. 1). So also साधुलक at the end of a Pada. Similarly मग्नः मग्नवान्, साधुमक om मस्स्र ॥ So also with initial क्, as तद् from तस्; so also तदः, तद्यान्, काष्टतद् ॥

Vart:—It should be rather stated that "before a jhal affix included in ne pratyahâra सङ्" ॥ The सङ् is a pratyâhâra formed with the स of सन् (III.1.5) nd the इ of महिङ् (III. 4.78). It thus includes all the krit affixes, and dhâtu fixes i. e. affixes which come after a verb and not the Taddhita or the Femine affixes. This Vârtika applies to all the preceding sûtras of this sub-division nd is of use in the following places.

गिरोऽ भोधिाईटरां च इपस्यः काष्टशक्सिरः । क्रञ्चाधुर्वेति मा स्मैषु सत्वादीनि भवात्वाति ॥

So that in गिर: there should not be the optional क by VIII. 2. 21. In भोधि:, the स of अभस is not elided before धि as required by VIII. 2. 25. In हर्ग the rule VIII. 2. 27 does not apply. In ह्या the rule VIII. 2. 26 does ot apply. In काष्ट्रगक्तिस्पर: the rule VIII. 2. 29 is non-applicable. In कुत्रमा the le VIII. 2. 30 does not apply. In धुन (भूर बहाते) there is not lengthening by III. 2. 77. Thus काष्ट्रगक्तस्थाता ॥ Here क would require to be elided as initial a consonant, followed by a jhal consonant प ॥ काष्ट्रगक् is formed by adding प to गक्त ॥ But according to Patanjali, there can be formed no valid word om ग्रक with किए, a fortiori, no such word can be formed as काष्ट्रगक्ति तष्टिति).

In वास्त्रर्थन, काक्त्रर्थन, the स् and क् are not elided, because ब is a Bahiriga substitute and asiddha, and the word वास्त्र काक्त्र are not considered as Pada, iding in a conjunct consonant.

Why do we say " of स and क्"? Observe नर्निन. वर्वित ॥

Why do we say 'initial in a conjunct consonant'? Observe पदः शक् ॥

Why do we say 'at the end of a word'? Observe तिसता, तसकः॥

चोः कुः ॥ ३० ॥ पदानि ॥ चोः, कुः ॥ निः॥ चनर्गस्य कनर्गादेशो नचति झानि परतः पदानी च ॥ 30. A Guttural is substituted for a Palatal, before a jhal affix, or at the end of a word.

Thus पक्ता, पक्तुम, पक्तस्मम् and भौवनपक् from पच् ॥ Similarly वक्ता, वक्तुव वक्तस्मम् and वाक् ॥

In মুডৰা the feminine in বাব of মুডৰ (দুক্) by IV. 1. 4 list, the ম্ a palatal is followed by $\overline{\mathbf{x}}$ a jhal letter, and therefore, it should be changed to a guttural It is not so, because Panini himself uses this word, in this form, in sutra III. 2. 59. Or because the rule is confined to HT affixes only. Or the roof is कुङ्च् without र and with a penultimate न्, and not आ as we find in Dhatu. patha क्रन्य कीरिस्यास्पी भावयोः (Bhu. 200). With the elision of न we have निक्रियतिः before the किन् affix (VI. 4. 24) कुचितः in Past Part, and अघोकुन्॥ In निकचितम् we cannot have the optional कित् of the Nishtha by I. 2. 21, because the elision of the penultimate & by VI. 4. 24 preceded on the basis of the affix being किन, thus कुन्च्+क = कुच्+त ।। This elision of न, will not make the root actual for the purposes of the application of rule I. 2. 21, on the max. im सन्निपासनक्षणो विधिरनिमित्तं सद्विघातस्य ॥ In fact, one of the reasons on which this maxim is based, is this very fact, that the elision of म does not make the root बन्धा for the purposes of making the affix non कित्।। The affix निन्न takes the augment to under VII. 2. 9 (vart). The word are is formed from this root by affix (III. 2. 59); the final q is first elided by VIII. 2. 23, and then n is changed to ₹ by VIII. 2. 62. The rule VI. 4. 24 thus finds no scope here

In this view of the case we say say is an irregular form of this root kunch, because it is so exhibited in III. 2. 59. There the anustara and parasavarna change of this q to sq by VIII. 3 24 being considered asiddha, there is no palatal sq, and hence there is no guttural change.

हो ढः ॥ ३१ ॥ पदानि ॥ हः, ढः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इकारस्य ब्कासकेषो भवति झलि परतः पदाने च ॥

31. s is substituted for s before a jhal letter and at the end of a word.

Thus सोडा, सोड्रम, सोडस्यम् ॥ The हर is not added by VII. 2. 48, जनावार, द्वापार् by जिब (III. 2. 63, VI. 3.137 and VIII. 3. 56) वाडा, बांदुम, बांडच्यं, प्रध्वाद, दिखार (III. 2. 64) from सह and वह, with the affixes ह, तुम, तस्य and जिब ॥ For the त of these affixes there is substituted ⊌ by VIII. 2. 40, and this ⊌ is changed to ₺ by VIII. 4.41, before which is dropped the first ₮ by VIII. 3. 13. For the ₺ ₪ घाडावाद either ₹ is substituted by VIII. 2. 39, or ₹ by VIII. 4. 56.

वादेशीतोश: ॥ ३२ ॥ पदानि ॥ द-आदेः, भातोः, धः ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ वकारावर्शतार्वकारस्य पकारावेशो भवति हालि परतः पदाने ॥

32. Of a root beginning with **\(\varphi\)**, the **\varphi** is substituted for **\varphi**, before a jhal letter or when final in a Pada.

For the final ह of a इ-beginning root, च is substituted under similar circumstances. As राधा, राधुम, राध्यम, काष्ट्रथम, काष्ट्रथम, नेग्धा, राग्ध्रम, नेग्ध्रम, नेग्ध्

Why do we say "of a root beginning with द"? Observe लेढा, लेढुम,

The force of the genitive case in धाताः is not to make it in apposition with the word ब्रांबः, but it has the force of denoting a part as related to the whole: so that it means "the word which begins with a and forms part of a oot, for the ह of such a part is substituted घ." What does follow from it? The letter घ is substituted in अधाग also, which begins with आ। For without the above explanation (धातारवयवो यो विशाब्दस्तववयवस्य हकारस्य &c), the घ would have come in examples like मास्म धोक, without the augment आ, but not where there was the augment आ। Moreover, that it is an अवयवयोगा पश्च will appear necessary in sûtra VIII. 2. 37.

If it has the force of denoting a 'portion or member', how do you explanthe forms होग्या, होग्युम, for here no portion is taken but the whole word? This will be explained on the maxim of ब्यपरोशिवर भाव: "An operation which affects omething on account of some special designation, which for certain reasons traches to the latter, affects likewise that which stands alone, and to which herefore, just because the reasons for it do not exist, that special designation loes not attach". (ब्यपरोशिवर एकस्मिन) ॥ Or we may explain the sûtra, by saying that root which begins with ह in its original enunciation in Dhâtupâtha'? Thus in original enunciation the root is किए not beginning with ह ॥ If a Devivative root be formed from it like हामिलिश (बामिलिशिक्शिक चामिलिशानि), it is a root which begins with ह; the ह of this Denominative root, however, will not be hanged to घ, for it is not a root of upadesa. Therefore, when we add विश्व to his root, we get हामिलिश by VIII. 2. 31, and not हामिलिश ॥

वा हुहमुह्ण्णुह्ण्णिहाम् ॥ ३३ ॥ पदानि ॥ वा, द्वह, मुह, ण्णुह, श्णिहाम् ॥ वितः ॥ हुह सुह ल्णुह स्णिह इत्येतेषां भातूनां हकारस्य वा घकारावेशो भवति झिल परतः पदान्ते च ॥

33. The st of druh, muh, shnuh, and shnih is opionally changed to st, before a jhal letter or at the end of a word.

Thus हुए:, ब्रोडा Or ब्रोग्था, मिक्कथुक्, मिक्कथुद्, ग्रह, उन्मोग्था, उन्मोडा, उन्मुक्, उन्मुद्, ब्रह, त्रक्षोथा, उत्कोडा, उत्तुक्, उत्सनुद्, ब्रिह, क्षेत्र्था, क्षेत्र, क्षिद् ॥

The root would have taken always by the last sûtra, this makes optional. The others would not have got but for this sûtra.

These roots belong to Radhadi sub-class of Divadi gana: and are

taught there in this very order (Div. 89-91). By belonging to Radhadi sub. division, the इद is optional (VII. 2. 45). Instead of making the sûtra बाहुतारीनाए this longer formation of the aphorism indicates that the rule applies to बहुत् also; as नामुक or नामुद्र ॥ See VII. 1. 6, for if the roots were taught not specifically but by गण, then the rule would not apply to yan luk.

नहो थः ॥ ३४ ॥ पदानि ॥ नहः, धः ॥ ं वृत्तिः ॥ नहा हकारस्य धकारावेची भवति झलि परे पदान्ते च ॥

34. The st of as is changed to sp before a jhal letter or at the end of a word.

As नका, नद्ध्य, नक्कक्ष्य, उपानत्, परीणत् ॥ The त् of the affixes तृ &c, is changed to घ by VIII. 2. 40; and for the preceding घ is substituted त by VIII. 4. 53. उपानत् is formed by VIII. 2. 39, read with VIII. 4. 56. परीणत् is formed by क्षिय as it belongs to सम्पन्नात् class, the lengthening is by VI. 3. 116, and ज-change by VIII. 4. 14. It would have shortened the processes of transformation, had only त been ordained in the sûtra, instead of घ; but the ordaining of घ is for the purposes of VIII. 2. 40, by which there should be घ for the participial त &c, in नक्ष्य, and that there should not be the change of this Nishthâ त into त by VIII. 2. 42. Thus तथ्+त=तथ+घ (VIII. 2. 40)=तर्भ्य (VIII. 4. 53). But had the substitute been त, we should have तर्+त=तं by VIII. 2. 42.

' आहर्थः ॥ ३५ ॥ पत्रानि ॥ आहः, थः ॥ इतिः ॥ आहो हकारस्य यकारादेशो भवान द्वानि परतः ॥ वार्तिकम् ॥ हमहो भेदछन्त्रसि हस्येति वन्तस्यम् ॥

35. For the **z** of the root आह, there is substituted **z** before a jhal letter.

As द्वनात्य, किनात्य ॥ The word आध्य becomes आत्य by VIII. 4.55. Why has the last mentioned substitute भ not been ordained here, for this भ would also have given the form आत्य by चर change, as the च is also changed to च; and by so doing there would have been only one sûtra, instead of two i.e. आइनहों भे would have been enough? Making this separate substitute, is for the sake of indicating that the rule VIII. 2. 40, does not apply here. For had VIII. 2. 40, still applied, the substitute भ of the last sûtra would have been enough. The न substitute, however, would have been the best.

The word झाने is understood here. Hence there is no change before vowel affixes, as आह. भाहत:, आह: ॥

Vart:— In the Chhandas, भ is substituted for the इ of g and यह ॥ This गर्नेन संगरित; मस्त्र्य गृभ्जाति; सानिधेम्बो अधिरे, सद्माभस्य निमानस्य बहा देवा सरीव्धत्॥

वश्यभ्रस्त्रसृत्रमृत्तयजराजभ्राजच्छदाां यः ॥ ३६ ॥ पदानि ॥ वश्च, भ्रस्त, स्त्र, स्त्र, स्त्र, स्त्र, स्त्र, यज्ञ, राज, भ्राज, छ, द्याम, यः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ श्रम भरज सृज पृज यज राज भाज इत्येतेषां छकारान्तानां शकारान्तानां च पकार आदेशो भवाते । हिल परतः पदान्ते च ॥

36. For the final consonants of vrasch, bhrasj, srij mrij, yaj, raj, and bhraj, and for the final s and π , there is substituted π before a jhal letter, or at the end of a word.

Thus ल्रहणः — ल्रहा, ल्रहुम, ल्रह्टच्य मुलवृद् ॥ अहा । अहुम । अह्यम । धानाभृद् । सृज् । अह्यम । अह्यम । धानाभृद । सृज । मार्हा । मार्हम । मार्हच्यम । संसपिष्ट । यज । यहा । यहुम । यह्यम । उपयद् । राज् । सन्नाद । स्वराद , विराद , विभाद ॥ The si ending words would have been changed to जार्-letters and the others to Gutturals; this sûtra debars that by ordaining प ॥ In मूलवृद् and धानाभृद there is vocalisation by VI. I. 16, the स् is elided by VIII. 2. 19, and प becomes जार्-letter इ, which becomes द by VIII. 4. 56. The word sistance is formed by वित्रप्, there is lengthening and o vocalisation.

The roots are and we are never followed by a *jhal* beginning affix, ecause such affixes will always take ex augment. These roots are, therefore, ientioned here, for the sake of the change of their to to to word. Some, however, form nouns like the time, with the affix from these pots by III. 3. 94, vart., and ex augment is prevented by VII. 2. 9.

Of roots ending in we have प्रकार महा प्रमुप, प्रस्था सम्भार्॥ According to one view, the letter छ should not be mentioned in this sûtra: for by VI. .. 19, छ is always changed to च, and this च will be changed to च by the present ûtra. Others hold, that the change of छ to च by VI. 4. 19 is confined before तेत or दिन् affixes, and therefore the mention of छ is necessary in this sûtra; noreover the च substitution here, and the च substitution in VI. 4. 19. refer to he conjunct letter च (with the augment तुक). For if it were not so, then 5 alone being changed to च, the न of तुक would be changed to च, and we should have पुरुष्ट: instead of पुष्ट: ॥

Of roots ending in श् we have लिशः—लेटा. लेटुस, लेटच्यम्, लिट्; विशः—्वेटा, वेट्टस, वेटच्यम्, बिट् ॥

एकाची बशो भए सपन्तस्य रुखोः ॥ ३७ ॥ पदानि ॥ एक-अचः, बशः, भए, सप-अन्तस्य, स्, ध्योः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ धातोरवबवो व एकाच् द्वाचनाः तदववदस्य वद्याः स्थाने मध् आदेशो भवति द्वालि सकारे ध्वशास्त्रे च परतः पहान्ते च ॥

37. For the letters \mathbf{q} , $\mathbf{\eta}$, \mathbf{z} or \mathbf{q} in the beginning of a monosyllable, and belonging to a root, and which ends in \mathbf{q} , \mathbf{q} , \mathbf{q} or \mathbf{q} , there is substituted \mathbf{q} , \mathbf{q} , \mathbf{q} or \mathbf{q} respectively, before \mathbf{q} or \mathbf{q} , or at the end of a pada (word).

Thus from कुष्—जोत्स्वले, अञ्चलक and अर्थभ्रत् ; from ग्रह्—नि पोस्वले न्यपुडुक, पर्णपुर ॥

यह becomes ग्रह् by VIII. 2. 31, and thus it is a root ending in jhash.

From दुन्—(which becomes दुष् by VIII. 2. 32, and thus is a jhash ending root) धोश्यते, अदुग्धम्, गोधुक् ॥

So also from गुण we have भजार्था: the 2nd Person. Sing. Imperfect (क्) Intensive (yah luk). There is guṇa of म्ह, the म् (of सिष् 2nd Pers. Sing.) is elided (VI. 1. 68), and we have भजार्थ, and for the letter ग of the monosyllabic root, प is substituted by the present aphorism. भजार्थ । Then the final प is changed to ए, भजार्थ (VIII. 2. 39). Then ए is changed to ए by VIII. 2. 75, भजार्थ । Then the first ए is elided भजार्थ (VIII. 3. 14). Then there is lengthening by VI. 3. 111, and we have भजार्थ ।

The monosyllable should be such that it should begin with a इन् and end with a इन् letter, and should be a full root or the portion (अववर) of a root. In fact, this word which we found necessary in VIII. 2. 32, is absolutely necessary here, in order to explain forms like गर्भेष् from the Denominative root गर्भेग्य, by विषय ॥

Why do we say "a monosyllable beginning with बन्न and ending with बन्न and ending with बन्न?" Observe बामलिंद from the Denominative root बामलिंद्र II. For had एकाया not been employed in the sûtra, the word धाताः (VIII. 2. 32) would have qualified बन्नः and the sûtra would have meant "in a root which ended in a jhash and which contained a बन्न letter as its member; there is jhash substitution for such बन्न", and the ब of बामलिंद्र would be changed then.

Why do we say "for a बग् letter"? Observe कुथ — कोस्यित here क है not changed to य ॥ Why do we say ending in jhash? Observe शस्यित। Why before स and ध्व? Observe बाद्धा, बाद्ध्यम, बाद्ध्यम्॥

Why have we taken अ and not merely घ? Observe समस्य from स्था the बङ् लुक्, Imperative 2nd Per. singular, the १६ being changed to घ (VI.4 101). The substitutes are four भ, घ, इ and घ, and their respective sthânins an also four, i. e. इ, ग, इ and इ; so that इ is the substitute of इ; but, as a matter of fact, इ never so stands at the beginning of a monosyllable, and so there i no इ substitition.

व्यस्तयोध्य ॥ ३८॥ पदानि ॥ व्यः, त, थोः, च ॥ वृत्तः ॥ वध इति वधातिः कृतिहर्षचनो निर्दिष्यते । तस्य झलन्तस्य वद्याः स्थाने अव् आदेशो अवि तका थकारयोः परतमकारात् स्थ्योच परतः ॥

38. For the q of qua (the reduplicated form of units substituted up, before the affixes beginning with a, u, to and before up !!

The word इस is taken in the sûtra as the reduplicated form of ध्र स्थाति and not the root इस धारके of Bhuâdi class, as सप intervenes then By the word च we draw in the words स and च्या Thus धता, ध्रात ध्रात, ध्रा

considered as sthanivat. The last sutra could not have applied to an for two reasons. 1st. It does not begin with a TH letter, for the real reduplicate is HH, and is merely a substitute, and is considered asiddha. 2ndly. The form as does not end in a jhash consonant, but in a vowel st, and though this st is elided before these affixes, yet the lopa would be sthanivat. Hence the necessity of in this sûtra. See coutra, the vartika in Mahabhashya,

The word सिल is understood here, and so also सपनास्य; and there can be no affix, but begins with त or य, that can come after दथ्।। Why do we employ then the words 'before a and u'? Had we not used these, the sûtra would have referred to स and भ्र only, as being in immediate proximity, and the च draws them in. According to Padamanjari the words तथा ब could have been dispensed with: for before स and ध्व, the ध change would have taken place by the last sûtra, whilst by this sûtra, the same change would have taken place before all other सइ-beginning affixes, and such affixes that can come after क्ष् are a or u-beginning affixes.

The word jhash is understood here also, therefore the rule applies to द्य then only, when it assumes the form of द्य, by the elision of द्य; and hence not here स्थानि ॥

झलां जशोन्ते ॥ ३९ ॥ पदानि ॥ झलां, जशः, अन्ते ॥ वृश्चिः ॥ झलां अश आहेशा भवन्ति पहस्त्रान्ते वर्त्तमानानाम् ॥

39. A corresponding ज, ब, म, ड or द is subștituted for all consonants (with the exception of semivowels and nasals) at the end of a word.

As बाग् अब, श्वलिड् अब, कॅग्निचिट्टे अब, त्रिष्ट्य अत्र ॥ The word श्वलिट् is formed by changing the e of feet to e first, and then changing this e to e, a jas-letter.

The word sum 'at the end' is used in the sutra to indicate that the anuvritti of झलि ceases. Thus बस्ता, बस्तुम्, वस्तव्यम् ॥

The exceptions to this have been given in VIII. 2. 30 &c, and VIII. 2.66. At an avasana or Pause, a আ consonant may be substituted for a মুত্ by VIII. 4. 56.

इषस्तथोद्धौ ऽघः ॥ ४० ॥ पदानि ॥ झषः, त-योः, घः, अघः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ झष उत्तरबोस्तकारयकारवो स्थाने धकार आदेशो भवति ॥

40. घ is substituted for त or च coming after इ, म, घ, ड or थ (jhash), but not after the root भा (द्रभ)॥

Thus from लग् we have लक्षा, लक्ष्युच, लक्ष्यच्यच, अलक्ष्याः ॥

The भू of क्षत्र is changed to w by VIII. 4. 53. From दुह: - दोग्धा, होग्धुम, विभव्यम, अनुन्ध, अनुन्धाः ॥ The इ is changed to प by VIII. 2. 32, and then it is hanged to 7 by VIII. 4. 53. 10

From लिह: -- लेडा, लेड्ब, लेडब्बर, व्यलीड, व्यलीडाः ॥ In लेड्ब् &c, the changed to a by VIII. 2. 31, and a changed to a by VIII. 4. 41, before w the preceding * is elided by VIII. 3. 13.

From बुध्:--बोद्धा, बोद्धुम, बोद्धव्यम्, अबुद्धा, अबुद्धाः ॥ For the ध o there is substituted \$\ \pi\$ by VIII. 4. 53.

Why do we say "but not after the root भा"? Observe भना, भाषा:॥

षढोः कः सि ॥ ४१ ॥ पदानि ॥ पढोः, कः, सि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पकारहकारयोः ककारावेशी भवति सकारे परतः ॥

41. क is substituted for प or ट before स ॥

Thus for q of विष we have विवेश्यते, भवेश्यत्, विविश्तति ॥ For इ of लिह (VIII. 2. 31) we have लेक्यति, अलेक्यत्, लिलिकति ॥

For the et of the affix et &c, is substituted et by VIII. 3. 59.

Why do we say "before स"? Observe पिनहि, लेडि ॥

रदाभ्यां निष्ठातो नः पूर्वस्य च दः ॥ ४२ ॥ पदानि ॥ रदाभ्याम्, निष्ठातः, पूर्वस्य, च, दः॥

कृतिः ॥ रेफहकाराभ्याष्ठत्तरस्य निष्ठातकारस्य नकार आदेशो भवति । पूर्वस्य चक्कारस्य ॥

42. After τ and τ, for the π of the Participi suffix a and aaa, there is substituted a, and the same substit tion takes place also for the preceding $\overline{\mathbf{q}}$ $1\!\!1$

After र:--आस्तीर्णम्, विस्तीर्णम्, विशीर्णम्, निगीर्णम्, अवगुर्णम् ॥ After इ:- भिन्न:, भिन्नवान्, छिन्नः, छिन्नवान् from भिद् and छिद् ॥

Why do we say "after र and र"? Observe कृतः, कृतवान् ॥ The word here does not denote the common sound , which would include also, b the consonant en But even if e be taken a common sound-name includir र् and ब्ह, yet the न् change does not take place in कृत &c, because betneeen and the z-sound, there intervenes vowel-sound z, for z is sounded not like pure \, but \, a vowel sound.

Why do we say "of the Participial suffix "? Observe कर्ता, इर्जा ॥

Why do we say "for the a"? Observe Alan, sling " Here the at the Nishtha does not follow immediately after t, the augment to intervenes.

Why do we say "of the preceding"? The succeeding will not b changed. As भिमवनुभ्याम, भिमनद्भिः॥

In the word कार्ति: the descendant of कृत: the त of Nishtha is immediately preceded by \(\xi\), but no change has taken place, because the Vriddhi, by which क is changed to कार्, is Bahiranga and consequently asiddha, and for the purposes of a change, the so obtained is invalid.

संयोगादेरातो धातोर्यण्यतः ॥ ४३ ॥ पदानि ॥ संयोग-आदेः, आतः, धातोः यण्यतः॥

विसः ॥ **क्षयागारियों धातुराकारान्तो वण्यान् तस्मादुत्तरस्य** निष्ठानकारस्य नकारादेशो भवति ॥

43. For the π of the Nishtha there is substituted π , after a root ending in π and commencing with a conjunct consonant, if the latter contain a semi-vowel.

Thus from हा we have प्रह्मणः, प्रद्राणवान् ॥ ग्लानः, ग्लानवान् from ग्ला ॥
These roots हा and ग्ला end in भा, have a conjunct consonant in the beginning, one of which is a semi-vowel र and ल ॥

Why do we say "beginning with a double-consonant"? Observe यातः,

Why do we say "ending in आ"? Observe च्युतः, च्युतवान्; प्लुतः, प्लुतवान्॥

Why do we say "after a root"? Observe निर्यात:, निर्वात: ॥ For the roots here बा and बा do not begin with a conjunct consonont, and that which is a conjunct i.e. बा and बा is not a root, hence the rule does not apply.

Why do we say "having a वज् or semi-vowel"? Observe स्नातः, स्नातशत् ॥

ल्वाविभयः॥ ४४॥ पदानि॥ छू-आदिभयः॥

वृत्तिः ॥ लूम् छेदने इस्थतत्मभाति वृ वरण इति यावत् वृस्करणेन समापिता स्वादयो गृह्यन्ते । तेभ्य उत्तरस्य निशतकारस्य नकारादेशो भवति ॥

वासिकम् ॥ **क्**कारस्वादिभ्यः क्तिनिष्ठावद्भवतीति वक्तष्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ दुग्वोर्वीर्धमेति वक्तव्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ पूर्मा विनाशद्दति वक्तष्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ सिनोतेर्मासकर्मकर्मकर्मकर्मवस्यति वक्तव्यम् ॥

44. The \overline{a} of Nishthâ is changed to \overline{a} , after the oots \overline{a} and those that follow it.

These roots belong to Kryadi class, and commence from नूम् छेदने (IX. 3) and end with वृ वर्षे (IX. 32).

Thus हुन:, हुनवान्, धून:, धूनवान्, जीन:, जीनवान् from ज्या the vocalisation is y VI. 1. 16.

Vart:—After a root ending in इ or इ and after a root of Luâdi class, the tof the affix किन् is changed to च्, like as in Nishthâ. Thus कीर्णिः, गीर्णिः, गीर्णिः, गीर्णिः, गीर्णिः, गीर्णिः, गीर्णिः, गीर्णिः, गीरिः।

These are from क् (IX. 26), गू (IX. 28), गू (IX. 18), लू and पुत्र ॥

Vart:—The vowel of the roots दु नती (Bhu. 991) and मु (Bhu. 997), are engthened before the Nishtha which is changed to न ॥ As आदून, दिगून: ॥

Vârt:—The न change takes place after पूज् 'to destroy' (Bhu. 1015). As पूना बवा: = विनद्याः ॥ But पूर्त धान्यं from पूज् 'to purify' (IX. 12).

Vârt:—The same change takes place after the root सि बन्धमे of Svâdi class (2) when used in a Reflexive sense of becoming a morsel fit for swallowing. As सिमो मासः स्वबनेष i.e. where a morsel by being mixed with curd, condiments &c, becomes rounded of itself, there this form is used. बध्यमानः पिण्यीकियमाणो मासो, बसा बध्वादिष्यञ्चन वर्शन तवानुकृत्वं मितप्राते तहाऽयम् मबोगः ॥ But

when not used in this sense, we have सिता पाधेन मूकती । Moreover, the पास must be the object and not the subject of the verb. Therefore not here: सितो पासी देवदसेन ।।

ओदितश्च ॥ ४५ ॥ पदानि ॥ ओदितः, च ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ ओकारेतो धाता रुत्तरस्य निष्ठातकारस्य नकारादेशो नवति ॥

45. The त of Nishthâ is changed to न, after a root, which has an indicatory आ in the Dhâtupâtha.

Thus भोलस्त्री—लग्नः, लग्नवान्, भोविजी—उद्दिग्नः, उद्दिग्नवानः ॥ भोष्यायी वृद्धौः-मा-

The roots सृह धाणिप्रसवे (Div. 24) &c. are considered as आंदित्॥ Thus, सृतः, सृतवातः, वृह—दूतः, वृतवातः, वीह—तीतः, तीतवातः, डीङ्—डीतः, डीनवातः, धीङ्—धीतः, धीतवातः, सीह्—जीतः, सीतवातः, सीह्—जीतः, सीतवातः, सीह्—प्रीतः, सीतवातः॥

क्षियो दीर्घात् ॥ ४६ ॥ पदानि ॥ क्षियः, दीर्घात् ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ क्षियो धातोर्श्वरांदुनस्य निष्ठातकास्य नकारादेशो नवति ॥

46. The to of Nishtha is changed to a, after & when the root-vowel is lengthened.

Thus माणाः क्रेगाः; भीणो जास्मः; भीणस्तपस्त्री ॥ The vowel of न्नि है lengthened by VI. 4. 60 and 61.

Why do we say 'when the vowel is lengthened'? Observe अधिनमि मामेक्षेष्ठाः ॥ The word अधितं is formed with नह in the sense of भाव and mean 'imperishable'. The Nishtha being added in the sense of ण्यन्, there is no lengthening of the vowel by VI. 4. 60.

The root क्षा includes the two roots क्षा क्षांचे and क्षा निवासगारो। As क्षित्र कामी मया। See also the commentary of Sayana on आक्षिता क्षितः सर्ना हुम वार्जामन सहक्षिणं। (Rig I. 5. 9).

Obj:—The form शिवः in the sûtra is the Genitive singular of the root noun भी ending in long है, and will denote the root भी ending in long है according to the maxim मकृतिवयनुकारणं भवति "an imitative name (as भी here) is like it original (the root भी)". What is then the necessity of employing the work भीपान in the sûtra? For had the root भि with short g been meant, the form would have been भें।

Ans.—The dhâtu imitative noun though taking tak (VI. 4. 77) as it for includes the dhâtu ending in short a also, as in sûtra VI. 4. 59, 60 where the ending in short a is taken.

Q. If a root ending in short vowel may also be indicated by an imitative name, declined with que augment, then why is the root of exhibited in sûtra I. 3. 19 as uninstead of fact i. e. the sûtra ought to have been for any and not factorial is:

Ans. Here the word has is not used as a dhatu-imitative word, there is no intention here to denote the verbal idea of the particular act connoted by the root has; on the contrary, it simply expresses the mere form has 11

इयो ऽस्पर्शे ॥ ४७ ॥ पदानि ॥ इयः, अ-स्पर्शे ॥ वितः ॥ इयायतेरुत्तरस्य निष्ठातकारस्यास्पर्शे नकार बावेग्रो भवति ॥

47. The Nishtha त is changed to न after इये, but not when the Participle denotes 'cold'.

Thus शीनं घृतम्, शीनो मेरः, शीना वसा; but शीतं वर्तते, शीतो वायुः, शीतपुरकम् ॥ The

The prohibition applies when the noun is an adjective and means 'cold'; nd not when it means a disease. Therefore we have प्रतिश्रीनः with न change.

The word स्पर्श is a guna word formed by प्रम, and denotes the partiular guna or sensation to be sensed through the organ of touch. In this ense it is derived from the root स्पृश संस्पति ॥ It also denotes a disease, deried from स्पृश उपनापे ॥ There is nothing to show, what स्पर्श is meant in the sûtra. xplanation is the only refuge here.

अञ्चो ऽनपादाने ॥ ४८ ॥ पदानि ॥ अंचः, अन्-अपादाने ॥ गिंः ॥ अञ्चतेहत्तरपदस्य निष्ठातकारस्य नकारादेशो भवति न चेदपादानं तत्र भवति ॥

48. The Nishtha त is changed to न, after अडच्, but of when it is in connection with an Ablative case.

Thus समझी शक्कनेः पारी = सङ्गतीः तस्मान् पश्यो न्यकाः ॥

Why do we say 'when not in construction with an Ablative case'? bserve उदक्तपुदकं कृपात् = उड़तं 'drawn out'.

The word ध्यक्तव is from the root अडब् ध्यक्तियशण कान्तिगतिषु, and not from root अडच्; and hence the Nishtha is not changed.

दिवो ऽविजिगीषायास् ॥ ४६ ॥ पदानि ॥ दिखः, अ-विजिगीषायास् ॥
भिः ॥ दिव उसारस्य निष्ठातकारस्य नकारादेशो भवति अविजिगीषायान्ये ॥

49. The Nishthâ त is changed to न, after दिख, hen the sense is not that of 'play'.

The word विश्विगीपा means "desire of conquest or gain", but here it ans "gambling".

Thus बाजून:, - भोडरिक:, पर्मून: - भीज: ।। Why do we say "when it is not mean to play" । Observe रक्त बंति ।। Here the throwing of dice with the desire of winning or gaining victory (vijigisha) over the opponent.

निर्वाणो ऽवाते ॥ ५० ॥ पदानि ॥ निर्वाणः, अ-वाते ॥

तः ॥ निर्वाण इति निस्पूर्वाद्वातेक्तरस्य निष्ठातकारस्य नकारो निपास्वते । न चेद्वाताधिकरणो नास्वयाँ

50. The word निर्वाण is irregularly formed by changing the Nishtha a to a, when the sense is not that of 'wind'.

The word निर्वाण is formed from the root बा, with the preposition निर् and the Participial affix त ॥ Thus निर्वाणो ऽिन्नः, = उपशान्तः, निर्वाणः पशीपः, निर्वाणो भिन्नः = उपशतः ॥

Why do we say when not meaning "the wind"? Observe निर्वातो वातः, निर्वातं वातेन ॥

In the sentences निर्वाणः प्रदीपो वातेन, निर्वाणोऽग्निर्वातेन, the न change has taken place, because the location of the verb वा is in the प्रदीप and अगिन, and not in the वात, which is merely an Instrument. Hence the above vritti uses the words "if the sense of the verb वा does not govern वात in the locative case".

शुषः कः ॥ ५१ ॥ पदानि ॥ शुषः, कः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ शुपेर्ज्जातोक्सरस्य निष्टातकारस्य ककारावेशो भवति ॥

51. क is substituted for the Nishthâ त after the root शुष्।

As शुष्कः, शुष्कवान् ॥

पचो घः ॥ ५२ ॥ पदािन ॥ पचः घः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पचेर्ज्ञातोरुत्तरस्य निष्ठातकारस्य वकारादेशो भवति ॥

52. ब is substituted for the Nishtha त after the

Λs पक्तः, पक्तवान् ॥

क्षायो मः ॥ ५३ ॥ पदानि ॥ श्वायः, मः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ क्षेत्रातात्त्तरस्य निष्ठातकारस्य मकारांदशो भवति ॥

53. म is substituted for the Nishtha त after the

Thus भागः, भागवान् ॥

प्रस्त्योन्यतरस्याम् ॥ ५५॥ पदानि ॥ प्रस्त्यः, अन्यत रस्याम् ॥ वृक्षिः ॥ प्रपूर्वान् स्त्यावतेवत्तरस्य निष्ठातकारस्यान्यतरस्यां नकारविश्वा भवति ॥

54. म is optionally substituted for the Nishtha व after the root स्त्ये preceded by म ॥

Thus प्रस्तीनः or प्रस्तीनः, प्रस्तीनवान् or प्रस्तीतवान् ॥ In the second alternative when न does not come, we first vocalise the root स्था into स्ती, and the add न ॥ Had Samprasarana not taken place first, then the Nishtha न would have been changed to न after स्था by VIII, 2, 43. But when samprasarana i

once made, the root no longer has a semi-vowel and so there remains no occasion for the application of VIII. 2. 43. See VI. 1. 23 for vocalisation.

अनुपसर्गात्फुछक्षीबकृशोलाघाः ॥ ५५ ॥ पदानि॥अनुपसर्गात्, फुलु-क्षीब-कृश-

वृक्षिः ॥ फुन्न सीव कृश उज्ञाय इत्येते निपास्यन्ते म चेदुपसर्गादुसरा भवन्ति ॥ वर्षितकम् ॥ उत्फुलसंफुन्नयोरिति वन्ताव्यम् ॥

55. The irregular Participles দুন্ত, ধীৰ, কুৱা and াল্লাঘ are formed then only, when no Preposition preedes them.

The word फुल is derived from the root भिफला विश्वरणे the त is changed of हा 11 The change of हा to इ (VII. 4. 88) and the want of हृद augment (VII. 2. 16) e regular. The same change takes place before क्तवतु also, as फुलवान् ॥

The affix त is elided after the roots श्रीब्, कृश् and उत्-लाप्, and the augment इट् is prohibited; this is the irregularity in शीवः, कृशः and उज्ञायः ॥

Why do we say when not preceded by a Preposition? Observe प्रफुड़ा: धुननसः, प्रश्नीवितः, प्रकृशितः, प्रोड़ाधितः ॥ In the case of लाघ्, prepositions other than तत् are prohibited.

Or the augment इद is added, and then इत् is elided from शीवितः &c. See VIII. 2. 3 vårt.

Vart:—The forms বন্দুল: and বন্ধুল: should be enumerated. Here ব is changed to ভ, though the root has taken a Preposition.

In the word परिकृषाः, the word परि is not a Preposition with regard to the verb कृष्; परिवतः कृषाः = परिकृषाः ॥ So that परि is upasarga of the verb गतः understood, hence we have the form कृषाः ॥

नुद्विदोन्दत्राघ्नाह्वीभ्यो ऽन्यतरस्याम् ॥ ५६ ॥ पदानि ॥ नुद्, विद्, उन्द्, त्रा, व्रा, क्रीभ्यः, अन्यतरस्याम् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ तुद् विद उन्द चा घ्रा ही इत्येतेभ्य उत्तरस्य निष्ठातकारस्य नकार आदेशो भवति अन्यतरस्याम् ॥

ा स्वितः ॥ तुद् विद उन्द चा घ्रा ही इत्येतेभ्य उत्तरस्य निष्ठा विद्यातेषित्र इच्यते ।

वित्तेविद्यस्य वित्तस्य मोगे विद्यस्य विन्तते ॥

56. The Nishtha त may optionally be changed to , after उद, विद, उन्द, त्रा, झा, ही ॥

Thus दुनः or दुत्तः, विमः or वित्तः, समुजः or समुत्तः, वाणः or वातः, घाणः or प्रातः,

With regard to at, the rechange was not ordained by any rule, and so is an aprapta-vibhasha. With regards to others, the rechange would have ways taken place by VIII. 2. 42 and 43, this makes it optional.

The root कि विचारण of Rudhâdi is to be taken here, and not the other roots. Thus the following · Kārikā

The Nishthå of बिद्-बेक्ति of Adadi class is बिदिना ; (2) of बिद्-विधात । Divadi class is बिक्तः only ; (3) of बिद् of Tudadi is बिक्तः ; (4) of बिद् of Rudhad are both बिक्तः and बिक्तः ॥ The Tudadi बिद् has also the form बिक्तः in the sens of क्रोग by VIII. 2. 58.

न ध्याल्यापृम्चिंखमदाम् ॥ ५७ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, ध्या, रूया, पृ, मूर्विं, मदाम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ध्वा स्वा पृ मूर्ति मद इत्वेतेषां निष्ठातकारस्य निकारिक्यो न नवति ॥

57. The Nishtha त is not changed to न after ज्या प्, प्, मुच्छि and मद ॥

This debars the q change prescribed by VIII. 2. 42, 43.

The root मूर्ति is exhibited in the sûtra in its lengthened form; the root is lengthened by VIII. 2. 78, and the का is elided before म by VI. 4. 21,

वित्तो भोगप्रत्यययोः ॥ ५८ ॥ पदानि ॥ वित्तः, भोग, प्रत्यययोः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वित्त इति विदेशीभार्योद्वसस्य कस्य नत्वानात्रा निपायते भागे प्रत्यय चानिधये ॥

58. The irregularly formed Participle at denote 'possessions' and 'renowned'.

This is derived from विद्रत लाभे of Tudadi class, the त is not changed। न though so required by VIII. 2. 42.

Thus विस्तरस्य बहु = धनमस्य बहु 'he has much riches'. Because riches a enjoyed (मुज्यते), so they are called भोग or 'enjoyments' par excellence.

In the sense of 'renowned', we have विसाऽयं मनुष्यः "this man is r nowned or famous". Here विसः = प्रतीतः ॥ प्रतीयते = प्रतयः ॥

Why do we say when having the sense of 'possessions' and 'far ous'? Observe विश्वः ॥

भित्तं दाकलम् ॥ ५९ ॥ पदानि ॥ भित्तम्, दाकलम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भित्तमिति निपास्यते शकलं चेत्तद्वति ॥

59. The word far is irregularly formed in the sense of 'a fragment, a portion'.

Thus भिसं तिष्ठति, भिसं प्रपतिति ॥ This is synonymous with श्वकल ॥ T root-meaning of भिद्र is not very manifest in this word, it may be taken as rudhi word. The regular form is भिन्नं under VIII. 2. 42.

श्रूणमाधमण्ये ॥ ६० ॥ पदानि ॥ ऋणम्, आधमण्ये ॥ कृतिः ॥ ऋणनिति ऋदस्येतस्माद्धातोरुत्तरस्य निष्ठातकारस्य नकारो निपास्यते आधमण्येतिषये ॥

60. The word we is irregularly formed in the sense of 'debt.'

It is derived from ऋ, the स is changed to स ॥ The word अध्यर्ग is corpounded from अध्य ছব্ল "he who in a debt transaction holds a lower position"

i.e. a debtor. This nipatana shows that such irre gular Locative compounds may be formed; for here the first member is not in the Locative case, but the second member. The condition of being a debtor is भाधमण्येम or "indebtedness:"

. If this is so, then the word उत्तमर्भः 'creditor' cannot be formed? This is no valid objection. For अध्यम्णे is illustrative only of something to be paid hereafter, in consideration of something formely received; and thus includes इत्तमर्ण also; which also has been so employed by the author himself in धारेरुत्तमर्णः (I. 4. 35).

The word म्हण we use in sentences like म्हणं दशाति, म्हणं धारयति ॥

Why do we say when meaning 'debt'? Observe ऋत वश्यामि, नानृतम् ॥ नसत्तिवत्तानुत्तपूर्तसूर्त्तगूर्त्तानि छन्दसि ॥ ६१ ॥ पदानि ॥ नसत्त, निपत्त, अनुत्त, प्रतृत्ते, सूर्त्त, गूर्तानि, छन्दसि ॥ वितः॥ नसत्त निषत्त अनुत्त प्रतूर्च सूर्च गूर्च इत्येतानि छन्दसि विषये निपायन्ते ॥

61. In the Chhandas we have the following irregular Participles:-nasatta, nishatta, anutta, pratûrtta, sûrtta, gûrtta.

The words नसत्त and नियत्त are derived from the root सर् preceded by न and नि, and there is not the न change of VIII. 2. 42. Thus नसत्तमञ्जला॥ In secular literature we have मसन्नम् ॥ So also नियत्तः in the Vedas, but नियण्णः in secular literature. The word अनुसः is from उन्द with the negative अन्॥ The option of VIII. 2. 56 does not apply here. As अनुत्तमा ते मधवन् (= अनुत्रम्)॥ प्रतूर्त्तम् is from खर् or तुर्व, as प्रतूर्त्ते विश्विनम् (= प्रनूर्णम्)॥ When it is derived from स्वर् then ऊद् is added by VI. 4. 20; and when from नूई then VI. 4. 21 is applied. सूने is from स, the क is changed to उ irregularly, as सूर्त्तागाव = सृतागाव ॥ गूर्त is from गूर्, as गूर्त्ता भमृतस्य (= गूर्ज) ॥

किन्प्रत्ययस्य कुः ॥ ६२ ॥ पदानि ॥ किन्, प्रत्ययस्य, कुः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पदस्यति वर्त्तते । क्विन्प्रत्ययस्य सर्वेष पदान्ते कुरविभिष्यते । क्विन्प्रत्ययो यस्माद्धातोः स क्विन्प्रत्ययः, त्तस्य पदस्यालोन्त्यस्य कतर्गादंशो भवति ॥

62. A stem formed with the affix किन under III. 2. 58 &c, substitutes, at the end of a word, a guttural for the final consonant.

The word पदस्य is understood here. The word क्विन्पत्यय is a Bahuvrihi leaning 'that stem which has kvin as its affix.' For the final consonant of such stem, a guttural is substituted. As धृतस्युक् (III. 2. 58), हलस्युक्, मन्तस्युक् ॥

The sûtra could have been क्विनः कुः; the word मत्यय is used in the sûtra show the Bahuvrihi compound; so that the ब of ज़िन् may not be changed to guttural. Moreover this Bahuvrîhi also indicates that the roots which take le क्षिन् affix, change their final to a guttural before other affixes than क्षिन्।। Thus the roots सूज् and हुन् take किन् to form सक and हुक nouns by III. 2 59.60 The guttural change will take place even when these roots are declined a verbs: as, नानी असाक नानी अहाक. where असाक and अहाक are the Aorist of सूज an हुन्।। The augment अद is not elided, though the ना is added (VI. 4. 75) as Vedic diversity. The हुन् augment also does not take place as a Vedic irre gularity. The augment अन् is added by VI. 1. 58, and the vowel is lengthene by Vriddhi by VII. 2. 3. Thus अद् + एज् + सिज + निप् = असज (VI. 1. 58) = असज्ञ (VII. 2. 3 and VIII. 2. 62). Other wise it would have been च by VIII. 2. 3 So also in हुन्ना, हुन्मि:, the ज्ञां is changed to a guttural, though the noun हुन्ना formed noun and not formed by किन् ; and this is so, because the verb ह does take किन् also.

Obj. If this be so, there ought to be guttural change in रज्जुस्र्यां from the root सृज् with किए? Ans. The guttural change however in not desired her

In gutturalisation, ज is changed to न, and न to ख, which both becom क by बाबसान (VIII. 4. 56)

नदोर्खा ॥ ६३ ॥ पदानि ॥ नदोः, वा ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पदस्येति वर्सते ॥ मदोः पदस्य वा कवर्गादंशो भवति ॥

63. The final of an at the end of a word is of tionally changed to a guttural.

· The word पश्स्य is understood here also. As सा व जीवनडाहुनिः (Maitr. I. 4. 13): or सा व जीवनगाहुनिः ॥ According to Pro. Bohtlingk this latter for is not found in the Samhitâ.

Here the root नश् has taken श्रियए in denoting 'condition or state';by et sidering it as belonging to संपनादि class.

बीवस्य नाराः = जीवनक् or जीवनद्॥ The gutturalisation optionally debt the द change of VIII. 2. 36. When the द change takes place, this द is change to ₹ by VIII. 2. 39 and VIII. 4. 56.

मोनो घातोः ॥ ६४ ॥ पदानि ॥ मः, नः, घातोः ॥ इतिः ॥ मकारान्तस्य धातोः पदस्य नकारादेशो भवति ॥ वार्तिकम् ॥ मनुनासिकस्य क्रिसलोः(हृतीतिदीर्घस्यम् ॥

64. A is substituted, at the end of a word, for the final A of a root.

As प्रशाम, प्रताम, प्रशाम ॥ These are formed by adding क्षिप to the 10 स्था, सब and इस् ॥ The lengthening takes place by VI. 4. 15. The न be considered as asiddha is not elided.

Why do we say "of म-ending roots"? Observe भित्, छिन् । Why do we say "of a root"? Observe इदम, किन्।। The word परस्य is understood here also. So we have प्रतामी, प्रतामः where म is not at the end of a word.

म्बोश्च ॥ **६५ ॥ पदानि ॥ म्, वो:, च ॥** र्वात्तः ॥ मकारवकारयोम परतः मकारान्तस्य धारोर्नकारादेशो भवति ॥

65. π is substituted for the π of a root before the affixes beginning with π and π !!

As अगन्म, अगन्य the Imperfect of गम्, as in the sentence अगन्म तमसः गरम ॥ The शाप is elided as a Vedic diversity. So also जगन्यान् with क्यमु, the ugment इट् is not added by the option allowed, owing to VII. 1. 68. This sûtra applies to those cases where the म is not at the end of a word, as it was in the ast sûtra.

ससजुषो रुः ॥ ६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ स, सजुषोः, रुः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सकारान्तस्य पदस्य सजुष् इत्यंतस्य च रुभवति ॥

66. For the final ex and for the ex of exage is substituted at the end of a word.

Thus धान्तरक, वायुरक ॥ So also सङ्ग्रंधिभिः, सङ्क्रेविभिः ॥ सङ्ग्रं is derived rom जुन् with the affix कृष् and the preposition सह which is changed to स in lahuvrihi. The lengthening takes place by VIII. 2. 76. and the word means भितिः ॥ The इ is र्, but it should be distinguished from it. This secondary (or इ) undergoes a distinct and separate Sandhi change from that of the rimary र ॥

अवयाः श्वेतवाः पुरोडाश्च ॥ ६७ ॥ पदानि ॥ अवयाः, श्वेतवाः, पुरोडाः, श्व ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अवयाः श्वेतवाः पुरोडाः इत्येते निपायन्ते ॥

67. The same substitution takes place for the inal of the Nominatives of अचया:, श्वेतचा: and पुरोडा: ॥

The word अवशाः is from अव + यकः भितवाः from भेत + वह and पुरोदाः from एस् + वाष् ॥ The affix जिव्ह is added to the two latter by III. 2. 71. The word विवाह is also formed by जिव्ह (III. 2. 72). Thus the three words भेतवाह, पुरोगण् and अवशास are formed. These words take the affix इस् before the Padaerminations (See Vartika to III. 2. 71). After having taken उस्, the above orms अवशाः &c., are made in Nominative singular irregularly.

Why is this nipatana, when ह would have come by the last sûtra and he lengthening would have taken place by VI. 4. 14, of the words अवस्, भेत- विवाद ने They are so exhibited here, for making them long in the vocative singular also. For they could not have been lengthened in the vocative singular, because VI. 4. 14 does not apply to it. Thus ह अवसः, हे विवाः, हे प्रोदाः ॥

The word'ৰ shows that other forms, not enumerated, may also be in cluded here under. As ह বক্ষয়া: ॥

अहन् ॥ ६८ ॥ पदानि ॥ अहन् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अहमित्येतस्य पदस्य रुभेवति ॥ वार्तिकम् ॥ अहो रुविधी कपराविरथन्तेरष्ट्रपसंख्यानं कर्त्तव्यम् ॥

68. इ is also substituted for the न of अहन at the end of a Pada.

Thus अहोभ्याम, अहोभिः ॥ The sûtra exhibits the form अहन् without th elision of ब्, in order to indicate that there is not elision of न्। As वीपांह निवापः, हे वीपीहोऽनेति ॥ See Vartika to VIII. 2. 7. The न् of अहन् is not change to र in the sûtra by VIII. 2. 69, because it is intended to show the word-form अहन् ॥ The Nominal stem is Pada in the above examples by I. 4. 17.

Vart:—Before the words रूप, राजि and रथन्तर, the मू of अहन् is change to र्॥ As अहोरूपम्, अहोरपन्तरं साम ॥ This is an exception to VIII. 2.69 Others say, that this र change takes place universally before all words beginning with र; as अहो रस्यम्, अहो रहानि ॥

69. When no case-ending follows (i. e. at the end of a Pada in the narrower sense), र् is substituted for the न् व अहत्॥

Thus अहर्दवानिः अहर्भुङ्को ॥ Why do we say 'when no case-ending follows Observe अहो-आम् । अहोि । Here क-called इ replaced the final न् of अहन् ॥ The difference between this क-called इ and the ordinary इ is illustrated in the above set of examples. The ह-called इ is changed to इ by VI, I, II3, the ordinary is not so changed.

Obj. - In धाइर्रवानि and धाइप्रेड्क the case-ending is elided after गहन्, and so by Pratyaya - lakshaṇa, we may say that there is a case - ending here also Ans. This is not so, because of the following maxim भारों रिविधी लुमना लोग प्रमाण न भवति ॥ The rule of pratya lakshana does not apply to the substitution of the final of भारत् when the affix has been elided by खुक् or खुक्. Therefore this भारत् is not considered to be followed by खुक् or case-affix. But where a affix is elided by using the word मोप, there the rule of Pratyaya - lakshaṇa doe apply to भारत् ॥ As दे दीर्घाहोडक, दे सीर्घाहो निवास. (VIII. 2. 7). Here the affix is elided by using the word 'lopa' by VI. 1. 68.

अस्रक्षरवरित्युमयथा छन्दसि ॥ ७० ॥ पदानि ॥ अस्रस्, अधस्, अवस्, ग्री कमयथा, छन्दसि ॥

र्जनः ॥ झासस ऋथस सवस इरवेतेवां स्टम्ब्सि विषवे दमवया भवाते ॥

वार्त्तिकम् ॥ छन्दसि भाषायां च विभाषा प्रचेत्रसा¦राजन्युपसंख्यानं कर्त्तन्यम् ॥ धा० ॥ अहरादीनां पर्याविष्रूपसंख्यानं कर्त्तन्यम् ॥

70. In the Chhandas, both ₹ and ₹ are substituted for the final of amnas, ûdhas, and avas.

Thus अञ्च एव or अग्नरेव, ऊथ एव or ऊथरेव, अव एव or अवरेव ॥ When ह is substituted for the finals, this ह is replaced by ए by VIII. 3. 17, which is elided by VIII. 3. 19. The word अग्नस् means 'a little', and अवस् 'protection'.

Vârt:—ह and toth replace the final of प्रचेत्रस before राजन्, in the Vedic is well as in the secular language. As प्रचेता राजन् (VIII. 3. 14, VI. 3. 111) प्रेचता राजन्॥

Vârt:—The words अहर् &c before पनि &c should be enumerated. That s, the finals of अहर् &c are replaced by रू ठार before पनि &c. As. अहपंतिः ठा अहर्र तिः ठा अहः पतिः, महः पुत्रः, महः पुत्रः, गीपंतिः, गीः पनि, गी ४ पनि ; धूपंनि, धू पनिः, रू पतिः॥ Here र् is substituted for the final र् ठा अहर् &c, which at first sight nay appear superfluous. But it is so ordained, in order to prevent the visarga shange of this र ॥

भुवश्च महाव्याहृतेः ॥ ७१ ॥ पदानि ॥ भुवः, चः, महाव्याहृतेः ॥ वितः ॥ भुवः इत्येमस्य महाव्याहृतेः ॥

71. In the Chhandas, र and र may replace the final of the word भूवस् when used as a mahâ-vyâhriti.

Thus भुवस्थिनारिक्षम् or भुव इत्यन्तरिक्षम् ॥ The mahâ-vyâhritis are three, ised generally before the famous Gâyatri mantra. They denote respectively he earth, the firmament and the heaven. भुवस् is an Indeclinable and a Vyâhriti lenoting the firmament. The other two are भू. and स्व: ॥

Why do we say when it is a mahâ-vyâhriti? Observe भुतो विश्वयु भुतनेषु गित्रवः॥ Here भुतः is a verb, 2nd Pers. Singular, Imperfect (नङ्) of the root , without guṇa of the root, and the भर् augment is not added as a Vèdic liversity.

वसुम्रंसुध्वस्वनदुहां द:॥ ७२॥ पदानि ॥ वसु, स्रंसु, ध्वंसु, अनदुहाम् , द:॥ कृतिः॥ ससज्ज्ञेषितिस्वतः स इति वर्षते । वस्त्रन्तस्य पदस्य सकारान्तस्य स्रंसु ध्वंसु अनदुह इस्थेतेषां च कारोहेशो अवति ॥

72. द is substituted for the final स् of a word ending in the affix बस, and for the final of संस्, ध्वंस and अनदुइ at the end of a Pada (in the wider sense I. 4. 14, 17).

The anuvitti of eq is understood here from VIII. 2. 66. It qualifies set only, and not the rest. That is, when the word formed by the affix equalifies with eq, such eq is replaced by eq. For a word formed by the does not

sometimes end in स, and in those cases the rule will not apply. As इस and set always end in स, there is no necessity of qualifying these by the स of VIII. 2. 66. अनड्ड ends in ह and so स cannot qualify it.

Thus विद्युश्चाम्, विद्युश्चिः, पपिवद्श्याम्, पांपवद्गिः with वस् affix. संसः विषायदः श्वाम्, उत्यायदः श्वाम्, उत्यायदः श्वाम्, उत्यायदः श्वाम्, पर्णध्वद्शिः॥ अनदुर् श्वाम्, अनदुर् श्वाम्, अनदुर्श्वाम्, अनदुर्शिः॥

But when a वस् formed word does not end in स्, the rule does not apply. As विद्वान, पपिवान ॥ Here म is not changed to र्॥

In the case of बस्, the इ is ordained, before any other rule manifests itself; thus in विद्युष्यां this इ debars रू; so why should it not debar the rule relating to the elision of the final in विद्याम also? This rule sets aside रू, but it does not, however, over-rule the elision-rule, because it is not directly connected with this change.

Why in धनहान the न् is not changed to नृ? By the very fact, that नुष् is ordained (विधान-सामध्यान), this म् will not be changed to नृ: otherwise नुष rule would become superfluous; for it would be easier to say let न् be changed to न् and we should get the form धनहान by this rule without नुष्॥

Obj:—If this be so, that the उप is not changed to इ, because of giving it a scope, then in अनदान् अच, this तुम् should not be changed into इ by VIII. 3. 9?

Ans:—No; the maxim is that that rule is set aside, with regard to which a particular rule would become useless, if not so over-ruled; but that rule is not set aside which is only an occasion for the application of another rule (वंशिष्ट भित वर्षक्राऽनर्धकः, सांविध्याध्यते, यस्य तु विध निमित्तमय नासी वाध्यते) ॥ With regard to q change, the तुष् vidhi is useless (anarthaka), with regard to q change, it is merely an occasion.

The word पवस्य is understood here also, so the change does not take place in विश्वांसी and विश्वांस: ॥

तिप्यनस्तेः ॥ ७३ ॥ पदानि ॥ तिपि, अन्-अस्तेः ॥ कृतिः ॥ निपि परनः सकारान्तम्ब पदस्य अनस्तर्वकार आदेशी भवति ॥

73. द is substituted for the final स् of a root, with the exception of अस्, before the Personal ending दि (त), when it stands at the end of a word.

The स of a root can stand at the end of a word when the Personal ending is dropped. Thus अध्यक्षाद् भवान, अञ्च्याद् भवान, from the roots वकार and यास्। The Personal affix is elided by VI. 1. 68, and thereby स comes to stand at the end of a Pada.

Why do we say 'before तिष्'? Observe चकास् formed by स्विष् वर्षिक्र added to the root. Why do we say 'with the exception of अस्'? See आप एवंद सिललं सबर्भ आ। Here आ: is the Imperfect 3rd Person singular of अस्। The द्र is not added as a Vedic irregularity. See VII. 3. 93, 97.

सिपि धातो क्वा ॥ ७४ ॥ पदानि ॥ सिपि, धातोः, रुः, वाः ॥
वृक्तः ॥ सिपि परतः सकारान्तस्य परस्य धातो रुः स्ययमादेशा भवाने दकारा वा ॥

74. द् or इ may optionally be substituted for the eq of a root, before the Personal ending सि (स्), when such स् stands at the end of a Pada.

Thus अवकास् त्वम् or अवकात् त्वम्, अन्त्रशास त्वम् or अन्त्रशात् त्वम्॥ For the s is first substituted visarjanîya, which is then changed to म्॥

The word धातुः is employed in the sûtra for the sake of the subsequent sûtras: so also the word ह ॥

द्धा ॥ ७५॥ पदानि ॥ दः, च ॥
वृत्तः ॥ इकारान्सस्य धातोः पदस्य सिपि परतो रुभवति दकारो वा ॥

75. \mathbf{q} or \mathbf{z} may optionally be substituted for the final \mathbf{q} of a root, before the Personal-affix \mathbf{q} , when such \mathbf{q} stands at the end of a Pada.

Thus मभिनत् त्वम or भिनित् त्वम, अध्छिनत् त्वम् or भिन्छनत् त्वम् ॥ वींरुपधाया दीर्घ इकः ॥ ७६ ॥ पदानि ॥ वींः, उपधायाः, दीर्घः, इकः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ रेफवकारान्तस्य धातोः पदस्य उपधाया इको दीर्घो भवति ॥

76. A penultimate इ or उ is lengthened, when the final इ or च of a root can stand at the end of a Pada.

Thus भी:, घू:, पू:, भोशी: ॥ These are all examples of roots ending in ।।

(॥ Of roots ending in ए, examples will be given in the next sûtra.

Why have we used the word 'penultimate'? Observe भविभर् भवान, her e the इ of the reduplicative syllable is not to be lengthened.

Why do we say 'of इक vowels'? So that the भ of भ in the above example भविभा may not be lengthened.

The word धासो: 'of a root' is understood here also. Therefore द and द are not lengthened in आग्नि:, बाय: ॥

The word पदस्य is understood here also, therefore, not here, गिरी, गिरः ॥

हिल च ॥ ७७ ॥ पद।नि ॥ हिल, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ हिल च परतः रेफवकाराम्तस्य धातोरुपधावा इको दीर्घो भवति ॥

77. Of a root ending in र or च, the penultimate or उ is lengthened, before a consonantal beginning affix.

Thus भास्तीर्जन, विसीर्जन, विद्यीर्जन, अवगूर्जन, all ending in र्॥ So also, विदीत, सीव्यति ending in न्॥

The phrase "of the root", is understood here also. Therefore not here, दिष्यति and चतुर्यति, which are derived from the nouns दिव and चतुर i. e. दिन. मिच्छति = दिष्यति, and चतुर इच्छति = चतुर्यति ॥

The phrase इकः "of the vowels इ or इ" is understood here also. Therefore not here, स्पर्धत, अध्यव ॥

This rule applies to cases which are not final in a pada: but to cases where \(\xi\) or \(\xi\) are in the middle of a pada or word.

उपधायां च ॥ ७८ ॥ पदानि ॥ उपधायाम, च ॥
कृतिः ॥ धातोरुपधामूती बी रेफवकारी हल्परी तयारुपधाया इकी दीघीं भवति ॥

78. The short τ or τ of a root is lengthened, when the verb has τ or τ as its penultimate letter, and is followed by a consonant.

The anuvritti of हाल is current. The root must end in a consonant, and must have a र or ब् as preceding such consonant, for the application of this rule. Thus हुईं। हूंईसा. मूर्डी, मूर्डिना. तूर्वी. तूर्विना धूर्वी, धूर्विना ॥

The र or ब must be followed by a consonant. Therefore not here: as, चिरि, जिरि are roots having a penultimate र, which however is followed by a vowel. Therefore we have चिरिजेरित, जिरिजेरित ॥

Q.—Why there is not lengthening in रिर्बत, रिर्पु or किवतः, किव्यु Perfect, forms derived from the roots रि गर्ता and वी गर्ना &c? Here the इ of the abhyasa required lengthening, and it would not be shortened, as it is asiduha.

Ans.—The an substitute of where by VI. 4. 82, is treated as sthanivat, to want to want to be followed by a consonant, and hence there is no lengthening. Another reason is, that the want substitute is taught in angadhikara (VI. 4. 82, and depends upon the affix, and is consequently Bahiranga, with regard to this rule of lengthening which is antaranga. Hence anital is considered as asiddha. Therefore and are not followed by a consonant (for we is not considered as such for the above reasons).

Similarly in चनुर्वितृ formed with नच affix from the Denominative (सब्) root चनुर्व। Here इद is added before मृज् as चतुर्व + इ + तृ and then आ is elided, चतुर्व + इ + तृ ॥ Here the clision of आ is a Bahiranga process, and therefore, इ is not here really penultimate, and so there is no lengthening of the vowel.

In मितिशिका (Instrumental singular) there is lengthening by VIII. 2.77.

To the root मितिशिक्ष is added कितिक by Un I. 156, and we have मितिशिक्ष । To this is added हा (Instrumental affix), as मितिश्वक् + मा, and मा is elided by VI. 4.
134, and we get मितिशिक्षा ॥ The lengthening takes place here, the elision of a solution of the considered here as sthanivat, and so a becomes penultimate. In fact

ere we apply the maxim that a lopa substitute of a vowel is not to be conidered as sthanivat when a rule of lengthening is to be applied (See I. , 58).

Q.-Well, let it not be sthanivat, but the elision by VI. 4. 134, lepends upon a case-affix, and is Bahiranga, and therefore asiddha for the ourposes of this rule which is antaranga: and so therefore, there would be no engthening?

Aus.—The maxim of असिन्नं बहिरद्वमध्तरङ्ग should not be applied here: pecause it is an anitya rule.

The word fafa: is formed by the Unadi affix and added to the root a (जिर्), the t being changed to र (Un V. 49). So also किरि: and निरि: are formed by the Unadi affix and ded to an and q (Un IV. 143). The Genitive Dual of which is कियों: and गियों: ॥ There is no lengthening in जिल्लि:, कियों: and निर्वी; on the maxim that the Unadi formed words are primitive words and not Derivative; and so the rules of etymological changes do not apply to them (रणार्योऽध्युत्पन्नानि प्रातिपरिकानि) ॥

न भकुर्छुराम् ॥ ७९ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, म, कुर्, छुराम् ॥ वितः ॥ रेफवकारान्तस्य भस्य कुर् छुर् इत्यतयोश्य दीर्घो न भवति ॥

The lengthening of vowel does not take place under VIII. 2. 77, when the Nominal stem ending in tor wis called Bha (i.e. when a t follows), and also not in कुर and ख़र ॥

Thus धर्वः (धरं वहाति IV. 4. 77 or धरि साधः) ॥ Similarly कुर्यात्, छर्यात् ॥ The latter is Benedictive of छुर् छेरने ॥

Why have we qualified the word w by saying that it must end in y or १) Observe मात्रवीमा, मनिवीमे ॥ For here the stem which ends in द is not Bha, and the stem which is Bha does not end in a but in a !!

अदसो प्रेहाँदु दो मः ॥ ८० ॥ पदानि ॥ अदसः, अ-सेः, दान् , उ, दः, मः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अवसी ऽसकारान्तस्य वर्णस्य वात्परस्य उवर्णावेशी नवति वकारस्य च नकारः ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ अवसी ऽनीस इति वस्तव्यम् ॥

Karika:-- अवसोहे प्यक् हं के चितिच्छन्ति ललकत्। के चिवन्यसं घर । नेत्यके ऽसेर्डि दृष्यते ॥

80. When the pronoun अदस does not end in स्, then there is substituted sor s for the vowel after &, and w for = 11

Thus महन, अनू, अनुन्, अहना, अनुन्ताय, ॥ अह is substituted for अहम् before a case-ending by VII. 2. 102, which in Feminine becomes भरा ॥ By the present sûtra read with I. 1. 50, अनु is substituted for अब and अनु for अवा। The which replaces one-mâtrâ vowel will be one-mâtrâ इ i. e. short इ, and the इ which replaces a two-mâtrâ vowel will be a two-mâtrâ इ i. e. long इ। See I. 1. 50.

Why do we say, "not ending in स"? Observe मद इच्छति= अवस्थाते॥
Obj. How can this be a valid example, as the word पतस्य is understood here, and भवस् before the affix स्य is not a pada (I. 4. 15)? Ans. This indicates that the g change takes place, even when भदस् is not a pada. As भद्रमुद्र ॥

Vart:—It should rather be stated that the rule applies to that आह which has no भो, or स or ए। So that the prohibition may apply to भरेडिन, अह इनस् ।। The visarjaniya being considered as asiddha, this word is considered as ending in ए।

In order to apply the prohibition to भा and र also, some explain the sûra thus:—भः सर्थन्य सोयमासः, वन सकारन्य भकार क्रियन । "The word भासः in the sûtra is a Bahuvrihi, and means that in which भ is substituted for स"॥ The sûtra is thus confined to the form भन्न derived by changing the म into भ by VII 2. 102: and not to any other भन् ॥

When अवस takes the final-substitute आहे by VI. 3. 92, how is this rule to be applied? Thus by III. 2. 59, the root अध्य takes किन् ॥ We compound it with अवस, as अदाउच्याने ॥ अदस + अध्य + किन् - अद ! आहे ! अध्य + किन् - VI. 3. 92! = अदेहध्य (VI. 4. 24). Now there are three views, 11 the द of अद, and द of आहे are both changed to म by the present sutra, (2), the first द is not changed, but only ह. (3) none is changed. Thus we have (1. अमुमुबह - VII. 1. 70, VI. 1. 68, VIII. 2. 23 and 62!, अमुमुबहच्यों, अमुमुबहच्यां। 2. Secondly, अदमुबह अदमुबह्यां। अदमुबह्यां। 43. Last'y अदह्याह्यं, अदह्याह्यां, अदह्याह्यं। 11. The above verse summarises this:

"Some ordain that ष should come separately for both adas and addi, as there is double ह (in चरीबन्ध्वमें :others would have ष only for the last portion which stands in proximity to the final, (i. e. for ष . while a third class would have nowhere, because they explain असे: of the sutra, by c n i ing it to VII.

2. 102. "The first class interpret असे by "that form of अवस which has no ह"; and they do not apply the maxim अनन्ध्यिकारेड्न्यसंशास्य कार्य भवाने "when a modification is ordained with regard to some thing which is not final, the operation takes place on that only which is in proximity to the final." The second class apply this maxim and make g change only for g which stands in proximity to the final; while the last class interpret the word असे in a different way altogether (अ: जस्य सकारक संदिक्त असि) !!

Why do we say बान् ' for the vowel after द'? Observe अनुवा, अनुवा, पीए final द as not changed to द ॥

एत ईद्वडुवचने ॥ ८१ ॥ पदानि ॥ एतः ईत्, बहुवचने ॥ वृ्ष्णः ॥ अक्सो इकारादुत्तरस्य एकारस्य ईकारादेशो भवति क्कारस्य च मकारः बहुवचने बहुनामधीना-क्षी ॥

81. For the q coming after the द of अद्स, there substituted ई, and द is changed to म, when plurality is to be expressed.

Thus भमी for अदे (or अने) अमीभिः for अदेशि, अमीश्यः for अदेश्यः, अमीषाम् for

The word बहुनचने in the sutra does not mean the technical बहुनचन; for that would have made the sutra have this sense "when the affixes of the Plural number follow". In that case, we could not get the form अभी where no plural affix follows. Hence we have translated it, by saying when pluraity is to be denoted.

वाक्यस्य टेः प्लुत उदात्तः ॥ ८२ ॥ पदानि ॥ वाक्यस्य, टेः, प्लुनः, उदात्तः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वाक्यस्य टेरिति प्लुन इति च उदात्त इति च एनत्रयमप्यधिकृतं विदिनव्यमापादपरिसमाप्ते, वीदिन प्रविमनुक्रमिष्यामा वाक्यस्य टेः प्लुन उदात्त इत्येव तद्वेदिनव्यम् ॥

82. Upto the close of this chapter (Pâda), is always to be supplied: "the last vowel of a sentence is pluta and has the acute".

This is an adhikâra sûtra. All the three words i. e. "the last vowel दि) of a sentence", "pluta" and "acute"—are to be supplied in the subsquent aphorisms to complete the sense, upto the end of this Pâda. Whatwer we shall treat hereafter will refer to the final vowel दि) in a sentence, and it will get the pluta lengthening and acute accent. Thus VIII. 2. 83, ays "In answer to a salutation, but not when it is addressed to a Sûdra". We must supply the present aphorism to complete the meaning:—"In answer o a salutation, the last vowel of a sentence becomes pluta and gets the acute accent, but not when it is addressed to a Sûdra". As आभवावक देवदसांडहा और माउनाविध देवदसां है।

One adhikâra sets aside another adhikâra, this is the general maxim. Will therefore the adhikâra of the present aphorism set aside the adhikâra of the word प्रस्थ (VIII. 1. 16)? No, the adhikâra of प्रस्थ has not ceased, shough latent. Otherwise in भवन्ती &c. the q would be required to be changed to & by VIII. 3. 7. But it does not become so, because प्रस्थ manifests itself there.

The employment of the word "vakya" would not debar the anuvritti of qq, for the final vowel of a sentence, will a fortiori be the final vowel of a word (pada), then what is the use of employing the word quart in this sûtra?

The word **energ** is employed in the sûtra, so that a word which is not the last word of a sentence, will not get the pluta and acute. Had the sûtra been energy &c. then all the words of a sentence would become pluta and acute in the final.

The word \mathfrak{F} is employed to indicate that the final vowel becomes pluta and acute, though the word may end in a consonant. As satisfied Had \mathfrak{F} not been used, the rule would have applied to words ending in vowels only, and not to words ending in consonants.

प्रस्यभिवादे उद्भारे ॥ ८३ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रस्यभिवादे, अ-द्भारे ॥

्वृच्चिः ॥ प्रत्यभिवादो नाम बदचाभिवाद्यमानां गुरुराधिषं प्रयुक्त्नते । तचात्रृह्वविषये बद्धाक्यं वर्त्तते तस्य रे. प्रुत दक्षाची भवति ॥

वार्त्तिकम् ॥ क्षित्रागपि प्रतिपेधो वन्कव्यः ॥ वा० ॥ असुयकेप्रपि केचिन् प्रतिपेधार्मच्छान्ति ॥

इष्टिः ॥ भनिवादवाक्ये यत संकीर्त्तितं नाम गोषं वा तत् यप प्रस्वभिवाद वाक्यान्ते प्रयुज्यते तप्रस्तुः इष्यते ॥ प्रा॰ ॥ भोराजन्य विद्यां वेति वन्तस्यम् ॥

83. In answer to a salutation, but not when it refers to a Sûdra, the last vowel of a sentence becomes pluta and gets the acute accent.

The word singles means "respectful salutation of a superior or elder by an inferior or junior for the sake of obtaining his blessing. It consists of three acts 1. rising from the seat, 2. touching of the feet, 3. the uttering of the formula of salutation". The word seafware means, the blessing given by the superior or elder in answer to such salutation. In giving utterance to such blessing, the last vowel of the final word gets udatta and acute, provided that, such blessing is not pronounced on a Sudra.

Thus धामिवाइवे देवदणोऽहं is said by Devadatta to his Guru. The latter says जी धायुष्पाव एथि देवदणों है ॥ "O Devadatta! be thou long-lived".

Why do we say when not referring to a Sudra? Observe भिनातवे तुपन कोडां is said by a Sudra. In reply to this the Guru replies भी भाषुमान एपि कपनक!

Vart:—Prohibition must be stated with regard to women also. As अभिवाहवे नार्थ्य is said by Gargi. To this the Guru replies:—भो आयुष्मती भवगापि!॥

Virt:—Some would have this prohibition where a detractor or an arrogant person is addressed. So long as one's arrogance or ridicule does not become manifest, there is prolation. But when one comes to know that he is my detractor, and is really ridiculing me by a show of respect; then the reply is not a blessing, but is, in fact, a curse. Thus अभिवास स्थासकी is uttered by the detractor; and the Guru understanding the word Schalin to be the Proper Name of the person, replies आयुवास एक स्थालन ।

detractor says, Sthalin is not my Proper Name, but an adjective, like dandin, viz he who has a स्थान or cooking pot. The Guru, believing this to be true, again replies, आयुष्मान एथि स्थानिन but without prolation, because the word is not a Proper Noun. The other then says "O Sir, it is not my epithet, it is my Proper Name". The Guru now comes to learn that he is being laughed at, and so gets angry and says: अस्यकस्य जात्य! न स्वं प्रयोगिनाक्तर्म ; भियस्य वृष्ण स्थानिन! ॥ Here it is a curse, as well as a pun: i. e. "burst thou, O sinner! like unto a cooking pot (sthalin = sthali-vat).

Ishti:—This prolation takes place there only, where the Proper Noun Gotra &c. with which the salutation was made, is employed by the Guru at the end of the sentence; and not where the position of the Proper Name &c is different. Therefore not here, देवदन कुश्चल्यांस; देवदन आयुष्पान् एपि, for here the word Devadatta is not used at the end of a sentence.

Vârt:—The prolation is optional, when भोः follows such Proper Name, or when the Person addressed is a Kshatriya or a Vaishya. As भो मिनिवारंब देवदसांडहं॥ Reply (1) आयुष्मान् एपि देवदस भोः ३ or (2) आयुष्मान् एपि देवदस गोः॥ So also when a Kshatriya is addressed, as अभिवारंब इन्द्रवर्माहं भोः, Reply 1) आयुष्मान् एपि इन्द्रवर्मन् ३ or (2) आयुष्मान् एपि इन्द्रवर्मन् ॥ Vaishya: अभिवारंब इन्द्रवालितंडहं भोः॥ Guru: आयुष्मानंधि इन्द्रवानित ३ or आयुष्मानंधि इन्द्रवानित!॥

दूराज्यूते च ॥ ८४ ॥ पदानि ॥ दूरात् , हृते, च ॥ वृत्तः ॥ वृत्तः ॥ वृत्तः वृत्तः वदाक्यं वर्ततं तस्य टे प्लुता भवति सः चांवात्तः ॥ वृद्धिः ॥ वाक्यस्यान्ते यत्र सम्बोधनपदं भवति, तत्र भयं प्लुत इच्यतं ॥

84. The final vowel of a sentence becomes pluta and acute, when used in calling a person from a distance.

The word दूसन is in the Fifth case by II. 3. 35; the word हुन means calling', 'addressing'. Thus आगच्छ भी माणवक देवदत्ता३ ॥ आगच्छ भी माणवक वत्तदत्ता३ ॥ The word 'distance' is a relative term, and is not fixed at what distance there should be prolation. The prolation however takes place, when a voice is to be raised, in order that the sound may reach the person. That distance upto which the voice can be heard without raising its pitch and without any special effort, need not be considered as "distance" for the purposes of this sûtra.

The word हुन here includes, 'addressing in general', and not only 'calling'. Thus there is prolation here also समून पित्र देवरमा३, पनावस्य देवरमा३ ॥ This pluta sentence becomes eka-śruti by I. 2. 33.

Why do we say "from a distance"? Observe मागच्छ भी माजवक रेवस्स !

Ishti:—This prolation takes place only then, when the noun in the vocative case stands at the end of the sentence. Therefore, there is no prolation here: रेवरम माजवा ।

हैदेमयोगे हैहसो: ॥ ८५ ॥ पदानि ॥ है, हे, प्रयोगे, है, हयो: ॥

कृति ॥ हैहंप्रकोगे दूराजूने यह क्यं वर्तने तब हैहयोरेव प्लुना भवति ॥

85. When the words and are employed, in addressing a person from a distance, there the and alone get the pluta and the accent.

As है ३ देवदल, देवदल है ३ ॥ है ३ देवदल, देवदल है ३ ॥

The repetition of the words and in the sutra, is for the sake of indicating, that the prolation takes place even when and do not stand at the end of a sentence.

गुरोरनृतोनस्यस्याप्येकैकस्य प्राचाम् ॥ ८६ ॥ पदानि ॥ गुरोः, अन्-ऋतः, अन् नन्यस्य, अपि, एक, एकस्य, प्राचाम् ॥

्रवृत्तिः ॥ ऋकारवर्श्वितस्य गुरोरनन्यस्यापिशव्यादन्यस्यापि टेरेक्वेकस्य सम्बोधने वर्त्तमानस्य प्लुना भवति प्राचामाचार्वाणां मतेन ॥

86. In the room of a prosodially long vowel, (with the exception of \$\mathbb{x}\$) though it may not stand at the end, there is substituted a pluta for one at a time, under the above circumstances (VIII. 2.83-84), in the opinion of Eastern Grammarians.

This sutra indicates a special sthanin for the pluta vowel taught by VIII 2. 83 to 84. With the exception of क्य for every heavy vowel, thought may not be the final vowel of the vocative word, and for the final vowel also, but only one at a time, there is pluta substitution, in the opinion of Fisters Grammarians. Thus दे इवदल or देवर्देश्च or देवर्दश्च Similarly with वैश्वदन, वन्नभून or व्यवस्त है ॥

Why do we say मुगे "of a prosodially long vowel"? So that the भ of ■ and ■ in Devadatta and Yajhadatta may not be prolated, for this भ is short

Why do we say धन्त्र "with the exception of क्ट्र"? Observe कृष्णांने ३वः हजा-विवेश, but never क्रीश्चानिय ॥

The word एकेन्स्य shows that the prolation should not be simultaneous, but of one at a time; not देशवरक्षा ॥

The word प्राचान "in the opinion of Eastern Grammarians" is used for the sake of creating option. So in one alternative, there is no prolation at all.

As आयुष्पान एपि देवरण ॥ Thus the present sutra, makes VIII. 2. 83 and 84, optional sutras. This also is an authority for the following dictum of Patanjali " सर्व एव जुन साहमननिष्ठना विभाषा कर्मध्य " (Mahabhashya VIII. 2. 92. Commentary). Thus all rules relating to Prolation become optional. In short, the word जाबाब should be read in all rules regarding prolation, and thus without doing violence (sahasa) to grammatical authority, one may have optional pluta everywhere.

ओमभ्यादाने ॥ ८७ ॥ पदानि ॥ ओम्, अभ्यादाने ॥

वृत्ति ॥ अभ्यादानं प्रारम्भः तत्र य प्रामशस्यः तत्य प्लुता भवान ॥

87. The vowel in आम is pluta in the beginning of a sacred text.

The word अभ्यातानं means the commencement of a sacred mantra or 'edic text. Thus भोइन अग्निमीले पुगतिने युत्तस्य देवपृत्तिकं॥ (Rig I. 1. 1).

Why do we say "in the beginning"? Observe अर्गामन्वत्रभरपुरीयपुपासीत [hhândogya Upanishad, I. I. t). Here ओम् is not used to indicate the commencement of a Text or Mintra, but is itself the subject of comment.

ये यक्तकर्मणि ॥ प्रानि ॥ ये, यक्त, कर्मणि ॥ श्वाः ॥ य इत्येनस्य यज्ञकर्माण प्लुना भवनि ॥ शिः ॥ ये यज्ञानह इत्येचेवायंन्तुन इत्येन ॥

88. The vowel of a becomes pluta in a sacred ext, when it is employed in a sacrificial work.

Thus वश्यज्ञामहे ॥ Why do we say when employed in sacrificial work?)bserve ये यजामह राति पञ्चासस्य "Ye yajamahe consists of five syllables". Here t is simple recitation.

Ishti:—The word है is pluta before यजामहे only. Therefore not so iere: व देवासी दुव्यकादशस्य (Rig. I. 139 11).

प्रणवष्टेः ॥ ८६ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रणवः, देः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ यतकर्मणि टेः प्रणव भावेतो भवनि ॥

89. In a sacrificial work, भारू is substituted for the final vowel, with the consonant, if any, that may follow it, of a sentence.

The word बह्नकर्मिण is understood here also. The word प्रणव means मोष्। It is the name given to this syllable. This मोष् is substituted for the final letter (ह) of that word which stands either at the end of a Páda ofa sacred hymns or at the end of a hemistich of such Rik. Thus for भूषां देनांसि जिन्दीन [Rig. VIII. 44. 16), we may have अपां देनांसि जिन्दीन (Rig. VIII. 44. 16), we may have अपां देनांसि जिन्दीन मुद्दार किंगारित सुद्दार (Rig. III. 27. 1), we may have देवास् जिगारित सुद्दारों देवा।

The word दि is repeated in this aphorism in spite of its anuvritti from III. 2. 82, to indicate that भीष replaces the whole last syllable, with its owel and consonant. Had fe not been repeated, then by the rule of भाषाज्यास the final letter only of the दि portion of a sentence would have been eplaced. Thus in सुन्नपुर, the visarjaniya alone would have been replaced.

When not employed in connection with sacrificial works, there is no uch substitution. Thus in simple reading of the Vedas, we should always ecite and raise

याज्यान्तः ॥ ९० ॥ पदानि ॥ याज्या, अन्तः ॥ कृतिः ॥ वाज्या नाम वे बाज्याकाण्डं पत्र्यन्ते मन्त्रास्तेपामस्यो यदिः स प्रवेते वज्ञकर्मणि ॥

90. The last vowel at the end of Mantras called Yajya, when employed in sacrificial works, is pluta and has the Acute.

Thus स्त्रोमैर्विभेमान्नवे३ (Rig. VIII. 43. 11), जिह्नामने चक्रपे स्थ्यतास्थ्य (Ri_{ξ} X. 8. 6).

Why do we say 'at the end'? There are some Yajya hymns, consisting of several sentences. The final vowel (fe) of every sentence would have become pluta, in such a hymn. To prevent it, the word "anta" is used, so that the final vowel of the hymn at the end of all, becomes pluta.

मृहिप्रेष्यभौपङ्गीपडावहानामादेः ॥ ६१ ॥ पदानि ॥ घृहि, प्रेष्य, श्रीपट्, श्रीपर् भावहानाम, आदेः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ ब्राहि प्रेष्य श्रीपट वीषट् आवह इत्वेतेषामादः प्युनी नवति वसकर्माण ॥

91. In a sacrificial work, the first syllable of कृदि, प्रेच्य, भीयद, वीयद and भावह is pluta.

Thus अग्रवेष्ठतुर्हेशह (Maitr S. I. 4. 11), अग्रवे गामवानि (or न्) प्रेश्व, अ भीश्वद: सोमस्वाग्ने वीहीश्वश्विष्ट: अग्रिमौश्वह ॥

So also in पित्र्यायामनुस्त्रकृषा on the analogy of कृति, so also अस्तुसकृषा The word बीपर is illustrative of the six forms तपद, वापद, वापद, वीक्षद, वापद बक्षाद्वा

But there is no prolation in भावह देवान् बजनानाव ; भावह जात वेदः ॥ अस्तीरग्रेपणे परस्य च ॥ ६२ ॥ पदानि ॥ अस्तीष्ठः प्रेपणे, परस्य, च ॥ दृतिः ॥ अस्तीष वेदणमस्त्रीरायणम् नवादेः प्रानो भदान परस्य च ॥

92. In an order given to Aguidhra priest, the first syllable as well as the succeeding syllable is pluta.

In a Yajña, the principal priests (rtvij) are four Adhvaryu, Udgåti Hotå, Brahmå. Every one of these has three subordinate priests (rtvij) unde them: as shown below.

SUBORDINATE. NAMES OF PRINCIPAL 1/1. Nestha (VI 4.11) Unnetà. Subrahmanya Pratiprasthata Adhvaryu : (Yajur) Pratiharta Pota (VI.411) Prastot^a Udgata (Saman) Achchhavak Gi Jvastuta. Maitrà varuna Hota (Rig) VI. 4. 11. Brahmanachhansi Ágnidhra 11. 2.17 Brahmå (Atharvan)

The duty of Agnidhra is to kindle the sacrificial fire. In a summons or call (क्रेप्प) made by the Adhvaryu, who is the Director of ceremonies, to the Agnidhra to perform the functions of Agnidh, both syllable become pluta.

The word अग्नीत् प्रेषण is a compound = अग्नीधः प्रेषणम् " a call or summon

relating to Agnidhduty."

Thus आ ३ आ ३ वर, ओ ३ आ ३ वर । The pluta takes place only in these examples; therefore, not here, as अग्नीदर्गान् विहर; बर्हि स्तृणीहि॥ Some, therefore, read the aunvritti of the word विभाषा from the next sûtra, into this, and would have it an optional rule, of fixed jurisdiction (viyavasthita vibháshá). Others say" all pluta rules are optional " (सर्व एव प्सुतः साहसमानिच्छना विभाषा विज्ञेयः)॥ In उद्धर ३ उत्पर, अभिहर ३ अभिहर, there is Vedic diversity.

The words 'relating to sacrificial work' (यत्तकर्मणि) are understood here also. Therefore not in आ भावय ॥

विभाषा पृष्टप्रतिवचने हेः ॥ ६३ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, पृष्ट-प्रतिवचनेः, हेः ॥ वत्तिः॥ पृष्टप्रतिवचने विभाषा हैः प्लुनो भवति ॥

93. Re at the end of an answer to a question may optionally be pluta.

Thus Q. अकार्षीः कटं देवदसा? Ans. अकार्षे ही ३ or अकार्षे हि ॥ Q. अलावीः केशर देवदत्त ? Ans. अलाविषं ही 3 or हि॥

Why do we say "in answer to a question"? Observe कर करिष्यति हि॥ Why do we say है: " of हि "? Observe करोमि नन ॥

निगृह्यानुयोगे च ॥ ९४ ॥ पदानि ॥ नि गृह्य, अनु यांगे. च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ स्त्रमतास्त्रच्यावनं निषदः ॥ अनुवागस्त्रस्य मतस्याविष्करणम् ॥ तत्र निगृह्यानुवागे यहाक्यं वर्त्तत तस्य टेः प्लुतो भवति विभाषा ॥

94. The end syllable of that sentence is optionally pluta, when it asserts something which has been refuted, and is employed by the victor by way of censure.

The word निषद: means the refutation of anothers opinion. निग्ह्य is a gerund, and means 'having refuted'. अनुयोग. is the expression of the same proposition which has been refuted. When a person has demonstrated the untenableness of anothers assertion, and then employs the said assertion by way of taunt, reproach or reprimand, then the final syllable of such a sentence becomes pluta. The sutra literally means "Having refuted it) when asserting (the same by way of censure). "

Thus an opponent asserts that "The word is not eternal." (अनित्यः शब्दः). Proving by arguments the untenableness of this position, and after refuting it, the victor says by way of reprimand:—शनित्वः शकः इत्वारयाँ ३ ०० अनित्व शकः इत्वास्य॥ This is then your assertion—that the word is not eternal. Similarly we will प्रभित्वार्त्या ३ or मद्य श्राजनित्वारय ॥ भद्यानावास्वेत्वारयाँ ३ or भद्यानावास्वेत्यास्य ॥

In some texts of Kasika, according to Padamanjari, only the $|_{a_{\delta t}}$ example is given.

आन्नेडितं भर्त्सने ॥ ६५ ॥ पदानि ॥ आन्नेडितम्, भर्त्सने ॥ बृत्तिः ॥ वादबारेरामन्त्रितस्वति भर्त्सने द्विवेत्रमनुक्तं तत्वाग्रेडितं प्रवते ॥ बार्त्तिकव् ॥ भर्त्सने पर्वाबेणेति वक्तस्वम् ॥

95. The end syllable of an amredita-Vocative is pluta, when threat is expressed.

A Vocative is reiterated when threat is meant (VIII. 1. 8). Its final syllable becomes pluta. Thus चार चौराई धानिष्यामि खा॥ So also वृषण वृषणी विभाविष्यामि खा, दस्य वस्त्रीह &c.

Though the anuvritti of the sûtra VIII. 2. 82, is current here, yet the final of the sentence is not pluta, but of the amredita.

Wart:—It should be rather stated that any one of the repeated words may be pluta by alternation. Thus चौरों। चौर or चौर चौरों। The word âmredita is employed in the sûtra as illustrative of the doubling, for threat is expressed by both words, so pluta may be of the words in turn: and not of the second word only, though that is called technically âmredita.

अङ्गयुक्तं तिकाकाक्सम् ॥ ९६॥ पदानि ॥ अङ्ग, युक्तम्, तिङाकाङ्क्षम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अङ्गरयनेन युक्तं निकन्तनाकाङ्कं भर्त्तने ॥

96. The final syllable of a finite verb, used as a threat becomes pluta, when the word was is joined with it, and it demands another sentence to complete the conclusion.

Thus अब्ब कूर्जी ३ इवानी ज्ञास्वसि जास्य ॥ अब्ब प्यावरी ३, इवानी ज्ञास्यसि जास्य ॥ Why do we say 'a verb'? Observe अब्ब देवदस्य निध्या दवसि ॥

Why do we say "when this calls for a conclusion"? Observe erg qq Here it is a complete sentence and does not demand another to complet the sense.

The word मर्स्सन of the last sûtra is understood here also. Therefor not here, आहू अधीय, कोरन से सस्यानि ॥ Here आहू has the force of solicitation (VIII. 1. 33).

विचार्यमाणानाम् ॥ ९७ ॥ पदानि ॥ विचार्य-माणानाम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वनाजेन वस्तुवरीक्षणं विचारः । तस्य विचयं विचार्यनाणानां वाक्यानां हेः व्हातो अवति ॥

97. The end-syllable of those sentences is pluta, which denote acts of reflection (or balancing between two alternatives).

To determine a thing by weighing all arguments pro and con is called vichara or judgment. Thus होत्रक शिकारक स्था १ व होत्रकारिय "should one perform sacrifice in the house of an initiated person". Similarly तिष्ठेणूमाइ, अनुवर्ष

ह्यूर्पैश्रह्म Here also it is being reflected upon whether यूपे तिष्ठेत् or यूपे धानुपद्दित् ॥ i.e. should the stake remain upright or should it be put flat by the yajamana. कि युपस्तिष्ठेत्, कि वा यूपं बजनामः शाववेत् ॥

्रवृति तु भाषायाम् ॥ ९८ ॥ पदानि ॥ पूर्वम्, तु, भाषायाम् ॥ वित्तः ॥ भाषाबां क्रिपवे विचार्वमाणानां पूर्वनेक प्रवत्ते ॥

98. In the common speech, the end-vowel of the first alternative is only pluta.

This makes a niyama or restriction. The previous sûtra, is thus confined to Vedic literature, and not to the vernacular. तु here has the force of 'only'. Thus आहि श्री क्षा 'Is it a snake or a rope'? लोटो ग्री कपोतोतु 'Is it a clod of earth or a pigeon?'

The priority, of course, depends upon employment. The order of words depends upon one's choice.

प्रतिश्रवणे च ॥ ६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रतिश्रवणे, च ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ प्रतिश्रवणमभ्युषगमः प्रतिज्ञानम् ॥ श्रवणाभिष्रुक्यं च तवाविशेषात्सर्वस्य महणव् ॥ प्रतिश्रवण यहाक्यं वर्त्तते तस्य टेः प्रतृतो भवति ॥

99. The end-syllable of the sentence which expresses assent or promise or listening to, is pluta.

The word प्रतिभवण means "agreement, assent or promise". It also means "listening to". All these senses are to be taken here, as there is nothing in the sûtra to restrict its scope. Thus it has three senses, I. to promise something to a petitioner, 2. to acknowledge the truth of some proposition, 3. to listen to another's words. Thus नां ने देहि मो:, 1. इन्त ने द्वानि ३ ॥ 2. निव्यः सन्ते भवितुमहीत ३ ॥ 3. देवदस्त भी:, किनास्या ३ ॥

अनुदात्तं प्रभान्ताभिपूजितयोः॥ १०० ॥ पदानि ॥ अनुदात्तम्, प्रभ-अन्त, अभि पुजितयोः॥

वृत्तिः॥ अनुवात्तः प्छतो नवति प्रमानी अभिवृत्तिते च ॥

100. The end-vowel at the end of a question or of a praise is pluta, but unaccented.

That which is employed at the end of an interrogative sentence is called America. According to some, this rule does not ordain pluta, but only ordains the anudatta-ness of those syllables which become pluta by the previous rules VIII. 2. 84 &c. The meaning of the sûtra then is:—That pluta which comes at the end of an Interrogative sentence or a sentence denoting admiration, is anudatta.

Thus अगर्नेदः पूर्वीह्य अमाहिष्य अमिन्ताहर or अगर्नहः पूर्वीह्य पानीह्य प्रदाहर (i. e. मगमः पूर्वीय वामाय अमिन्ने or पर्वे .)॥ The words अमिन्ने, and पर्वे being finals in a

question, become anudatta as well as pluta. The other words आगन: &cb come svarita and pluta by VIII. 2. 105. See VIII. 2. 107.

As regards অभिपृत्रित we have शोभनः खल्यसि माणवक्ता ३॥ Here the fine of माणवक्त becomes anudatta and pluta.

चिदिति चोपमार्थे प्रयुज्यमाने ॥ १०१ ॥ .पदानि ॥ चित्, इति, च, उपमा-अर्थे प्रयुज्यमाने ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ अनुदास्तिति वर्त्तते चिदित्येतस्मिन्निपाते उपमार्थे प्रयुज्यमाने वाक्यस्य टेरनुवासः प्युतो भवनि

101. The end-vowel at the end of a sentence becomes anudâtta and pluta, when the particle चित् is employed, denoting comparison.

The word भनुरामं is understood here. This sûtra ordains pluta a well and not merely accent.

Thus মান্নাৰৰ মাত্ৰাহৰ 'may he shine as fire'. So also বাজখিৰ সাত্ৰাহ 'may be shine as a King'.

Why do we say 'when the sense is that of comparison'? Observe का चिद्र आहु ॥ Here चिद्र has the force of 'littleness or difficulty'.

Why do we say प्रयुश्यमाने 'when expressly employed'? Observe आँग मांजनकी भाषान् 'Let the boy shine like fire'. Here चिन् is understood, hence the rule does not apply.

उपरिस्विदासीदिति च ॥ १०२ ॥ पदानि ॥ उपरि-स्वित्-आसीत्, इति, च ॥ वृत्ति ॥ अनुदासीर्मित वर्षाते ॥ वपरिस्विदासीत्येतस्य टेरदुशस प्लुनो भवति ॥

102. In **उपरि स्थिद् आसीद्** the end vowel is anudâtta and pluta.

The word anudatta is understood here also. The end-vowel would have been pluta here by VIII. 2. 97: the present sutra really ordains accentlessness of this pluta.

Thus अथः न्विशासी३त्, उपरि न्विशासी३त् (Rig X. 129. 5). In the first portion आसीत् is pluta and udatta by VIII. 2. 97, in the second it is anudatta by the present sûtra.

स्वरितमाम्रेडितेम्यासंमतिकोपकुम्सनेषु ॥ १०३ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्वरितम्, आग्ने डिते, मस्या, सम्मति, कोप, कुम्सनेषु ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ स्वरितः प्रमुतो अवित आधेडित परतः असूबाबां सम्मती कापे कुस्सने च गम्बेमान ॥ वा० ॥ अस्वादिषु वा वचनं कर्तप्यम् ॥

standing at the beginning of a sentence, the end-vowel of the first becomes pluta and svarita, when envy, praise, anger, or blame is expressed.

The vocative is doubled by VIII. 1. 8. This sûtra ordains pluta there.
Thus Envy :- नाजवक्ती३ नाजवक्त, अनिकपक्ती३ भनिकपक्त, रिक्तं न गनिकव्यम् ॥ Praise:

माजवका । माजवका, अभिक्रपका । अभिक्रपका शोभनः खल्यसि ॥ Anger:—माजवका । माजवका । अधिकात । माजवका । शिवला :—शाक्तीका । शाक्तीका । याटीका । याचीका । याटीका । य

Vart:—The word "optionally" should be read into this sûtra. Thus

there is no pluta and svarita in one alternative As माजवक माजवक &c.

श्वियार्शाः प्रेषेषु तिङाकाङ्श्रम् ॥ १०४ ॥ पदानि ॥ श्विया, आश्वी, प्रेषेषु, तिङ्-आकाङ्श्रम् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ स्त्रासि इति वर्त्तते । क्षिया आचारभेदः । त्राचीः प्रार्थनाविशेषः । शस्त्रेन व्यापारणं प्रैषः । एतेषु व्याप्त्रमित् हिक्न्सामकाङ्कं यत्तस्य स्वरितः प्स्तुतो भवति ॥

104. When an error against polite usage is censured, or when a benediction or a bidding is intended, the end syllable of a finite verb becomes pluta and svarita, if this requires another sentence to complete the sense.

The word 'svarita" is understood here. The word भिया means 'the error in usage' or 'want of good breeding'. (VIII.1.60, आसी: means 'benediction'. केंग्रः means 'order' or 'commanding by words'.

Thus (1) स्वयं रथेन यौति ३, उपाध्यायं पद्मानि गनयति ॥ स्वयं ओदनं भुङ्क्ते३. उपाध्यायं सक्तृत् पाययति ॥ In both these, the first sentence requires the second as its complement, and hence there is साकाङ्का ॥

Benediction:—सुनांश लप्सीग्रा३ धनं च नान: छन्नोध्येषीग्रां३ व्याकरणं च, भद्र ॥ • Order:—कटं कुद्धे३ पानं च गच्छ; बदान लनीहिं३, सक्तृंथ पित्र ॥

Why do we say "when it requires another sentence as its compleient"? Observe रियं ते आयुरस्तु; अग्नीन् विष्ठा। There cannot be any counterxample of शिवा, for there two sentences are absolutely necessary to express he sense of censure.

अनन्त्यस्यापि प्रश्नाक्यानयोः ॥ १०५ ॥ पदानि ॥ अनन्त्यस्य, अपि, प्रश्न, आक्या-ायोः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ अनन्यस्वापि अन्त्यस्वापि पदस्य टेः प्लुतो भवति प्रमे आस्वाने च ॥

105. In a question or narration, the end-vowel of word, though not final in a sentence, becomes svarita and pluta, as well as of the word which is final in a sentence.

The word 'padasya' is understood here: and so also the word svarita'. The end-vowel of a word which is not the last word in a sentence, as well as of the last word, becomes svarita and pluta, when a question is asked, or a fact is narrated. In fact, all the words of a sentence become svarita and pluta hereby.

Thus in questioning we have :—भागमां३ः पूर्वा३व् धामां३व् भाग्ने मृतां३व् or वरा३व । Thus all words have become svarita and pluta. The final word would, in one alternative, become anudatta also, by VIII. 2. 100, as shown under that sûtra. The force of the word suff in the sûtra, is to make the final word also svarita, and thus this sûtra makes VIII. 2. 100 an option sûtra with regard to question.

In dkhydna or narration, there is no other rule, which is debarred this. Therefore there, all words become svarita and pluta necessarily, the force of this sûtra. Thus व्यवसंद्व पूर्वीद्व पानादेव मोहः॥

Another view of this sûtra is that the word suft applies only akhyana, so that in akhyana all words become svarita. But in praśna, the final word will not become svarita, but anudatta necessarily by VIII. 2. 10 According to this view, this sûtra does not ordain option. This view is not adopted by Kasika, or Padamanjari or Siddhanta Kaumudi.

प्छतावेच इतुती ॥ १०६ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्छती. ऐचः, इतुती ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वृत्तव्यवभूताविषु प्छती विक्तिः सम ऐचः प्छतमसङ्गं तदवववभूताविषु ने प्छती ॥

and औ, their last element ₹ and ₹ get the pluta.

The pluta ordained by VIII. 2. 84 &c. when applied to ए or भी, can the prolation of the last element of these diphthongs namely of इ or इ॥ The word ब्यूनी in the sutra is Nominative dual of ब्यून, and the aphorism literal means "इ and इ are pluta of the diphthongs ए and औ"॥

Thus एश्तिकावन, भीश्पगव ॥

The letters & and in are compound letters or diphthongs consisting of ज + इ and ज + इ ॥ In making the pluta of these, the question arises, shoul both of and (or or) be prolated, or only the last element, or the first onl The present sûtra answers that doubt. If in the analysis of these letters, be taken as having one matra (or moras), and a and one matra, then the pluta द and द will have two matras, so that the whole pluta ऐ and जी will hav three matras. In fact, the word was is used here as a Past Participle of & having the force of a verb; and इदुती व्युती means इदुनी प्रवते i. c. वृद्धि गच्छतः i. and are lengthened. And and are lengthened to that extent, so as t make के and औ three matras. Thus when अ+इ and अ+इ each has one matra then the pluta of and will have two matras as we have said before. Bu when अ + इ (ए) and भ + इ (भो) are considered to have भ half matra, and इ and Tone matra and a half, then T and T are made pluta, so as to have two and a half (21/2) matras each, thus the whole of t and an, has still three matras. It fact, the definition of pluta is, that it is a vowel which has three matras: so that we should so prolate the vowel as to make it have three matras.

But according to Patanjali, this pluta of \(\bar{\epsilon}\) and \(\bar{\epsilon}\) has four matrix. Thus \(\bar{\epsilon}\) + \(\bar{\epsilon}\) and \(\bar{\epsilon}\) + \(\bar{\epsilon}\) cach has one matrix. The pluta of \(\bar{\epsilon}\) and \(\bar{\epsilon}\) will have

three matras. Thus m + va and w + va. or the whole has four matras. According to this view a vowel may have four matras also.

एचोऽप्रगृह्यस्यादूराद्धृते पूर्वस्यार्द्धस्यादुत्तरस्येदुती॥ १०७॥ पदानि॥ पचो, अ-प्रगृह्यस्य, अदूराजूते, पूर्वस्य अर्धस्य, आत्, उत्तरस्य ईत्, उती॥ वृत्तिः॥ एचो ऽप्रगृह्यस्यादूराद्धृते प्छतविषयस्यार्द्धस्याकार आदेशो भवाते स च प्छतः उत्तरस्येकारोका-वादेशो भवतः॥

वार्त्तिकम् ॥विषयपरिगणं कर्तव्यं ॥ या०॥ प्रमान्ताभिणूजितविचार्यमाणप्रत्यभिवादयाज्यान्तेष्विति वक्तव्यम् ॥ वा० ॥ भामन्त्रिते छन्दसि प्रसुतविकारोयं वक्तव्यः ॥

107. In the diphthongs, which are not Pragrhya (I. 1. 11 &c) and which become pluta under the circumstances mentioned in VIII. 2. 83 &c., but not when that circumstance is a call from a distance (VIII. 2. 84); for he first half, there is substituted the prolated an, and for the econd portion τ or τ is

The diphthongs or एच् are ए, ऐ, ओ and ओ । Their elements are आ + इ, ad आ + इ ।। When these diphthongs are to be prolated, at the end of a word, ie diphthong is resolved into its elements, the first portion आ is prolated, ad इ or इ added, as the case may be. This इ and इ, in fact, are the substites of the second portion, which may be इ or इ, or ए or ओ ।

This rule is not of universal application, but applies to Rules VIII. 100, VIII. 2. 97, VIII. 2. 83, and VIII. 2. 90 only, according to the

Vart:—The scope of this sûtra should be determined by enumeratg the rules to which it applies.

Vârt:—It should be stâted that it applies to sûtras VIII. 2. 100, 97, and 90.

Thus VIII. 2. 100: As अगमाइ: पूर्वाइन मामाइन अग्निमुनाइई ॥ or पढ़ाइउँ ॥ किरोपि माणवकाइ मामिभूनाइई or पढ़ाइउँ ॥ So also VIII. 2. 97: होतच्यं शीक्षतस्य विश्व । So also VIII. 2. 83, as:—आयुष्मान् एपि मग्निभूनाँ हुई or पढ़ाँ इउँ ॥ So also III. 2. 90:—as.

क्सामाय वद्यामाय सोमपृष्ठाय वेशसे । स्त्रोने विश्रेमाग्रयाहर्दे ॥ (Tait. S. I. 3. 14. 7).

This pluta were is udatta, anudatta or svarita, according to the partilar rule which has been applied, i. e. at the end of a question it is anudatta svarita, and every where else, udatta. The stand star of course, always atta: because the anuvritti of udatta is current here.

Why do we restrict this sûtra to the above-mentioned four rules? ISERVE विष्णुभूते विष्णुभूते वातविष्णामि त्या भागच्छ भी माजवक विष्णुभूते ॥

In fact, the present sutra being confined to the above-mentioned four es, the words structured in the sutra, are redundant: and should not have

been used. Moreover the word प्रान्त should have been used in the sûtra, fe it applies to diphthongs at the end of a pada. Therefore, not here, मह कार् गोरिति ॥ Here भी before the sarvanamasthana affix स is not a Pada (I. 4-17)

Why do we say 'when it is not a Pragrhya'? Observe भारते ह

स्यःखद्रेशः॥

Vart: - This peculiar modification of pluta vowel takes place in the Vocative case in the Vedas. As अमा ३६ पढीवा ३: सर्वेदेन स्वष्ट्रा सामं विका He by no other rule, the Vocative would have become prolated

तयोर्यावचि संहितायाम् ॥ १०८ ॥ पद्दानि ॥ तयोः य, वी, अचि, संहितायाम वृत्तिः ॥ सवोरिदुनोर्बकारवकारविशी भवतो ऽचि संहिताया विषये ॥

Küriki. कि तु बजा भवतीह न सिद्धं द्वाविदुनार्थेदवं विदशाति । ती च मम स्वरसन्धिपु सिद्धी शाकलदीर्घविधी त निवर्ची ॥ इक तु यहा भवति ब्लुनपूर्वस्तस्य यणं विद्धात्यपदादम्। तेन तयोध न शाकनशीयी वज्स्वरबाधनमेव तु हेतु ॥

108. For these vowels ₹ and ₹ are substituted and when a vowel follows them in a samhita (in an ur broken flow of speech).

The word संदिनाबाब, is an adhikara and exerts its influence uptof end of the Book. Whatever we shall teach hereafter, upto the end of t Book, will apply to words which are in Sanhitâ.

Thus आग्राश्चाताः पटाश्चाताः आग्राश्चिन्त्रमः पटाश्चुरकम् ॥ Why do we say "when a vowel follows"? Observe अन्नाइ, प्राहेड ॥ Why do we say संदिनाबाब 'in an uninterrupted flow of speech'? (serve भग्ना३ इ इन्द्रव, पटा३ड डरकम् in Pad i Patha.'

This satra is made, because and being Pluta-modifications considered as asiddha (VIII. 2. 1) for the purposes of इका वर्णाच (VI. L.) But supposing that some how or other, these \ and \ a be considered sidd still the present rule is necessary to prevent their lengthening before a hor geneous vowel (VI. 1. 101), or their retaining their form unchanged by 1. 127. If it be said, that these rules VI. 1. 101, and VI. 1. 127, would? apply, because of the Vartika इकः प्लुनपूर्वस्य सवर्णशीर्घ बाधनार्थ यणादशो वन (Vartika to VI. 1. 77); still the present sutra ought to be made, in order prevent an accent (VIII. 2. 4).

Karika:-Q. Could not this have been accomplished by the कारेश VI. 1. 77, that the Acharya has taught this separate q and q substitution?

Ans.—If you say that pluta is siddha in the vowel sandhi ru because of the jñapaka in sûtra VI. 1. 125, then still this rule is necessary order to prevent the lengthening of VI. 1. 101, and the Sakala rule VI. I. Q.—But those two rules VI. I. 101, and VI. I. 127, have already been debarred by the Vartika which ordains that यात्रा takes place of such a vovel following a pluta (See vartika to VI. I. 77), what is then the necessity of the present satra?

Ans.—The necessity of the present sûtra is to prevent the an-accent of VIII. 2. 4.

According to one view, the vartika under VI. 1.77, refers to those vowels which are not pluta-elements, like the present इ and उ, but which are independent vowels following after a pluta vowel. As माई इ इन्द्र = मोई विन्द्र ॥ Here इ is a Nipata.

ओ३म् ।

अथ अष्टमाध्यास्य तृतीयः पादः।

BOOK EIGHTH.

CHAPTER THIRD.

मतुषसो रु सम्बुद्धी छन्द्रसि ॥ १ ॥ पदानि ॥ मतु, वस्तोः, रु, सनुद्धी, छन्द्रि कृति ॥ मत्त्रन्तस्य वस्त्रन्तस्य च पदम्य रुगस्ययमादेशी भवति सम्बुद्धी परत छन्त्रसि विषये॥ वार्तिकव् ॥ वन उपसक्त्यानं कर्त्तस्यव् ॥ । वा० ॥ भवक्रगवद्यवतःनेष्यावस्य ॥

1. For the final of the affixes मत् and चस्, ther is substituted इ. in the Vocative singular, in the Chhandas.

The word संहितायों is understood here. A word ending in the aff मन् or बस. changes its final न् or स ाति र । in the Chhandas, in the Vocan singular. Thu मन् इन्हें मरूल इन पाँह सोम् म Rig III 51.7 निर्मा मिन खा Here मरूल: is Vocative Sg. of मन्द्रन् and न्द्रियः of न्द्रियन् incaning "he who possessed of Maruts or Hari horses." The mof मन् is changed to a by VII 2. 10; 15. The base मन्न before this termination is Bha by I 4 19. If affix सु 'norm sg.' is elided by VI. 1. 68, the न is elided by VIII. 2 23. an the न 'of नृष् VII. 1 70; is changed to र by this sutra. So also रन्द्रायाहि नृत्जा रामहामाण निरमः (Rig. I. 3. 6).

With बस्:—मीड्रुम्नोकाक तर्गवाय एळ (Rig. II. 33, 14), बन्तसाहः ॥ See V 1. 12, for the formation of नीड्रान्, साहान् with कुछ ॥

Why do we say 'of मन् and नम् ? Observe ब्रह्मन् स्नाष्ट्रामः ॥ Why do we say in the Vocative Singular? Observe व एवं विद्वानीयमाध्ये ॥ Why do we say in the Chhandas? Observe ह गामन् , ह पवित्रम् ॥

Vart:—The affix बन् should also be enumerated. The affixes कृति and बनिष are both meant here. Its final is also changed to ह in the Vocalne Sg. As बस्सावर्ण बन्ना प्रातिस्थः ॥ The word प्रातिस्था is formed by adding कृति to the root ह (इस्) preceded by प्रातः ॥ See III. 2. 75. The तुक is added by VI. 1. 71.

Vart:—The finals of भवत, भगवत् and अधवत् are changed to इ, optionly in the secular as well as the sacred literature, and the syllable अब of ese words is changed to ओ ॥ This is a general rule, applying both in the edas and the Bhasha. Thus भवत्—हे ओ: or हे भवत् ॥ भगवत्—हे भगेः विश्व श्रीः are so regularly formed by the Acharya himself in VIII. 3. 17. These are found other numbers than the Vocative Singular, as भा हेवदत्तवज्ञवत् भाे देवदत्तवज्ञवत् । It is found in connection with Feminine nouns also, as भाे बाह्मिण ॥

The adhikâra of the word संहितायां does not exert any apparent fluence in this sûtra. It however has influence in those subsequent sûtras, here the change in one word is occasioned by another word on account of inhita or juxta-position, as in VIII 3. 7.

See VIII. 2. 3 (Vartika 2) by which the lopa is considered siddha in हैंब, otherwise there would have been no उ change in इंदिया में &c.

अत्रानुनासिकः पूर्वस्य तु वा ॥ २ ॥ पदानि ॥ अत्र, अनुनासिकः, पूर्वस्य तु वा॥ वृत्ति ॥ अधिकारायम् । इत उत्तरं यस्य स्थाने हर्विधीयंत ततः पूर्वस्य तु वर्णस्य वाऽनुनासिको भवतीस्य-विश्वतं वेदिनस्यम् ॥

2. In the following sûtras upto VIII. 3. 12, this salways to be supplied:—"But here a nasal vowel may optionally be substituted for the preceding vowel after which to has been ordained.".

This is an adhikara sutra. For the letter which stands before that etter for which \mathbf{z} has been substituted, there is substituted a nasal vowel, in this division of Grammar, where \mathbf{z} is the subject of discussion.

Thus sûtra VIII. 3. 5 says "In the place of the final of सम्, there is 5 when सुद augment follows". The vowel भ of सम् becomes nasal; as सँस्कर्मा, सँस्कर्त्तम्, सँस्कर्तम्म,

Why have we used the word sta in the sutra? It means "here i. e. in this division where \(\bar{\pi}\) is the subject of discussion". Obj. This object would have been gained, without using the word sta; since it is an adhikara sutra and would apply to \(\bar{\pi}\)! Ans. No. Here \(\bar{\pi}\) is taught in connection with nasal, therefore, the rule would not apply to any other context. For had sta not been used, we could not have known the extent of the jurisdiction (adhikara) of this nasal; and we might have applied the rule of nasality to those beyond the jurisdiction of \(\bar{\pi}\), such as VIII. 3. 13. The employment of sta prevents this doubt and shows that \(\bar{\pi}\) and nasality are co-extensive.

आतोदि नित्यम् ॥ ३ ॥ पदानि ॥ सातः, स्राटि, नित्यम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भटि परत्ते राः पूर्वस्थाकारस्य स्थाने नित्यनवुनासिकादेशी भवातं ॥ 3. A nasal vowel is always substituted for आ before 5, when it is followed by a letter of आइ pratyâhâra (i. e. when it is followed by a vowel or 5, य, घ, от र).

Thus VIII. 3. 9 teaches ह substitution of भ, the long भा preceding it would have been optionally nasal by the last sûtra. The present sûtra make it necessarily so. Thus महाँ भसि (Rig. III 46. 2) महाँ इन्द्री य भोजसा (Rig. VIII 6. 1). हेवाँ अच्छादीच्यत् ॥

Some (i. e the Taittariyas) read it as anusvāra. This is a $\ensuremath{\text{Vedi}}$ diversity.

Why do we say "for a long आ"? Observe य वा वनस्पनीरनु ॥ Why d we say "when a vowel or ह, ब, ब, or र follows"? Observe भवांभरानि, भवांश्लाव्यनि

The word fact 'always' is employed for the sake of distinctness only. The very fact of making a separate sutra, would give it a compulsory force even without the word nitya.

अनुनासिकात्परो अनुस्थारः ॥ ४ ॥ पदानि ॥ अनुनासिकात्, परः, अनुस्यारः वृक्तिः ॥ अनुनासिकात्रः परः उनुम्यार आगमं। भर्यात

4. After what precedes 5. if we omit to substitute the nasal, then anusvara shall be the augment.

The substitution of nasal is optional by VIII. 3-2. When nasal is no substituted, we add an anusvara to such vowel. The word अन्य should be real into the sutra to complete the sense, i.e. अनुसासिकान् अन्य यो वर्णः "a letter eth than a nasal", i.e. a letter for which nasal has not been ordained, and whice stands before ह ॥

Thus VIII. 3. 5, teaches ह substitution of the म of सम an anusva would be added. As संस्कर्ता. संस्कर्तञ्चम ॥ Similarly VIII. 3. 6, teaches substitution of the म of पुन ॥ An anusvara will be added here also, as, पुंक्ताण Similarly VIII. 3. 7, teaches ह substitution of final म ॥ Here also an anusva will be added, as मनामति ॥

Some say "the word पर in the sûtra means भन्य, and so we need n supply the word भन्य from outside". They say भन्नासिकात् पर अन्नासिकात् i.e. the anusvâra takes place in that alternative when there is no mastl. The anusvâra is an augment and not a substitute. It is an augment to the von which precedes ६॥

समः सुटि ॥ ५ ॥ पदानि ॥ समः, सुटि ॥ वृणिः ॥ सुन इत्यनस्य वर्णवनि सुटि परतः संहितायां विषये ॥ वार्णवसम् ॥ संपुक्तानां सो वन्त्रस्यः ॥ वा० ॥ सना वा नापनके ॥ 5. इ is substituted for the मू of सम (and thereby for अ is substituted for आ) when the augment स् follows, in a samhitâ.

The augment सुद्र is added by VI. 1. 137 &c. Thus सँस्कर्ता or संस्कर्ता, संस्कर्ता or संस्कर्ता, संस्कर्ता or संस्कर्ता प्राप्त कर्ता प्राप्त कर्ता (VIII. 3. 5). Here rule VIII. 3. 15 appears and requires to be changed to visarjannya. This visarga may optionally be retained inchanged by VIII. 3. 36. This, however, is not done in the present insance: but the visarga is always and necessarily changed to स by VIII. 3. 34. n fact, the option of VIII. 3. 36 is a determinate option vyavasthita sibhāshā) and does not apply to the present case.

Or even this sûtra may be so read as to teach the स substitution as vell. Thus, the sûtra is समः स्पृटि with two स. and the sûtra will mean, "इ is substituted for the म of सम before सुट, and this ह is always changed to स "॥

Why do we say "for the ब् of सम्"? Observe उपस्कर्ता । Why do we ay "before सुद्"? Observe सकृति ।।

Vart:—For the finals of सम, पुम् and कान् there is always substituted स ॥ There would arise anomalies, if रू be substituted. Thus संसक्तर्याः पुसन्कामा, कांन्स्कान्॥ In fact, according to this vartika, रू is never substituted for सम् (VIII. 3.5), पुम् (VIII. 3.6) and कान् (VIII. 3.12).

Vârt:— समी वा लेपभेके ॥ Some would have the elision of the स् after सम ॥ This Vârtika is not given in the Kâsikâ, but the Padamanjari gives it, and so also the Mahâbhâshya.

According to Bhattoji Dikshita there will be 108 forms of this word संस्कर्ता ॥ Thus संस्कर्ता and संस्कर्ता with the clision of स ॥ Then with two स, as संस्कर्ता, संस्कर्ता ॥ Then we apply VIII. 4. 47 to this latter, and have three स, as संस्कर्ता, संस्कर्ता ॥ The anusvâra is considered to be a vowel अच्छ for this purpose. From the three masal forms संस्कर्ता, संस्कर्ता and संस्कर्ता, we get three more by doubling the क by the vartika शर ख्यः ॥ The three forms having anusvâra, will also double their anusvâra in addition to क doubling. Thus we have 12 forms in anusvâra: and six in nasal, altogether 18 forms. Then the त will be doubled and trebled: and thus with one त, two त and three त, we have $3 \times 18 = 54$ forms. This will be doubled $2 \times 54 = 108$ when अच्छ is nasalised.

पुमः खरयम्परे ॥ ६॥ पदानि ॥ पुमः, खयि, अम्-परे ॥ वृक्षिः॥ पुर्नित्यंतस्य क्रवर्गतं अम्परे लाबे परतः॥

6. To is substituted for the # of g#. (whereby the

उ is changed to उ or उ) before a surd mute (अय्) which i followed by a vowel, semivowel or a nasal (अम् pratyâhâra).

Thus पुँस्कामा or पुंस्कामा; पुँस्पुचः or पुंस्पुचः; पुँस्कलं or पुंस्कलम्; पुँस्की (पुंसली ॥ The visarga in पुस्कामा required to be changed optionally to which muliya by VIII. 3. 37, but it is not so done. It is changed always to म her by VIII. 3. 34, also. The स् of पुंस is dropped by VIII. 2. 23, and the preceding sound is म, which comes to light in forms like पुमान् &c. For the sake of distinctness, Pâṇini has elected to exhibit the shorter form पुन्न when m the beginning of a composition: because this shorter form पुन्न is the real stem composition. खुन्न pratyàhâra includes the ten hard consonants, and अन pretyâhâra includes all vowels, semivowels and nasals. पुंस्कामा is formed by the affix ज = पुनांसं कानयते ॥

In that alternative when we read the preceding sutra as स्तःस्पृद्धि, the the anuvitti of this स will be current in the present sutra also, and so ther will be no scope for the operation of VIII. 3-37. And though the anuvit of s is also current, yet it will not apply here, because of its non appropriationess in that alternative.

Why do we say 'before a suid mute'? Observe पुंतासः, पुंगवः 'V 4 92 Why do we say 'followed by a vowel or semivowel or nasal'? Observe पुत्रीर पुंचाः'। Why do we use the word प्रा in the sutra? Had we not used it, the sutra might have been open to this construction also. The म of पुम is schanged before a खब letter which has an अम letter, whether preceding it? So that the rule would have applied to पुनाख्यः, पुनाचारः॥

नद्छन्यप्रदाान् ॥ ७ ॥ पद्गीन ॥ नः, छचि, अप्रदाान् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ नकारान्तस्य पदस्य प्रशान्त्रार्अतस्य कर्भदस्यस्परे छवि परतः ॥

7. इ is substituted for the final न of a word, with the exception of the न of प्रशान. before a छ्यू letter (छ. उ थ. ख, ट. त), which is followed by an अस् letter (vowel, semi vowel and nasal).

The word भ्रम्पर is to be read into this sutra. The word भग्नवान in the sutra is in the Nominative case, but it has the force of Genitive.

Thus मनी>छादर्बात or भवां>छादर्बात : भवाँचिनाति or भवाँचिनाति ; भवाँदीकते व भवाँदिकते व भवाँदिकते, from the root दीकि 'to go', भवाँस्तरित or भवास्तरित ॥

Why do we say 'before a छन् letter'? Observe भनान करोति ॥ Why do we say 'with the exception of the न of प्रचान'? Observe प्रचान छात्रवृति प्रचिति ॥ Why do we say 'when भाग follows छन्'? See भनान स्तरुत ॥ सार्व । अपनीति ॥ who is dexterous in it, is called न्यरुक्तः 'कन् V. 2 64:

उभयधर्श्व ॥ ८ ॥ पदानि ॥ उभयथा, ऋश्व ॥ ातिः ॥ नकारान्तस्य पदस्य छविपरतः सम्परं उभयथा ऋश्व भवाति ॥

8. In both ways, in the Rig verses.

This ordains an option to the last sútra, by which the ह substitution as compulsory. A word ending in न followed by a letter of छन् class, which self is followed by अन, changes its final न to ए optionally in the Rig Veda. ometimes there is ए and sometimes न ॥ Thus तिसन स्वा क्यांत or तिसीस स्वा गति; पश्चेंस्ताँभके ॥

Why do we say "in the Rig verses". No option is allowed here ताँस्य

्दीघादि समानपादे ॥ ९ ॥ पदानि ॥ दीघात्, अटि, समानपादे ॥ ॥भागः॥ बीघादुत्तरस्य पदान्तस्य नकारस्य स्थवस्याट परतस्ता चेत्रिमित्तानिमित्तिनै। समानपादे भवनः॥

9 इ is optionally substituted for that final न of a rord which is preceded by a long vowel, and is followed by n अइ letter (vowels and semi-vowels with the exception of r), when these (न and अद) come in contact with each other i the same stanza of the Rig Veda.

The नः of VIII. 3. 7 is understood here : and so also बहसु ॥ The word पानपाव means एकपाव, i. e. when both words are in one and the same Pada of e verse. Thus परिधी रित (Rig. IX. 107. 19 स देवाँ एहवर्भान [Rig. I. 1. 2] देवाँ व्हारीव्यत् ; महाँ इन्ह्रों व भोजसा ॥

Why do we say 'preceded by a long vowel'? Observe अहमहिष् ॥ 'hy do we say "when followed by a vowel or य. व or र'? Observe इभ्यान् चियान्॥ Why do we say 'when both words are in the same Pada of a rse'? Observe बातुधानान् उपस्पृद्धाः॥

The word उभवधा of the preceding sutra is understood here also: so at it is an optional rule: and म remains unchanged also, as आदियान हवामह

नृत्ये ॥ १० ॥ पदानि ॥ नृन्, ये ॥ ितः ॥ नृतिस्वतस्य नकारस्य दर्भवति पदान्तः ॥

10. इ is optionally substituted for the द of नृन् be-

The क्षा in प is for the sake of pronunciation only. Thus नैः पाहि or नैः

Why do we say 'before ष्'? Observe कृत् मोजवति ॥ Some read the suvritti of दशक्या into this sutra, so that it is an optional one. Thus we use कृत् पाहि also. The nominative case in तृत् has the force of Genitive.

स्थतवान्पायी ॥ ११ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्थतवान्, पायी ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ स्वतवानिस्थतस्य नकारस्य रुभवति पायुगस्य परतः ॥

11. The द of खतवाद is changed to a before पायु॥

As स्वरं व <u>पापुरिम</u> (Rig. IV. 2. 6). The word is स्वतवस्, the नुष् is added by VII. 1. 83. The word is derived from तु वृद्धी with the affix असून स्वन्तवा बस्बदती स्वतवान्)॥

कानाम्रेडिते ॥ १२ ॥ पदािन ॥ कान्, आम्रेडिते ॥ कृति ॥ कानिस्थेनस्य नकारस्य रुभेवति आग्रेडिते परतः ॥

12. इ is substituted for the नू of कान् when it is followed by another कान् which is an âmredita.

The sûtra might have been कान कानि, but the use of the longer form काग्रेडिन shows, that where there is 'doubling', and the word gets the designation of âmredita, then the rule applies. Thus कॉस्कान भागन्व्यमं, कॉस्कान भंजवित; or कांस्कान &c. When the second कान् is not an âmredita, we have कान् कान् पद्यांत? Here one is कि asking question, and the other is used in the sense of contempt. This word is read in the list of कस्कानि VIII 3 48, and hence sûtra VIII 3 37, does not apply. Or the म of ममः ममुद्दि, VIII 3 5', is understood here, and that म is enjoined here and not का It should not be objected that in the preceding sûtras also म should be enjoined and not क, because in those sûtras क is appropriate but not so here.

Why do we say 'when an amiedita काम follows'? Observe कान का प्रकार where one is interrogatory and the other denotes contempt 'II. 1. 64:

हो हे लोपः ॥ १३ ॥ पदानि ॥ ढः, ढे, लॉपंः॥ वृक्तिः ॥ दकारस्य दकार नापा भवान ॥

13. There is elision of \$\overline{\pi}\$ when \$\overline{\pi}\$ follows.

Though this sûtra is read in the division of Grammar which is goven ed by पर्वाधिकार, yet this clision takes place only then when the ह is not at the end of a pada. Thus लीक from लिक् न ॥ The ह is changed to ह by VIII. 2. 40, and then to ह by VIII. 4. 41. Thus लिक् न ह ॥ The first ह is elided by this sûtra. Similarly नीक्य भिक्त में । The change of winto ह by VIII. 4. 41, should be considered as valid and siddha for the purposes of this rule, otherwise this rule will find no scope.

Obj:—It will find scope before that which is primary, as in भीं।

Ans.—No. Here the first will be changed to w by মন্ rule (VIII.
39) and so there will be no occasion to elide it. The form will be মান্ত্রীকা
Nor is this আন্তঃ rule an apavada to মন্ত্র rule, because it has its scope
ক্রিছ &c. For the মন্ত্র rule depends upon one pada, and is antaranga, or bei

rior to this the lopa is asiddha with regard to it. Therefore जदस्य will take lace first. Moreover in लिख्न क there is similarity of sounds (भृतिकृतं भानन्तर्यम्); nough there may not be theoretical similarity (शास्त्रकृतं भानन्तर्यम्) when the nange of w into w by VIII. 4. 41, is considered asiddha. But this theoretical schnical dissimilarity will be removed by the express text of the present sûtra. ut in भिल्ड होकते there is neither similarity of sounds (śruti kṛtamânantaryam) stween इ and इ, nor similarity created by any technical rule; therefore द लाप is no scope here. It is Bahiranga as well as subsequent to जश्र rule (VIII. 39), and therefore doubly asiddha; and consequently it does not debar the श्र rule. So when इ is changed to इ by जग्न rule (VIII. 2. 39) in भिल्ड, then here remains no sort of Anantarya—neither of śruti nor of śástra.

रो रि ॥ १४ ॥ पदानि ॥ रः, रि ॥ _{तिः॥ रेफस्य रेफे} पस्तो लोपो भवनि ॥

14. Tis elided before a Th

The sutra is to ft, and not it ft ii That is it it is the form which t ft ाते से fe will both assume. रा is the Genitive of र, and से would be the enitive of \$ 11 The sûtra is not confined to \$ only, but to every \$ in general icluding ह ॥ Thus नीरक्तम, बूरक्तम, where it is simple र of निर् and दुर; and ग्री रथा, and इन्द् रथा where it is क 'अग्निः रथ , इन्द्र रथा . The lengthening is by ी. 3. 111. The word प्रस्य is understood here, and the Genitive here has the rce of विशेषण i. c. a quality, or avayava-shashthi; i. c when रक्क is a portion the pada. Thus a रेक which is not it the cult of a path is also elited lad the Genitive been construed as sthana-shashthi, then रक्त would quartify t and the rule would mean "t should be clided before a t when at the end fa word," II See VIII, 1, 16. But we have the clision of the fendium ate t in जर्यर् the second person singular of the Imperfect of the Intensive, and we get ne form भजर्याः ॥ See VIII. 2. 37. So also अपास्पाः from स्पर्ध in Intensive, Imperict. The reduplicate is lengthened by VII. 4-83, the चन् is elided, and in is lided by VI. 1. 68, the final भ is changed to इ by VIII. 2. 39, and this इ chaned to \ by VIII. 2. 75.

स्वरवसानयोविसर्जनीयः ॥ १५ ॥ पदानि ॥ खर, अवसानयोः, विसर्जनीयः ॥ विसर्जनीयः ॥ विसर्जनीयः ॥ विसर्जनीयः पदस्य स्वरि परतो ऽवसानं च विसर्जनीयाः ॥

15. The Visarjanîva is substituted for ₹, before a

₹ consonant or when there is a Pause.

The word v is understood. The visarga is the substitute of v final Pada, before surd consonants and sibilants, or at a Pause,

Thus वृत्ता शाहकति (VIII. 3. 34, VIII. 4. 40), प्रश्नकात्रवतिः वृशस्तरित, प्रश्नस्तरितं स्थानस्तरितं स्थानस्यानस्तरितं स्थानस्तरितं स्यानस्तरितं स्थानस्तरितं स्थानस्तरितं स्यानस्तरितं स्थानस्तरितं स्

Who do we say "before a खर् consonant or at a Pause"? Observe क्षिनीयति, वाद्यनीयति, वाद्

the Vriddhi being considered as Bahiranga, and the ξ being the result of such Bahiranga Vriddhi, is asiddha, and is consequently not changed to visarga.

The word qqea is understood here, and the genitive should be construed here as sthana-sashthi, so that for the final τ of a Pada there is visarga, and not for that τ which is not final.

रो: सुपि ॥ पदानि ॥ रो:, सुपि ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ र इत्वेतस्य रेफस्य सुपि परतो विसर्जनीयादेशो भवति ॥

16. Visarjaniya is substituted for the ₹ called ₹ (and not any other ₹), before the Locative Plural caseaffix ₹ #

Thus प्यमु, सर्पि: पु, यश मु ॥ The word मुप is here the Locative Plural affix. Though the would have been changed to visarga by the last sútra also; the making of this a special sútra is for the sake of niyama. That is, only ह becomes visarga, and not any other रू ॥ Thus गीर्यु, भूर्यु, when the रू is not ह ॥ In प्यम &c, the म becomes ह by VIII. 2.66.

भोभगामघोअपूर्वस्य योशि॥ १७॥ पदानि॥ भो, भगो, अघो, अपूर्वस्य, यः, अशि॥

वृक्तिः ॥ भी भगो अयो इत्यंत्रपूर्वस्य अवित्रपूर्वस्य च रो रेफन्य यकारादेशी भवति अशि परतः॥

17. य is substituted for the ह called र, when it is preceded by भो, भगो, अघो, अ or आ, before an अज्ञ letter (vowels and soft consonants).

Thus माँ भन, भनों भन, अधो भन, भो दहाति. भनो दहाति, अधो ददाति॥ क भारते, क्राह्मण दहाति, पुरुषा ददाति॥ The खं is clided by VIII. 3. 19, 20, 22 &c, With a, the forms will be भारत, भनोवन, भयोवन ॥

Why do we say 'when preceded by भा &c'? Observe भागिता, बायुत्त । Why do we say 'when followed by a letter of भाग praty ahara'? Observe वृक्षः । No, this is no valid counter-example, because no other word follows the visarga; while some word must follow it because the word sanhita(VIII. 2. 108) is understood here.

subsequent sútras. Its employment here is superfluous. For letters other than un are un in Before a un letter, the will be changed to visarga by VIII. 3. 15; and the un of this rule will be considered as asiddha for the purposes of VIII. 3. 15, so there will necessarily be visarga. Thus un serves no purpose in this sûtra, but is for the sake of subsequent ones. Thus in VIII. 3. 22, the word un must be qualified by the word un, namely those consonants only which are in the class un in Before any other consonant there will be no clision of un. Thus un under the denominative verb from this will be under the A secondary derivative from this root, with the affix

विच will be बृक्षच् as in बृक्षच् करीति ॥ Here च् would require elision by VIII. 3. 22, before क्, but it is not so because कांग्रे qualifies हति ॥

Obj.—If so, why is the word इल् used in that sutra VIII. 3. 22, it would have been better to say हशि सर्वेषाम् instead of हलि सर्वेषाम् ॥

Ans.—The word हन is used in that sutra for the sake of the subsequent sutra VIII. 3. 23, which applies to all consonants. Had हवि been used in VIII. 3. 22, then in VIII. 3. 23, हिन्स ought to have been used.

Moreover भाषा is used in this sutra, so that rules VIII. 3. 18, 19 may not apply to वृक्षव् करोति ॥

This sutra applies to ह called र्, therefore not here मानरम, पुनरम ॥ व्योर्लघुप्रयस्ततरः शाकटायनस्य ॥ १८ ॥ पदानि ॥ व्योः, लघुप्रयस्ततरः, शाकहायनस्य ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ वकारवकारवोर्मोत्रनोभयोभवर्णपूर्वयोः पदान्तयार्लयुप्रयवत्तर आदेशो भवति, आशि परतः, शाकटा-यनस्याचावस्य मतेन ॥

18. च् and य् (in भगोय &c and after अ or आ, at the end of a Pada) are pronounced with a lighter articulation before an अश् letter, according to the opinion of Sâkaţâyana.

That the effort in pronouncing which is very light is called laghu-prayatna-tara. Effort or articulation is a quality of the person who utters and which is the cause of the utterance of a letter. च and च of lighter articulation are substituted for the final च and च in भोच, भगांच, अधांक, or after an अ or आ ॥

The lighter च will replace the heavy च, and so the lighter च the heavy च ॥

Thus मोवच, भगोवच, अघोवच, कवास्ते or क आस्ते, अस्मायुद्धर or अस्मा उद्धर, असावा-विद्यः or असा आदित्वः, द्वावच or द्वा अच, द्वावानव or द्वा आनव ॥

The lighter articulation results from the relaxation of the muscles and the organs employed in speech. The places of pronunciation are palate &c, the organs are the root, the middle and the tip of the tongue. When the contact of the tongue with the various places is very light, the articulation is laghu prayatna - tara. In fact, a and a are to be slurred over.

लोपः शाकल्यस्य ॥ १९ ॥ पदानि ॥ लोपः, शाकल्यस्य ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वकारकारकाः पदान्तवोरवर्णपूर्ववोर्लोपो भवति शाकल्यस्वाचार्वस्य मतेनाशि परतः ॥

19. • and • preceded by • or • and at the end of a pada, are elided before an • • letter, according to the opinion of Sakalya.

As क मास्त्रे or कवारेत, काक आस्त्रे or काकवास्त्रे, मस्त्रा उन्नर or समानुकर, द्वादच or

The name of Sakalya is used to make it an optional rule. Therefore, where there is not the lighter articulation of \P and \P by the last sutra, there

ş.,

also in the other alternative the fuller sounds of चू and च are heard. Thus the are three forms, heavy चू and चू, light चू and चू and elision of चू and चू॥

When and a are preceded by sit, then there is elision by the ne

sûtra compulsorily.

ओतो गार्ग्यस्य ॥ २० ॥ पद्दानि ॥ ओतः, गार्ग्यस्य ॥ वृत्ति ॥ भाकारातुत्तरस्य यकारस्य लोषा भवति गार्ग्यस्याचार्थ्यस्य मनेन भाषी परत ॥

20. य preceded by ओ is elided, according to the opinion of Gârgya, before an अश्व letter.

There can be no क् preceded by ओ, so only ख is taken in explaining the sutra. Thus भी भवा भवा भवा भवा देवन, भवा देवन ॥

The making of it a separate sutra, is for the sake of indicating the this is a necessary *pritya* rule and not a vibhāshā rule. The name of Giry is used simply honors causa (pujārtha). The elision of laghu-prayatha which VIII. 3 19 would have otherwise caused is hereby prohibited. So that laghu pratyathatara u does come also. As भी अप or भीयप, भगी अप or भगीयन अयो अप and अयोग्यम ॥

According to others every kind of व 'whether heavy or light) is to be elidede and आवश्व is not valid in their opinion.

उञ्जि च पदे ॥ २१ ॥ पदानि ॥ उञ्जि, च पदे ॥ वृत्तिः॥ भवर्षपृर्वयो ध्योः पादान्तयोतीयो नयात उञ्जि च पदे परत ॥

21. **a** and **a** (preceded by **a** or **a**, at the end of a pada), and followed by **3**, when it is a word, are clided necessarily.

The particle इ is a full pada or word. That Particle is meant here by the word इस, and not the इस, which is a root obtained by the samprasāraņa of दिस्स । Thus स द एकविश्वति । स द एकविश्व

Why do we use the word प्र "इ when it is a pada"? So that the rule may not apply to इम्र the form assumed by र्म by samprasarana as तन्त्र उत्तन्त्र । Obj. इम्म could never have meant the form assumed by र्म, for the samprasarana of र्म is इ, the म is merely indicatory. Moreover the maxim of lakshana-pratipadokta &c, will prevent the inclusion of this रम् resulting from vocalisation, when there is a separate Particle रम् ॥

Ans:—The word पर is used here for the sake of the subsequent sitras like VIII. 3. 32. So that इन्हा may come before a word beginning with a voucly and not before a vowel which is an affix. Thus there is no double न in बान्सिक्ता। This is also a nitya rule, and not optional. Had it been optional, there would have been no necessity of this aphorism, because VIII. 3. 19. we all have been enough

हिल सर्वेषाम् ॥ २२ ॥ पदानि ॥ हिल, सर्वेपाम् ॥

र्वात्तः ॥ इति परतो भाभगाष्मघाष्मपूर्वस्य यकारस्य परान्तस्य लापा भवति सर्वेषामाचार्याणां मनन ॥

22. (The य preceded by भो, भगो, अघो, or by अ or आ, being final in a pada, is elided) before a consonant, according to the opinion of all Âchâryas.

Thus भो इसित, भगो इसित, भगो इसित; भा यानि, भगो यानि अया, यानि, वृक्षा सिति॥ Though the anuvritti of वृ and य both is present here, yet we have aken य only to the exclusion of वृ॥ Because after भा, भगा and अया there is य nly, and never वृ; and वृ can come only when preceded by अ or आ: the only xample of which given by Grammarians is वृक्षत्र करानि (VIII. 3. 17). Here वृ i not elided, because the word अधि qualifies the word होत of this sútra.

Q.—But व् should be elided in वृक्षव इसित, because ह is an अश् letter.

Ans.—There is no such example to be found in any standard author. In forcever Patanjali in his commentary on the Pratyahara sutra लग says that o words can end in स्. स्, र्, यू or ल्या So that the existence of the very word क्षत् is doubtful.

The word sarvesham indicates that VIII. 3. 18, even does not apply, and there is no light articulation, but lopa there too.

मो ऽनुस्वारः ॥ २३॥ पदानि ॥ मः अनुस्वारः, ॥ र्ग्रचः ॥ मकारस्य पद्मन्तस्यानुस्वार भावेतो भवेत क्रीट परत ॥

23. The Anusvára is substituted for π , at the end fa word, before a consonant.

Thus कुण्डं इसित, वनं इसित, कुण्डं याति, वनं याति ॥ The word हाने is underood in this sûtra. Therefore not here, स्वमच किमच ॥ The म must be at the
id of pada; therefore not here; गम्यते, रम्यते ॥

नश्चापदान्तस्य झिला। २४॥ पदानि ॥ नः,च,अपदान्तस्य, झिला॥ [तिः॥ नाकारस्य मकारस्य चापदान्तस्यातुस्वारोदेशो भवति झिलि परतः॥

24. The Anusvâra is substituted for the **\(\pi\)** and in a pada, before all consonants, with the exception of Nasals and semi-vowels.

Thus पर्यासि, वशांसि, सर्पापि, धनूंपि with म् (VII. 1. 72); and आकंस्वते, आवि-स्वते, अधिजगांसते with म् ॥

Why do we say 'not final in a Pada'? Observe राजन सुरूश्य । Why

25. म is substituted for the म of सम. before the राज् ending with the affix भिष्य ॥

į

Thus सम्राह, सामाज्यम ॥ The substitution of म for म is for the saker preventing the anusvara change (cf VII, 1, 40). Why do we say 'before एक् See संबत् (VI, 4, 40 Vart). Why do we say 'of सम्'? Observe कि एह् (V. 70). Why do we say 'ending with कियप्'? Observe संगाजित, संगाजित संगाजि

The क्षित्र is added by III. 2. 61, the आ is changed to प by VIII. 2.3 which is changed to द at the end of a word, in संग्राद ॥ साग्राज्यम् is formed to द affix, as it belongs to Brahmanadi class.

हे मपरे वा ॥ २६ ॥ पन्नानि ॥ हे, मपरे, वा ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ इकारे मकारपरे परतो मकारस्य वा मकार सांदेशी भवति ॥ वार्तिकम्ः ॥ ववलपरे बवला वा ॥

26. म् is optionally substituted for म्, before ξ which itself is followed by a म ॥

The may be changed to anusvara or remain unchanged before word beginning with हा ॥ Thus कि or किम् हाल्यति, 'what does be cause shake'? कय हाल्यति or कथमहालयति ॥

Vart:—Before द्वा. हू, and हू, the preceding द्वा may be changed to द, or ल respectively. Thus कि द्वाः or किरोद्धाः, 'what does it matter about yest day? कि हमबति or किर्दे हमबति 'what does he cause to shake'? कि हमारवि किर्दे हमारवित 'what gladdens'.

ं मपरे मः ॥ २७॥ पदानि ॥ नपरे, मः, ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ नकारपरे हे परत नकारस्य वा नकारावेचा भवति ॥

27. च is optionally substituted for म. when it followed by इ which has a च after it.

ब् becomes ब् before a word beginning with हु; as किन् हत्ते ा कि है 'what withholds'. क्यन्हत्ते or क्यं हत्ते ।

क्जो: कुक्टुक् दारि ॥ २८ ॥ पदानि ॥ क्णोः, कुक्, टुक्, दारि ॥ वृक्ति ॥ क्कारमकारको पतान्तको कृत हुन् इखेतावानमी वा भवतः ॥

28. The augment s is added to a final s, and t augment to a final s, before a sibilant, optionally.

Thus पाइक क्षेत्रे, or पाइ केत, पाइक पष्टः or पाइ पष्ट, पाइक् साथ or पाइ साथ इन्द्र क्षेत्रे or पण केते ॥

The augments are so and so with an indicatory so, showing that the are to be added to the end of the prior word (I. 1. 46), and not to the beginning of the second word. In sanhita reading, it would have made no different practically, whether these augments were added to the end of the first, or the beginning of the second. But they are added to the end of the first, in ord to indicate that VIII. 4 63, will take effect. Thus we have so added to the augment so been added to the added to th

of हाते; because in सञ्छोटि (VIII. 4. 63) the सब letter must be at the end of a ada. So that if क् were added to हा of होते, as क्होते, here too हा follows a सब् tter, but this सब letter (क) is not at the end of a pada, so हा will not be anged to छ (VIII. 4. 63). Thus हा is not changed to छ in the body of a ord, like विर्वृद्धित् though ए is a सब letter. पुरा क्रूरस्य विस्पे विर्वृद्धित् ॥ विर्वृद्धित् । विर्वृद्धित् । विर्वृद्धित् । विर्वृद्धित् ॥ विर्वृद्धित् ॥

Moreover in पाह साथे, the स is not changed to प by VIII. 3. 59. Had the agment क been added to साथे, as क्साथ, the स would have been changed to as पाइ साथे, for then VIII. 3. 111, would not have applied, as स was no ager at the beginning of a pada.

Moreover in वण्ट् सांब, the स is not changed to प because of the prohibion of VIII. 4. 42. Had द been the augment of सांब, as ट्सांब, then there would are been the change of स to प by VIII. 4. 41.

29. After a word ending in , there may optionly be added the augment uto a word beginning with u

Thus श्वलिट् स्ताये or श्वलिट् साये, मधुलिट् स्ताये or मधुलिट् साये ॥

The word **इ**: is to be construed as Ablative singular, and not Genitive ngular of **इ**, because of the maxim उभवनिर्देश पञ्चनी निर्देश बतीवान्॥

Q.—Why it is get and not get, in other words, why is this augment ded to the beginning of the second word and not to the end of the first?

Ans.—This is done in order to prevent the ब्रुट्ट change by VIII. 4. 41. ut being at the beginning of the second word, VIII. 4. 42 would prevent its change. धाल्द्न + सावे = धाल्द्द्रसावे, (VIII. 4. 41) but the correct form is लिंद् स्याये। For the इ of धालिइ is इ substituted by VIII. 2. 31, which becomes by VIII. 2. 39, for the घ of the augment, इ is substituted by VIII 4. 55, and for इ there is इ by the same rule.

नइच ॥ ३० ॥ पदानि ॥ मः, खें ॥ इतिः॥ नकारान्तात्पतादुत्तरस्य सकारस्य वा धुडागमा भवति ॥

30. After a word ending in न. भुद् is optionally he augment to a word beginning with स्त ॥

Thus भवान स्थाने, नहान स्थाने or भनान साने, महान साने ॥ The भ of the ugment becomes न by VIII. 4. 55. This न is asiddha (VIII. 2. 1), and thereser is not changed to a by VIII. 3. 7. This is the reason why the augment exhibited as भूद and not तुद् ॥ In sûtra VIII. 3. 29 तुद् would have done as rell but not so here. This view of the Kasika, however, is not approved y Padamanjari. The न can never be changed to a here, because न is followed

by स which is not an अम् letter. The word अन्तरे is understood in VIII. 3-7. In fact, तुर् would have been a better augment.

ि हा तुक् ॥ ३१ ॥ पदानि ॥ द्या, तुक् ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ नकारस्य पशन्तस्य शकारे परती वा तुगागमा भवति ॥

31. The augment \(\pi\) may optionally be added to a word ending in \(\pi\), when a word beginning with \(\pi\) follows.

Thus अवाम चंद्रते ॥ The augment is added to the end of the preceding word, and not to the beginning of the second word, in order to change into छ ॥ In fact, the augment पुर added to the second would have been a good as तुक, namely both are न; but then छ change would not have take place.

.

Obj —If this be so, then why न is not changed to ण, since it is no longer final in a pada, when तुक is added to it, in कुरीय छोने ॥

Ans—This is to be thus explained. The sûtra स्मी: इच्चा इच्चः (VIII 4. 40 should be divided into two parts, in order to prevent ज change. Thus the first part will be स्माः इच्चा, which will mean that स and तु followed by a and चु will not cause the change of न to ज ।। The next sûtra will be इच्चः which will mean that the preceding स and तु are changed to श and चु respectively.

ङमो हस्वादचि ङमुण्नित्यम् ॥ ३२ ॥ पदानि ॥ ङमः, हस्वात्, अचि, ङमुंद्, नित्यम् ॥

्वृणि ॥ इस्तात्परंग <mark>वो ङम् तरन्तात्परादुत्तरस्याचो ङमुद्वागमो भवति निर्</mark>यम ॥ ङणनेभ्यो य्यासस्यं ङणना भवति ॥

32. After a word ending in \(\xi\), \(\pi\) or \(\eta\) which is preceded by a light vowel, the same consonant \(\xi\), \(\pi\) or \(\eta\) added invariably at the beginning of the next word, which commences with a vowel.

The word हम: is in the Ablative singular here; and हसान् qualifies हम:; and हम itself qualifies the word प्रस्य understood, and thus there is tadanta-viddhi. Though the word प्रस्य (VIII. 1. 16) is in the Genitive singular, yet it should be converted here into Ablative singular, because of its connection with हम: ॥ आणि is in the Locative singular, but should be construed as Genitive singular here: it is exhibited in the 7th case for the sake of brevity, and of the subsequent sutras. हम् is a pratyahara meaning ह, ज and ज ; and so also हमूद is a pratyahara containing the three augments हुद्, ज and जूद ॥

In other words ह is augment after ह, ज् after ज and न after न; or that these letters are doubled practically. Thus हुन् is the augment after a word ending in ह, as क्याहरास्त ॥ शुर is the augment after a word ending in ज्

जजास्ते ॥ तुर् is the augment after a word ending in न्, as कुर्वन्तास्ते, कुर्वमयोचन्, कु-झास्ते, कृषत्रवाचत् ॥

Why do we say 'ending in इ, ज or न'? See खनास्ते ॥ Why do we say preceded by a light vowel? Observe पाडास्ते, भवानास्ते ॥ Why do we say "followd by a vowel"? Observe प्रस्वकृक्तरोति ॥

The Mahabhashya thus comments on this aphorism :-

Vart:-इमुटि पदादिमहणम् "The इमुद् augment is added to a vowel which tands at the beginning of a word". So that in इण्डिन् + आ (Ins. Sing.), तुर is ot added to wir, because it is not the beginning of a Pada. Then should this artika be held to be necessary? No, because the word परान is understood ere: so तुर् will not come in दण्डिना ॥ But then it will come in परमञ्जित + आ ॥ lecause it is a compound of two nouns, and though the case-affixes have been lided, yet विष्टन् is here a Pada by reason of pratyaya lakshana; and hence there hould be द्वद here added to आ। Ans. This is no valid objection. विदन is not ere a Pada, on the maxim उत्तरपदस्य चापरादिविधीलुमना लुप्त प्रस्थयनक्षणं न भवति "When n affix has been elided by हुन् or हुन्, the pratyaya-lakshana rule will not pply, when the object of it is to give the designation of Pada to the second nember of a compound, with the exception of the rule applying to the begining of a Pada". Thus in प्रमाणिकम् the word क्ष्यिम् is not treated as a पन, because ie rule to be applied is to the end here. But the second member of a comound is treated like a pada, when a rule is to be applied to the beginning of Pada. Thus in दिश्सेचा, the second member सेच् is considered as a Patla for he purposes of the rule साम प्राची: (VIII. 3.111), and the स is not changed to will his view proceeds upon the supposition that the word प्रातृ governs this sutra. But the anuvritti of qara ceased with VIII. 1. 27, as we stated before. How re we then to get out of this difficulty? Are we to make the above vârtika iecessary? No: because the anuvritti of of from VIII. 3. 21 runs into this sutra. o that the sutra means अजाही परे हमुद भवति ॥ "The augment इनुद् is added to a 'owel with which a Pada commences". Not therefore to the case affix sqr in ण्डिना ॥

मय उजो वो वा ॥ ३३ ॥ पदानि ॥ मयः, उजः, वः, वा ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ मद्य उत्तरस्य बर्मा वा वकारादेशो भवति भन्ति परतः ॥

33. is optionally the substitute of the Particle इ, when it is preceded by a मर consonant (all consonants with the exception of semivowels, sibilants, & and s), and is followed by a vowel.

Thus दाइ अस्तु देशिः or दाम्बस्तु देशिः, तद् व अस्य रेतः or तद्वस्य रेतः, किम् व आवपनम् ा किन्त्रावपनम् ॥ The र is a Pragrihya by .I. 1. 1.4, and therefore would have femained unchanged, this ordains q optionally. This q being considered asiddha, the व is not changed to anusvara in किन्नावपनम, शन्यस्तु &c, by VIII.3. 23.

When this द is followed by इति, and preceded by a मय consonant, then by I. I. 17, it is optionally प्रगृद्धा, and it may be replaced by औ । When it is not a pragrihya, then it is changed to व by यणादेश (VI. I. 77), or to व by the present sûtra. In the case of यणादेश व, there is anusvâra by VIII. 3 23, as किवित । When it is a Pragrihya, then it is changed to व by the present sûtra as किवित । So also with ई substitute, where the व will be nasal: as किवित , or ई will remain unchanged, as किवित । Thus we have five forms with दित ।

विसर्जनीयस्य सः ॥ ३४ ॥ •पदानि ॥ विसर्जनीयस्य, सः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ विसर्जनीयस्य सकार भावेषा भवति खरि परतः ॥

34. स is the substitute of a visarga, when a hard consonant (अर्) follows.

The word खरि is understood here. Thus वृक्षञ्चादयित. प्रश्नद्यातित वृक्षप्र-कारः, प्रश्नष्ठकारः, वृक्षस्यकारः, प्रश्नस्यकारः, वृक्षधिनाति, प्रश्नाधिनाति, वृक्षप्रीकते, प्रश्नपिकते, वृक्षम्तर्गते, प्रश्नस्तरिति ॥

By VIII. 3. 15, the ए was changed to visarga before a hard consonant, or at the end of a Pause. In the present sutra, no special cause being mentioned, the स change would take place, not only before a hard consonant, but at the Pause also, i.e. in क्या; इस also. This however, is not the case, because the word संदिताबाम governs this sutra; so the स change will be in Sanhitá only, and not in Pause, moreover we read the anuvitti of खार here and so prevent the स change in Pause.

द्मार्परे विसर्जनीयः ॥ ३५ ॥ पदानी ॥ दार्परे, विसर्जनीयः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वृतिः ॥ वृतिः स्ति परता विसर्जनीयस्य विसर्जनीयोदशां वभति ॥

35. The visarga is the substitute of visarga, when it is followed by a hard consonant (खर्) which itself is followed by a sibilant (शर्)॥

The word ग्रापर is a Bahuvrihi, meaning that which is followed by ग्रा।
In other words, when a sibilant follows a hard consonant, the preceding visarga remains unchanged. Thus ग्रापा: सुरव, पुरुष: सुरव, आंद्र: प्साताम, वास: शीनक प्रकार स्मार, प्रमापन: शोमणवर्षणीनाव॥

Though the sutra could have been shortened by saying परिनः) et the longer form is used, in order to indicate that the jihvamuliya and upadhmaniya changes also do not take place, in cases like आंद्रः प्यातम्, नास क्षीमम्॥

वा दारि ॥ ३६ ॥ पदानि ॥ वा, दारि ॥ दृत्तिः ॥ विसर्जनीवस्य विसर्जनीयांदेशो वा भवति श्रारे परे ॥ वार्तिकत् ॥ कपरेश्वरि वा मोपो वन्त्रस्यः ॥

36. The visarga is optionally the substitute of visarga, when a sibilant follows.

As वृक्षः शेते or वृक्षश्योते, प्रकाः शेते or प्रक्षद्येते, वृक्षः यण्डे or वृक्षव्यण्डे, वृक्षः साथे or वृक्षस्याये ॥ Cf. VIII. 4. 40, 41, for श् and ष् ॥

Vart:—When the sibilant is followed by a hard consonant, there is optionally the elision of the preceding visarga. As वृक्षा स्थातारः or वृक्षाः स्थातारः or वृक्षाः स्थातारः

कुप्तो क्रक्रियो च ॥ ३७ ॥ पदानि ॥ कुप्तोः, क्रक्रियो, च ॥ व्यक्तिः ॥ क्रवर्गपवर्गयोः परतो विसर्जनीयस्य यथासंख्य क्रक्र परत्यतावादेशी भवतः ॥

37. * * and * * are optionally substituted for the visarga, when followed by a hard guttural or a hard labial.

Thus वृक्ष × करोति or वृक्षः करोति, वृक्ष × स्पनि or वृक्षः स्पनित, वृक्ष × पचित or वृक्षः पचित, वृक्ष × फलित or वृक्षः फलित u The क्ष and प in × क्ष and × प are for the sake of pronunctation only. The substitutes are the Jihvamûliya and the Upadhmâniya: two lost sibilants belonging to the class of क्ष and प respectively.

When the rule VIII. 3. 34. does not apply, then this sûtra will apply; and will debar that. But VIII. 3. 35. will not be debarred. As वासः शोमम्, अदिः स्वातम् ॥ There is no vipratishedha between VIII. 3. 35. and 37, because of the asiddhahood of one with regard to the other. (VIII. 2. 1). In fact, every rule in these three chapters stands by itself, and ignores the existence of the subsequent rule. Hence VIII. 3. 35 would not have been debarred by VIII. 3. 37.

To get this, some divide this sûtra into two:—(1) कुप्तोः "The visarga is the substitute of visarga before a guttural or labial which is followed by a sibilant." (2) × क भोच The jihvâmûliya and upadhmâniya are substitutes of a visarga before a guttural and a labial in every other case."

सोपदादौ ॥ ३८ ॥ पदानि ॥ सः, अ-पदादौ ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सकार भावेशो भवति विसर्जनीबस्य कुर्पुौरपदाद्योः परनः पाशकस्पककाम्बेषु ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ सोपशदावित्यनष्ययस्योति वक्तष्यम् ॥ रारेव काम्ये नान्यस्यति नियमार्थं वक्तष्यम् ॥ वार्त्तिकम् ॥ उपध्मानीबस्य कवर्ग परतः सकार भावेशो भवतीति वक्तष्यम् ॥

38 स is the substitute of a visarga before an affix beginning with a hard guttural or labial.

The word अपनानी means "when the guttural and labial are not at the beginning of a word," in other words, when they stand at the beginning of an affix. This is possible only before the affixes पाग्र. कल्प. क. and काम्ब । Thus प्रश्वाम (V. 3. 47); प्रवस्त्रल्पम्, बग्नस्कल्पम्, वग्नस्कल्पम्, (V. 3. 67), प्रवस्कः बग्नस्कम्, (V. 3. 70); प्रवस्काम्बाति, वग्नस्काम्बाति (III. 1. 0).

Why do we say 'when not at the beginning of a word'? Observe

Vart:—Prohibition must be stated, when the visarga belongs to an Indeclinable : as, मानः कल्पन् । प्रनः कल्पन् ॥

Vart:—The visarga which comes from ह is only changed to स before काम्ब, and not any other visarga. As प्रवस्काम्बात, and व्रशस्काम्बति ; but not here, गी:काम्बति धू:काम्बति ॥

Vart:—स is the substitute of the Upadhmaniya when followed by a guttural. The root उ×ज (आजरे Tud 20) has Upadhmaniya as its penultimate: though it is written in the Dhatupatha as उड़ज the च only represents the पूof क्ष, and is not to be pronounced. This क्ष is changed to स, when the final इ is changed to a guttural, as उसम, and then this स is changed to ₹, as in अक्षुद्रगः, समुद्र ॥

These words, however, may be derived from the root गम with the Prepositions भाषि, उन्, and सम् उन्, by adding the affix ह ॥

हुण: घ: ॥ ३९ ॥ पदानि ॥ हुण:, घः ॥ वृत्ति ॥ अपदादाविति वर्तते । हुण उत्तरस्य विसर्जनीयस्य पकारादेशो भवति कुष्रोरपदायोः परतः पाशकः स्पक्कास्यपु ॥

39. The substitute of that visarga, which is preceded by Tor Tand is followed by an affix beginning with a hard guttural or a labial.

The word ध्रपनानी is understood here also. The affixes meant are the same पान, करूप, क. and काम्य ॥ Thus सर्पिष्पान्तमः, वशुष्पान्तमः, सर्पिष्करूपमः, सर्पिष्करूपः, सर्पिषकरूपः, सर्पिषकर्पः, सर्पिषक

Why do we say 'by an affix'? Observe आग्निः करोति, वायु करोति, मग्निः पचति, वायुः पचति ॥

The affix should begin with a guttural or a labial. Therefore not here, सर्पिन्ने, बजुल्त ॥

In the succeeding satras, the anuvritti of π from VIII. 3. 39 and of from this, are both current. The visarga will be changed to π if preceded by π or π , otherwise it will be π if

According to some, this sutra ordains q in the room of the q taught in the preceding sutra, and not of visarga: and so also in the following sutras.

ममस्पुरसोगस्योः ॥ ४० ॥ पदानि ॥ नमस्-पुरसोः, गत्योः ॥ इति ॥ नमन्पुरम् इत्वेतवोर्गतसंज्ञकवो विसर्जनीक्तव सकारादेशी भवति कुर्युः परतः॥

40. For the visarga of नमस् and पुरम there is substituted स before a hard guttural or a labial, when these words are Gati (I. 4. 67 and 74).

Thus ननस्कर्ता, ननस्कर्त्य, ननस्कर्त्यम् ; पुरस्कर्ता पुरस्कर्त्तम् , पुरस्कर्तस्यम् ॥
Why do we say "when they are Gati"? Observe व करोति प्रेगे करोति ।
पुरः करोति ॥ Here पुरः is a noun, Accusative Plural of पूः ॥
ननस् is Gati by I. 4 74, and पुरस् is Gati by I. 4. 67. The anuvitti of

अवगरी ट्वाइटन.

इतुत्पधस्य चाप्रत्ययस्य ॥ ४१ ॥ पदानि ॥ इद्-उद्-उपधस्य, च, अ-प्रत्यस्य॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इक्षारोपधस्य उक्षारोपधस्य चाप्रत्यस्य विसर्जनीयस्य पकार भारती कुर्याः परतः ॥ वार्तिकम् ॥ पुम्बहुत्राःप्रतिषेधा वक्तास्यः ॥

41. The substituted, before a hard guttural or a labial, for the visarga which is preceded by Tor T, and is not part of an affix.

This applies to the visarga of निर्, दुर्, बहिर्, भविस्, चतुर् and प्रादुस ॥
Thus निष्कृतम्, निष्पीतमः, दुष्कृतमः, दुष्पीतमः, बहिस्, बहिष्कृतमः, बहिष्पीतमः, भ्राविष्कृतमः, विद्यातमः, भ्राविष्कृतमः, चतुष्क्रतमः, चतुष्क्रतमः, चतुष्क्रतमः, चतुष्क्रतमः, प्रादुष्कृतमः, प्रादेषकृतमः, प्रादुष्कृतमः, प्रादेषकृत्वः, प्रादेषकृतः, प्रादेषकृ

Why do we say 'when not belonging to an affix'? Observe आग्निः करोति, वायुः करोति। How do you explain मातु करोति, पितुः करोति? For here in चितुः &c, the म् of the affix is elided by VIII. 2. 24, and the र of पितुर्+ स् is changed to visarga; this is not the visarga of an affix, and ought to be changed to ए॥

Ans.—The inclusion of the word भातुष्यः in Kaskâdi class (VIII. 3.48) indicates by implication, that प change does not take place of this visarga in पितुः, मातुः &c: the only exception being भातुः ॥ The reason of this may be that the visarga here does not follow a simple द, but an ekâdeśa द (VI. 1.111).

V & rt :—Prohibition must be stated in the case of पुम् and पुहुस्; as पुंस्कामा, पुहुस्कामा ॥

Vart: - वृद्धिभूतानां पत्वं वन्तस्वत् । The visarga is changed to प even when प or द are vriddhied; as नैस्कुल्बम्, वैस्कुल्बम् ॥

Vânt:— प्रुतानां तादी च ॥ The visarga is changed to प even when ए or व are pluta, and then before dentals as well as gutturals and labials. Thus निश्चकुलम, दृश्चकुलम् (VIII. 2. 86 for pluta). दृश्चकुलम्, दश्चकुलम् (VIII. 2. 86 for pluta).

These last two vartikas may be dispensed with, because Vriddhi and Pluta are Bahiranga change, and so the visarga will be changed to \mathbf{v} in these cases also by the sutra itself; except so far as \mathbf{v} is concerned.

तिरसोन्यतरस्याम् ॥४२॥ पदानि ॥ तिरसः, अन्यरस्याम् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ तिरसो विसर्जनीवस्वान्यतरस्यां सकारादेशी भवति कुर्याः परतः ॥

42. The visarga of the Gati तिरस is optionally changed to स before a hard guttural or a labial.

Thus तिरम्बर्गा, तिरस्वर्ग्य, तिरस्वर्गयम्, or तिरः कर्णाः तिरः कर्ण्य, तिर कर्णयम् ॥
The word गतेः is understood here also. Therefore no option is allowed here, तिरः कृत्या काण्डं गतः, where तिरस् does not mean 'disappearance'. (I. 4. 72).

हिस्तित्रश्चतुरिति कृत्वोर्थे ॥ ४३ ॥ पदानि ॥ द्वि:-त्रि:-चतुर, इति, कृत्वोर्थे ॥
वितः ॥ व इति संबद्धते । हिल् विस् चतुर् इत्वेतेषां कृत्वोर्थे वर्त्तनानानां विसर्वनीवस्य वकार आवेषो

43. प् is optionally the substitute of the visargas of दिस, त्रिस् and चतुर् when they are used as Numeral adverbs, (before a hard guttural and labial).

The affix सुच (स) is added to the three words dvi, tri and chatur in the sense of krtvasuch by V. 4. 18.

As ाइ: करोति or दिष्करोति, चि: करोति or चिष्करोति, चतु करोति or चतुष्करोति, दि: पर्चात or दिष्पचित, चि: पर्चात or चिष्पचित, चतुः पर्चात or चतुष्पचित ॥

Why do we say 'when used in the sense of kritvasuch or Numeral adverbs'? Observe चतुष्कपालम, चतुष्कण्डकम्, where ष is compulsory by VIII. 3. 41. चतुष्कपालम् सस्कृतः (IV. 2. 16 and IV. 1. 88). This sûtra is an example of ubhayatra-vibhāshā. With regard to चतुष् the visarga is a non-affix visarga, and hence VIII. 3. 41, would have made **प** compulsory, this makes it optional. With regard to दिस and भिम the visarga is that of an affix (मुण्णाम् V. 4. 18', and hence VIII 3. 41, would not have applied. Thus with regard to चतुष् it is a Prāpta-vibhāshā, and with regard to दिस and भिम it is an Aprāpta-vibhāshā.

Why have we used the words 'dvis, tris and chatur'? Objector's answer: so that the rule may not apply to पंचकृत्यः करोति, the visarga of kutvasuch ्V. 4, 17 is not changed to ष ॥

. The anuveriti of τ and τ is understood here from VIII. 3.41 so that the visarga must be preceded by τ and τ for the application of this rule. In τ and so there is no applicability of this rule.

In fact, by reading the anuvritti of दृद्वभा into this sutra, and qualifying the visarga by the further epithet of 'belonging to a word that has the sense of kritvasuch'; we may dispense with the words दिख्याद्वित from the sutra. The simple sutra कुलार्थ would have been enough. For there are no other Numerals that have a penultimate द or द, except these three. The chief objection to this view is, that in बतुर the visarga is not the affix सुच, but a portion of the word (Sec V. 4. 18): so the rule would not apply to chatur, if this word were not expressly mentioned.

The various objections and their solutions are given in the following verses.

हुत्यसुत्रर्थे यानं झर्गाने कम्माखतुष्कापीत मा यानं विभावता मृत्रतु सिद्ध तत्र पूर्वण ॥ . सिद्धे झार्व विभने चतुरः यानं वरापि हत्योर्थे ॥ सुप्तं हृत्योधीत्र रेकस्य विसर्जनीयो हि ॥ एवं सिन स्विदानीं द्विस्त्रिधनुत्तिकान कि कार्यम ॥ अस्था हि नेदुरुप्यः हृत्योधः स्वित्रप्याम्म ॥ अस्थिमाणे सङ्गे विसर्जनीकमारा विदेष्येत ॥ चतुरो न सिध्यनि तथा रेफस्य विसर्जनीयो हि॥ तस्मिस्तु क्रियमाणे युक्तं चतुरो विशेषणं भवति॥ प्रकृतं परं तरुन्त नस्यापि विशेषण न्याय्यम्॥

स्वारित पर पर्या परवाच परवाच व्याप्त । Why does the author teach परव when these words have the sense of Numeral-adverbs? In other words, why the word कुलोर्थ is used at all in the sútra? There is no necessity of using it at all, because दिस, त्रिस are clearly adverbs as they are formed by the affix धुच् (V. 4. 18) and चतुर् being read in their company will also denote the adverb chatur, in which gy has been elided (V. 4. 18). So that all these three words are सुच-formed, and all मुंच-formed words have the sense of Kṛtvasuch. One answer to this is that the rule of साहचर्य does not always hold good, as in हीभीवेवीदाम (I. 1.6), the words दीभी and वनी are verbs, while हट is an augment. Though therefore दिस and जिस are krtvortha words, yet चतुर need not be so: and may be a simple Numeral. Ans. चतुष्कपांत्र मा पत्त विभाषया भृत् ॥ The word इन्दांडर्ये is employed to indicate that there should be no optional प्रस in चतुष्कपालं ॥ The षस्य here is compulsory by VIII. 3. 41. Q. ननु सिद्ध तम पृत्रण ॥ Well this would be valid by the previous sûtra (VIII. 3. 41). That is, let in वतस्क्रपान also there be optional पक्ष. as चतु क्रपान and चतुष्क्रपान ॥ Now rule VIII. 3. 41 will apply to चतुःकपान and will change this visarga to प so that with regard to चतुष्क्रपाल, we shall have always प ॥ Ans. सर्छ हायं विभन्ने चतुरः ालं बदापि कृत्योर्थे; लुप्ते कृत्योर्थीये रेफस्य विसर्जनायो हि। If VIII. 3. 41 be considered is applying here (siddha), then when the affix मुत्र is elided after चतुर. and he t is changed to visarga, then the adverb चतुः also ends with a non-affix risarga, and will come under the compulsory que rule of VIII 3. 41; for hough we may have optionally two forms as चतु करेगान and चतुष्करानि. by the oresent sutra, yet in the former the visarga would be changed to q by VIII. 3 41. Hence the necessity of employing the word कृत्वाड्यं॥ Q. But we ay that the र in the adverb चतुर् is that of सुच्. thus चतुर्+स् = चतुर्+र् ्VIII. १ 66)=चतु+र् (the first र is elided by VIII. 3. 14 = चतुर्; and that this र when hanged to visarga, will be an affix-visarga and so VIII. 3. 41 will not apply o the adverb चतुर ॥ Ans. No. For उ would require to be lengthened by VI. 3. 111. and the form would be चत्र ॥

एवं सित स्विदानी दिश्चिम नुरिस्वनेन कि कार्बम् ॥ If this be so, then what is the surpose served by using the words दिस् विचनुरितिः in the aphorism? The simple dtia कृत्वोऽर्थे would have been enough. Because (अन्योहि नेदुद्पथः कृत्वोर्थः कर्त्वार्थः कर्त्वर्थः कर्त्वार्थः कर्त्वर्थः कर्त्वार्थः कर्त्वर्थः कर्यः कर्त्वर्थः कर्त्वर्थः कर्त्वर्थः कर्त्वर्थः कर्त्वर्यः कर्त्वर्यः कर्त्वर्थः कर्त्वर्थः कर्त्वर्थः कर्त्वर्थः कर्त्वर्थः कर्त्वर्थः कर्त्वर्यः कर्त्वर्थः कर्त्वर्थः कर्त्वर्थः कर्त्वर्यः कर्त्वर्यः कर्त्वर्थः कर्त्वर्यः कर्त्वर्यः कर्त्वर्य

महिन्दानों प्रकृत विश्व केशावरनहां विशेष्येत । If we do not use the words dvis, ris, chaturiti in the sûtra, then the word krtvorthe would qualify the word isarga, and the sûtra would mean "the visarga of an affix which has the ense of kritvasuch is changed optionally to ष "॥ The result of this will be

that (चतुरो न सिध्वति तथारेकस्य विसर्जनियोहि) it will not apply to चतुः where the visarga is that of र् and not of the affix सुच्॥

Therefore by using dvis &c, the word कृत्वोर्धे would qualify चतुर् (तिसिन्
तु किवनाणे युक्त चतुरो विशेषणे भवति) ॥

Ans.—प्रकृत परं तरनां तस्वापि, विशेषणं माय्यम् ॥ Though we may not use dvis &c, the word kytvortha will not qualify visarga, but will qualify the word पर whose context runs here; and the rule of तरनत will apply; so that the sûtra कुल्वाउँ will mean, परस्य कुल्वाउँ वर्तमानस्य यो विसर्जनीयः, तस्य सकारः पकारो व ॥ "The visarga of that word which is employed in the sense of a Numeral adverb, is optionally changed to स् or प् before a guttural or a labial, provided that such visarga is preceded by द or द".

The above is the opinion of Patanjali, who considers the words dvis &c, as redundant. The Kasika however controverts this opinion. According to him, if these words were not used in the sûtra, then the mere sûtra कृत्योऽर्थ would be insufficient for the visarga of बनु: though used as an adverb, the बन्ध will be compulsory by VIII.3.41; for the present sûtra will be considered as asiddha or non-existent for the purposes of VIII. 3.41, (See VIII. 2.1). But this however may be answered by saying that the rule of पूर्ववासिक्ट्य applies in these chapters, with this modification, one subject-matter is considered as asiddha with regard to another subject-matter gone before; but one aphorism is not considered asiddha with regard to a previous aphorism, when belonging to the same subject matter. (प्रकर्ण प्रकरणमसिक्ट न योग योग) ॥ Therefore the present sûtra VIII. 3.43, would not be considered asiddha with regard to VIII. 3.41: and an apavada is never asiddha with regard to an utsarga.

इसुसोः सामर्थ्ये ॥ ४४ ॥ पदानि ॥ इस्-उसाः, सामर्थ्ये ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इस् उस् इत्येनवार्वित्तर्जनीवस्वान्यनरस्वां पकारादेशो भवति सामर्थ्ये कुगुः परतः ॥

44. For the visarga of words ending in \mathbf{q} and \mathbf{q} , before a hard guttural or labial, there is optionally substituted \mathbf{q} , when the two words stand in correlation with one another.

The व is understood here. Thus सर्विष्करोति or सर्विः करोति, यह करोति or सर्विः करोति, यह करोति or

Why do we say 'when the two words are correlated'? Observe तिष्ठ सर्पि:, पिव न्यपुरक्तन, where सर्पि: is not in construction with पिव, but with तिष्ठ ॥

The word सामध्ये here means ध्योषा or mutual relation of two words; and not "having the same meaning", or it may mean both. In fact सामध्ये is equivalent to ध्याबाइसा i. e. the syntactical want of another word to complete the sense. It does not here mean 'compound'. For it being a प्राथि the word सम्बद्धि is

understood here (समर्थः पद्विधः II. I. I). The employment of the word सामध्ये here indicates that it is a different samarthya from that of II 1. 1. It does not denote एकार्थीभावः or ऐकार्थ्य which is the samarthya of compounds where two or more words denote one object. The samarthya here means vyapeksha, which is thus defined नानामृतयो , परार्थयो यी शब्दी वर्त्तन, नया यो योगः "the syntactical union of two words expressing two different ideas".

नित्यं समासे **ऽनुत्तरपदस्यस्य ॥ ४५** ॥ पदानि ॥ नित्यम्, समासे, अनुत्तर पदस्थस्य ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इसुसारिति वर्त्तते । समासविषये इसुसार्विसर्जनीयस्यानुत्तरपदम्यस्य नित्यं यन्त्रं भवति कुत्री परतः ॥

The visarga of an इस् or उस्-ending word. which is not preceded by any other word, is invariably changed to q in a compound, when followed by a hard guttural or labial.

The words इस् and उस् are understood here. Thus सर्पिन्कण्डिका, धनुष्कपा-तम्, सर्विष्पानम्, धनुष्पतनम् ॥

Why do we say when it is not preceded by another word? Observe परमसर्पिः कुण्डिका, परमधनुः कपालम् ॥ The option even of the last sutra does not apply to these examples.

Q,—The word सर्विस is derived from the root मृत्र by adding the Uṇâdi affix इसि (Un II. 109), and यज्ञम् by the Unadi affix उसि Un II 117, therefore on the maxim प्रत्ययप्रहणे &c, the word इसुसाः would denote the mere forms सार्थस and बज्जम and not forms like परमसर्पिम &c then what is the necessity of employing the word अनुत्तरपदस्यस्य in the satra?

The very employment of the word anuttara-pada-sthasya in this sutra, is an indicator (jñāpaka), that the restriction of the following maxim does not apply with regard to the affixes इस् and उस् : प्रयद्यप्रहणे यस्मान् स विहिन स्तदांत्र-लिश्लास्य महणम् "an affix denotes, whenever it is employed in Grammar, a wordform which begins with that to which that affix has been added and ends with the affix itself". This maxim not applying, we have परमसर्विकारी or परमसर्विः क्यांति by the previous sûtra VIII. 3. 44.

Q.—Why is not there option in the case of compounds also by the previous sútra?

Ans :-Because the word सामध्ये there means व्यपेसा, and therefore does not apply to compounds.

^{अतः} क्रकमि**कंसकुम्भपात्रकुद्याकर्णीप्यनब्ययस्य ॥ ४६ ॥** पदानि ॥ अतः, कृ-कमि-कंस-कुम्म-पात्र-कुशा-कर्णीषु, अन्-अब्ययस्य ॥ वृत्तिः॥ अकाराहुत्तरस्य अनम्बद्धविसर्वनीयस्य सनासेऽनुत्तरपदस्यस्य निध्यं सकारोद्याः भवनि कृ कमि

केस कुम्भ पात्र कुशा कर्जी इत्वेतेपुपरतः॥

46. For the visarga of a word ending in stel. with the exception of an Indeclinable, wis substituted in a compound, when a form of क and कम, or the words कस कुम्भ, पात्र कमा and कर्णी follow, and the first word is not preceded by another word.

Thus क:-- भवस्कारः, पवस्कारः (III. 2. 1) कमः-- भवस्कामः, पवस्कामः, कमः-भवस्कृतः, प्रवस्कृतः , कृत्भः, अयस्कृत्भः प्रयस्कृत्भः ॥ So also अयस्कृत्भी प्रयस्कृत्भी, on the maxin मातिपारिकामहणे लिङ्गावाशिष्टस्यापि महण भैवाति ॥ पाणः--अयस्पाणमः, पयस्पात्रमः अयस्पात्रीः, पयस्पात्री क्याः-अयस्क्रशाः पबस्कुशाः ॥ कर्षाः-अयस्कर्णाः पबस्कर्णाः The form शुनस्कर्णः belone to Kaskådi class (VIII. 3, 48).

Why do we say भनः "a visarga preceded by short आ, or the visarg of the word ending in भा"? See गी:कार । १ कार ॥ Why do we say 'preceder by short भ'? Observe भाःकरणम ॥ The form भास्करः belongs to Kaskâdi Cas (VIII. 3, 48). See also III. 2-2.

Why do we say "with the exception of an Indeclinable"? Observ इव कारः, पुन कारः॥

The word समास is understool here also. Therefore not here; यहा कोर्ग पबः करोति, यद्यः कामवते ॥

The word अनुनारपास्थस्य is also to be read in this. Therefore not here प्रमप्त कार, पामपवः काम ॥

Q The word $\overline{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{n}$ need not have been taken, because it is a form ϕ the root कम्', since it is derived from कम् by adding the Unidi affix स (III 62 Un ?

Ans.-The employment of six indicates the existence of the following maxim:—बजावबांडम्युरपमानि पानिपविकानि "Words which end with उण् &c. are crude-forms that do not undergo or cause such operations as would depend on their etymological formation."

अधः शिरसी पदे ॥४७॥ पदानि ॥ अधः-शिरसी, पदे ॥ कृति ॥ अथम शिरम् इरेबनवार्षिस क्रेनीवस्य समासेऽनु नरपदस्थम्य सकार भावता भवति पदशस्त्र पानः।

47. For the visarga of अधम् or शिरम when not preceded by another word, and followed by the word पद in composition with it, there is substituted स्॥

Thus अधस्पतम्, श्विरस्पतम् ॥ अधस्पती, श्विरस्पती ॥

The word सनास is understood in this, therefore not here अध पहान

The word significant is also understood here. Therefore not in the following परमांचार प्रम ॥

The word बारसम्म is a compound formed under Mayuraty ansakadi class.

कस्कादिषु च ॥ ४८ ॥ पदानि ॥ कस्कादिषु, च ॥ वृत्तः ॥ कस्क इत्यंवमादिषु च विसर्जनीयस्य सकारः पकारं। वा यथायागमादेशो भवति कुष्टोः परनः ॥

48. स or प is substituted for the visarga, before a hard guttural and labial in the words कस्क and the rest.

This is an Apavâda to Sûtra VIII. 3. 37. व् is substituted after **ए** or इ. and स् everywhere else. Thus कम्क , 2. कानम्कुनः (with अण् of कुन आगत.). 3 आतुष्पुत्रः (VI. 3. 23) 4 शुनस्कर्णः (VI. 3. 21) 5. सुचम्कानः; 6. सचम्की (from की 'to buy' with the affix किवप् because it belongs to Sampadadi class.) 7. सायस्कः (from सद्यस्त्री in the sense of नत्रभेवः कतुः े 8. क्रांस्कान् (the क्रांड by VIII. 3. 12). o. सर्विष्कुण्डिका, 10. चनुष्क्रपालमः 11. धनुष्क्रपालमः 12. बर्हिष्पृलमः 13. बनुष्पात्रम् ॥ "The words 9 to 13 are exceptions to VIII. 3. 45, so that there might be \(\mathbf{q}\), even when सर्पिम् &c are preceded by another word. Thus परमसर्पि व्कण्डिका ॥ The counter-example then to VIII. 3 45 will be प्रमर्साप फलम ॥" This is the opinion of the Parayanikas. But in the Mahabhashya, the counterexample under VIII. 3. 45 is परमसर्पि कुल्डिका ॥ Another reason why these words are listed here, is that q change will take place, even where there is no correlation or vyapekshå. As तिष्ठतु सर्विष्कुण्डिकां भानव ॥ So also when there is correlation, as इदं सर्पिष्कांण्डकाया ॥ Here सर्पिस is an incomplete word. The \$\pi\$ change, will take place even where there is no compounding. Where there is no compounding, and there is complete want of correlation, even there the will invariably come. And where there is correlation, but no compounding there the q would have been optional by VIII 3, 44, but it becomes invariable here, on account of these words being so listed. Thus we have these cases: (i) Without correlation, as **तिष्ठनु सर्विष्कृण्डिकामानव ॥** (2) Where there is correlation, as इंद सर्पिक्कुण्डिकायाः॥ (3) Where there is composition, as सर्पिक्कृण्डिका ॥ (4) Where there is no composition and no correlation even, as, in example (1). (5) Where there is correlation but no compounding as in example 2). In all these cases there is a invariably in case of these words 14 statements; 15. मेहस्विण्डः ॥ अविहितलक्षण उपचारः कस्कारिपु इष्टब्य ।

Every change of visarga to स or प, must be referred to Kaskadi class, if not governed by any other rule. Thus this is an Akitigana. Upachāra is the name of स् and प् which replace the visarga.

The Parayana is of two sorts, Dhatu-Par, and Nama-Par. Those who levote themselves in committing to memory and reciting these are Parayanikas.

छन्द्सि वा प्र्याच्रेडितयोः ॥ ४६ ॥ पदानि ॥ छन्द्स्ति, वा, अ-प्र-आच्रेडितयोः ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ छन्त्रसि विषवे विसर्वतीयस्य वा सकारादेशी अवति कृष्टीः परतः प्रशब्द आसेडिनं वर्षविस्ता ॥

49. A may optionally be substituted for the

visarga before a hard guttural and labial, in the Chhandas; but neither before **x**, nor before a doubled word.

Thus भयः पात्रम् or भवस्पात्रम् ॥ This is an example of non-compound. In compounds, the स change is compulsory by VIII. 3. 46: because the option of the present sutra is asiddha there, and it finds its scope in case other than compounds. If the maxim पकरण पकरणमसिखं न योग योगः be applied then the two sutras VIII. 3. 46 and VIII. 3. 49 belong to the same पकरण and on is not asiddha with regard to the other. Then we could give examples of compounds also under this sutra: but then such compounds will also be governed by VIII. 3. 46, and so the स would be compulsory.

विश्वनस्पाषम् or विश्वनः पात्रमः, here the word विश्वनः is an Indeclinable an hence the rule VIII. 3. 46, does not apply to it. उठ णः कारः or उठ ण स्त्रारः ॥ Her नस् is substituted for अस्पन्, and then the न is changed to ण by VIII. 4.2 The word कारः is a पम् formed word.

Why do we say "not before π and a doubled word'? Observe अg विद्याम् (Av. V. 26. 1), पुरुषः पुरुषः परि ॥

In सूर्वरदिमहेरिकेचः पुरस्तान् 'Rig. X. 139. 1', स नः पात्रकः (Rig. I. 12. 10), the change has not taken place, as all rules are optional in the Vedas,

कःकरत्करतिकृषिकृतेष्यनिद्तेः ॥ ५० ॥ पदानि ॥ कः-करत् करित-कृषि-कृतेष् अनु-अदितेः ॥

्वृत्तिः ॥ कः करत् कराति कृष्धि कृतः इत्थेनेषु परतः अन्तरिक्षित्रजेनीयस्य सकाराँदशो भवति छन्तं विषये ॥

50. The visarga is changed to स in the Chhandas before क:, करत, कर्रात, क्रांच and कृत: but not so the visarg of अदिति: !!

Thus विश्वतस्त्रः ॥ कः is the Aorist of कृ, the च्रि has been elided by I 4 80 the क of कृ is gunated before the affix निष, thus we have कर्न, the न elided by VI. 1, 68, and the augment अह is not added by VI. 4 75. Sim larly विश्वनस्त्राम् ॥ Here also करम् is the Aorist of कृ, with अङ by III. 1.5 प्रकार मिंग, here कर्मने is the मुद्र of कृ; च्रष्प is added instead of द, as a Vedic and maly. बरमस्त्राम, here क्रामे is the Imperative of कृ, the िस is changed to िस by vikarana is elided, and िष्ट changed to िस by VI. 4 102 See VIII. 4, 27, िर the change of म to अ ॥ सरम्हतम् , here कृतम is Past Participle of कृ ॥

Why do we say 'but not of भारतितः ? ()bscive यथा ना भरितिः कर (Rig. I. 43. 2).

पश्चम्याः परावध्यर्थे ॥ ५१ ॥ पदानि ॥ पञ्चम्याः, परी, अध्यर्थे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ छम्मतिः वेत पण्यमीविसर्भनीवस्य सकार्यसो नवति परि पण्यः अध्यर्थे ॥

/ \ 51. The visarga of the Ablative case is changed to H before परि meaning 'over'.

The word Chhandas is understood here also. Thus श्विस्पिर प्रथंम जर्ते Rig X. 45. 1) अग्निर्हिमवतस्परि ॥ (इवस्परि, महस्परि ॥

Why do we say 'of the Ablative'? Observe भहिरिव भौगे पर्वेति बाहुम ॥ Why do we say "before परि"? See ए॰यावा एनल्लांक॰यः प्रजापीन समेरयन्॥ Why lo we say 'when परि means 'over'? See दिवः पृथिन्या प्रयोज उत्रभृतम (Rig. VI. 17. 27). Here qft has the sense of "on all sides".

गाती च बहुलम् ॥ ५२ ॥ पदानि ॥ पाती, च बहुलम् ॥ र्वातः ॥ पार्तो च धासी परतः पञ्चमीविसर्जनीयस्य बहुलं सकार आदेशो भवीन छन्दसि विषय ॥

52. H may diversely be substituted for the visarga of the Ablative before the verb ung in the Chhandas.

Thus दिवस्पातु, राज्ञस्पानु ॥ Sometimes, the change does not take place, s वशिषदः **पास** ॥

पष्ठ्याःपतिपुत्त्रपृष्ठपारपदपयस्पोपेषु ॥ ५३ ॥ पदानि ॥ पष्ठ्याः-पति-पुत्र-पृष्ठ-गर-पद पयस्-पोपेषु ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ षष्ठीविसर्जनीयस्यसकारावेशो भवनि पनि पुत्र पृष्ठ पार पद पयस् पोष इत्येनेपु परनः छन्दसि विषये ॥

53. For the visarga of the Genitive, there is subsituted स् in the Vedas, before पति, पुत्र, पृष्ठ, पारः पद, पयस्, and पोप ॥

Thus वाचस्पति विद्यक्तमीणमूनवे. (Rig. x. St. 7), विवन्पुचाव सूर्याच. विवस्पृष्ठ धावमानं पर्वम्, अगन्म, तमसस्पारम्, इडस्पदे समिभ्यसे, सूर्वे चक्षु (देवस्पयः, गयम्पोपं यजमानेषु धत्तम् ॥

Why do we say 'after a genitive case'? See मनुः पुत्रेश्वो शबं व्यमजन् ॥ इडाया वा ॥ ५४ ॥ पदानि ॥ इडायाः, वा ॥

र्शितः ॥ इडायाः पष्टीविसर्जनीयस्य वा सकार भावेद्यां भवति पन्वाविषु परतद्छन्वसि विषये ॥

54. The is optionally substituted for the visarga of डाया:, before पति &e, (VIII. 3. 53.) in the Chhandas.

Thus इडायाः पतिः or इडाबास्पतिः इडाबास्पुक्तः । इडावाः पुक्तः । इडाबास्पृष्ठम् । इडावाः त्य। इडाया स्पारम्, इडाबाः पारमः । इडाबास्परम् । इडाबाः परम् । इडाबास्पदः । इडाबाः पदः । ावाः वाषम् । इडाबास्योषम् ॥

अपदान्तस्य मूर्जन्यः ॥ ५५ ॥ पदानि ॥ म-पदान्तस्य, मूर्जन्यः ॥ ातिः ॥ अपदान्तस्याति मूर्जन्य इति चित्रदश्चिकतं वेदितम्यम् । आपादपरिसमाप्तः ॥

55. Upto the end of the Pada, is throughout o be supplied the following: "A cerebral letter is substialways in the room of ———, when this letter does not land at the end of a word".

Here ceases the Padadhikara which commenced with VIII. I. The two words अपनामस्य 'not final in a pada', and मुद्धान्य: 'cerebral' ex governing influence on all sutras upto the end of this chapter. Thus \(\frac{1}{2}\) 3. 59, teaches "of an affix and a substitute". The whole of the present is should be read there to complete the sense: i.e. "a cerebral sound is a substituted always in the room of the \(\pi\) of an affix and of the \(\pi\) which is a substituted always in the room of the \(\pi\) of an affix and of the \(\pi\) which is a substituted always in the room of the \(\pi\) of an affix and of the \(\pi\) which is a substituted always in the room of the \(\pi\) of an affix and of the \(\pi\) which is a substituted always in the room of the \(\pi\) of an affix and of the \(\pi\) which is a substituted always in the room of the \(\pi\) of an affix and of the \(\pi\) which is a substituted always in the room of the \(\pi\) of an affix and of the \(\pi\) which is a substituted always in the room of the \(\pi\) of an affix and of the \(\pi\) which is a substituted always in the room of the \(\pi\) of an affix and of the \(\pi\) which is a substituted always in the room of the \(\pi\) of an affix and of the \(\pi\) which is a substituted always in the room of the \(\pi\) of an affix and of the \(\pi\) which is a substituted always in the room of the \(\pi\) of an affix and of the \(\pi\) which is a substituted always in the room of the \(\pi\) of an affix and of the \(\pi\) which is a substituted always in the room of the \(\pi\) of an affix and of the \(\pi\) of an affix and of the \(\pi\) of an affix and of the \(\pi\) of an affix always in the room of the \(\pi\) of an affix and of the \(\pi\) of an affix always in the room of the \(\pi\) of an affix and of the \(\pi\) of an affix always in the room of the \(\pi\) of an affix always in the room of the \(\pi\) of an affix always in the room of the \(\pi\) of an affix always in the room of the \(\pi\) of an affix always in the room of the \(\pi\) of an affix a

Why do we say 'not final'? See भग्निस्तम, नायुस्तम ॥ Though the vritti of **q** was understood here, yet the employment of the word 'cerebia for the sake of **ह**; as भक्का प्राप्त कर्म (VIII. 3, 78).

सहेः साढः सः ॥ ५६ ॥ पदानि ॥ सहेः, साढः, सः ॥ वृत्तः ॥ सहेर्द्धानाः साइक्यस्य यः सकारन्तस्य मुर्द्धन्य आवेशां भवति ॥

56. द् is substituted for the स् in साह, when t occurs in the form of साइ (साइ)॥

Thus जटापाट, मृत्या², पूननापाट एसाइ is derived from सह by the affix (111-2-63), there is viiddhi of the penultimate, the ह is changed to इ.VII 31, and the upapada is lengthened VI. 3-137.

साहः स would have been enough, for there is no other form साह cept*this derived from सह, why then the word संहः is used in the satra? Il is another form साह not derived from सह।। Thus सह देन वर्षने सह, स अपन्य = साहि॥ He in whose name there is the letter ह is called सह, as मृड

Why do we say 'in the form of साइ '? The rule will not apply withe form is साइ. as अलासाइम, त्रामाइम ॥ Why do we say स "for the स"? that the आ of साइ may not be changed to cerebral: the इ is already cerebra

इण्को: ॥ ५७ ॥ पदानि ॥ इण् को: ॥ इण्डि: ॥ इण्डोरिन्देनर्श्यकृत विविध्यम । इत्र उत्तरं बहुश्यामः इत्रः कवर्गाचेन्येव नहेरिनव्यम ।

57. From this, upto the end of the chapte should be supplied in every sûtra, the following:—"when vowel (with the exception of अ or आ), or a र or a guttur precedes".

The word कुन is a pratyahara formed with the second न of ल्ए । includes all vowels and semivowels except भ and भा । Of the semi-vowels is only efficient: so that only is taken in the translation. कृ means the letters the क्र class. Thus कुन्यते: is supplied in VIII. 3 59, to complete the sense. The क्रिया, मिन्न , म

ानवार, खुण्याप, न्याप्रपु, वाष्ट्रपु, कहुपु, वाष्ट्र, प्रापु, प्रापु,

तुम्बिसर्जनीयशर्व्यवायेपि ॥ ५८ ॥ पदानि ॥ तुम, विसर्क्वनीय-शर्व्यवाये, अपि ॥ वृत्तः ॥ तुम्ब्यवार्थाप विसर्जनीयध्यवार्थाप शर्ध्यवार्थाप इण्कोरुत्तरस्य सकारस्य मुर्द्धन्यादेशो भवीत ॥

58. The substitution of प्र for स् takes place then also, when the augment त् (उम्), the visarjaniya or a sibilant occurs between the said श्वा and कु letters or the स्॥

The word ड्यवाय 'separation, intervention' applies to every one of the sords नुम, &c. Thus (1) when नुम intervenes, as सर्पाप, वर्ज़ाप, हतींप (VII. 1. 72, VI. 4. 10). (2) When a visarjaniya intervenes, as सर्पिप, वज्राप, हतिंधु VIII. 3. 36) (3) When a Sibilant intervenes, as सर्पिप, वज्रुप, हतिःपु

The षस takes place, when नृष् &c intervene singly and not when they ntervene collectively. Therefore not here, निसंद निसंद from the root निस् 'to .iss.' Here there is the intervention of two, namely, नृष and म् (III. 4.91).

The word रणकोः is in the Ablative case, and it required that the स् should ollow immediately after it. Hence the necessity of the present sutra for he intervention of certain letters.

आदेशप्रत्यययोः ॥ ५९ ॥ पदानि ॥ आदेश, प्रत्यययोः ॥ र्जातः ॥ आदेशो यः सकारः प्रत्ययस्य च वः सकार इण्कोठनरस्त्रस्य मुर्द्धन्यो भवति ॥

59. \mathbf{q} is substituted for that \mathbf{q} which is a substitute (of the \mathbf{q} of a root in Dhâtupâtha by VI. 1. 64), or shich is (the portion of) an affix, under the above mentioned onditions (VIII. 3. 57, 58), of being preceded by an $\mathbf{r}
\mathbf{q}$ vowel raguttural.

The word cerebral is understood here from VIII. 3. 55, as well as \(\mathbb{H} \) in the sutra \(\text{ade} \) desa-pratyayo\(\text{h} \) is in the Genitive case. The force of the Genitive owever is different in the word \(\text{ade} \) and \(\text{ade} \) and \(\text{he} \) is an \(\text{ade} \) and \(\text{de} \) are substituted the room of one (See VIII. I. I.). Thus \(\text{de} \) and \(\t

If we take the other view, and translate the sûtra as "of that my which a substitute or an affix", we land on the following anomaly. We must be forms like aircula and afterate, and not the correct forms afterate, afterate.

for here स is not an affix, but a portion of an affix. In fact, with regard to affixes, the sûtra would be confined to those affixes only which consist of single स, such as सिष् in the Vedic subjunctive हेंद्र ॥ That this is the proper interpretation of the sûtra is indicated by the sûtra VIII. 3. 60, (the next aphorism). The substitute पस् is taken in this sûtra. If therefore, the force of Genitive in आदेशस्य was अविशेष्य संस्तारः and not अविशेषः यः सकारः, the there would have been no necessity of including the substitute पस् in the sûtra for then the present sûtra would have covered the case of पस् also. Similarly If the force of the Genitive in प्रयथस्य was अवयश्यः यः सकारः, and not अवयस्यः यः सकारः ; then there would have been no necessity of excluding the affix सा (V. 4. 52) from the operation of the present rule by VIII. 3. 111, because it i not an affix consisting of a single letter स ॥

Having surmised this, we shall now give illustrations. First of that ह which is a substitute. It can only be the स which replaces the प of a root in Dhátupátha. Thus संस्थेत सुष्ताप ॥ Of an affix, we have अग्निप, तायुप, कर्ष्य, हर्त्य वसन् in इन्हों मा वसन् : and यसन् in स देवान यसन् ॥

Q.—In the case of वसन् and यसन्, the ψ is not the fortion of an affix but the whole affix itself: the present sutra should therefore not apply to this ψ u

Ans.—Here we apply the maxim व्यपदेशिवद एकस्मिन् ॥

These words (वसन् and बसन्) are from the roots बच्च and बस्, in है with निष, the द is clicked by III 4 97, the augment भड़ III 4 04, the saix सिष by III, 1, 34; the च of बच्च is changed to a guttural, and the ज of बच्च to q and then to a guttural.

The Uṇâdi word अभरं अग्+सर Uṇ III. 70) complies with this rule, but not so the word कुसरं and पूसरं (Uṇ III. 73) formed with the same affix सर ॥

द्यासियसियसीनांच ॥६०॥ पदानि ॥ द्यासि-यसि- यसीनाम, च ॥ इक्तिः॥ ग्रासि वसि पसि इत्येतपां च इण्कोरक्तस्य सकास्य मुर्कन्यो भवति ॥

60. प् is substituted for the स् of शास्, वस् and वस् when it is preceded by an श्ण vowel or a guttural.

Thus सम्बश्चित्र सन्तिश्चित्राम, सन्तिश्चित्र, the Aorist of बास; the न्ति is replaced by सङ् (III. 1. 56), and the आ changed to इ by VI. 4. 34. So also बिहः, बिह्यान् ॥ From वस् we have बिवनः, उपित्राम्, उपित्राम्, उपित्राम् ॥ The Samprasaraṇa takes place by VI. 1. 15 as it belongs to yajadi class. From प्रस् we have बिहः, बहुः in the Perfect. प्रम् is the substitute of अन् (II. 4.40), the penultimate अ is clided by VI. 4. 98. So also असन् in असन्निमयन्त पित्रः (Rig. I. 2.2). This is the Aorist form of अन्, the प्रम् is substituted for अन् (II. 4.35. the Aorist sign is clided by II 4. 80.

This sûtra is made to cover cases not governed by the last sûtra, namely, where the स is not an adesa. Though the स in चस is the स of a substitute, yet it is not governed by the preceding aphorism, because the word भारतस्य there means 'the स which is a substitute'. Here स is not a substitute, but a portion of a substitute. The non-substitute प्रस् is not to be taken here: as it seldom occurs.

The word roal: is understood here also. Therefore the rule would not apply to शारित, वसति and जयास ॥

म्तौतिण्योरेव पण्यभ्यासात् ॥ ६१ ॥ पदानि' ॥ स्ताति-ण्योः, एव. पाणि. अध्यासात् ॥

वर्षाः । वृत्ति ॥ स्तातेण्यन्तानां च षणभूने सनि परमः अभ्यासादिण उत्तरम्य आदेशसकारस्य मृद्धन्यादेशो भवति ॥

प्र is substituted for स after ह or द in the reduplication of a Desiderative, if the # of ## is changed to 9; but only in Eg and in Causative of roots which in Dhâtupâtha begin with a qu

This rule is confined to the Desideratives of eq and of et beginning roots in the Causative, provided that the Desiderative sign # is changed to # II The rule applies to the # of the substitute, and not to the affix # as there can be no such q after a reduplicate syllable. Therefore q means that q which replaces the q of the roots.

Thus from स्त we have तुष्ट्रपति ॥ Here the म of सन् is changed to प by the last sûtra, and therefore so also after the reduplicate 3, the H of FI is changed to q II

Of the Causatives of roots beginning with q in Dhâtupâțha, we have सिपेन्यिपाति, सिपिउअधिनति, सुष्यापियपति ॥ In this last, the क् is changed to उ by VII. 4. 67.

Though this **q** change would have taken place by the previous sútra (VIII. 3. 59), yet the separate enunciation of this rule indicates that this is a niyama aphorism—the q change takes place only in these cases of eq and Causatives of Desideratives under the conditions mentioned in this sûtra, and no where else. Thus सिसिसति from the root विच भरजे (Tud. 140). This is a root, which is exhibited in the Dhatupatha with a q, therefore the form ought to have been सिविभति by VIII. 3. 59, but it is not so, because of the niyama of the present sutra. So also सुसूचत from पृद् मांत्रमसंव (Div. 24 : and सुसूचित from षू भेरजे (Tud 115).

If this is a niyama rule by the very fact of its separate enunciation, what is then the necessity of using the word que in the aphorism? Ans. geni-^{ऽत्रभारणार्थम्}; so that, the sútra may mean "if ह्य and Causatives only, when पण follows"? and not "if स and Causatives when पण only follows" In the latter view, we could not get the form $\mbox{\bf get3}$; and the rule would have applier to Rikinia also.

Why do we say "in the Desiderative ष"? So that the niyama may not be any where else. Had षणि not been used in the sûtra, the restriction would have been with regard to every affix, and the sûtra would have mean "if there is occasion of षस change after a reduplicate, it should take place only in the case of स्त and the Causatives". Therefore ष change would no have taken place in सिषेष, as it is not a Causative.

Q.—को विनतेऽनुरोधः? Why have we used the word पण् with ए, and not the word सन्? That is, what compulsion was there to exhibit the Desiderative affix सन्, in this changed form? The word दिनत is the name given in the Pratisakhyas to ए and ए change.

Ans.—So that the restrictive rule may not apply to the अविनन form of सम् ॥ As सुप्रसान ॥ The सम् is here किन् by 1 2.8, and there is vocalisation by VI. 1.15. For had सनि been used in the sútra, then the restriction would have been with regard to all Desideratives in general, whether the सन् was changed to प or not. Therefore as there is restriction of VIII 3.59, in the case of मिसिसानि where स is not changed to प; so there would have been restriction in सुप्रसान, the स could not have been changed to प by VIII. 3.59. Similarly in निशासनि ॥

C.—What is the necessity of exhibiting पण with the anubandha न् So that the rule should not apply to च in general, but to the Desiderative affix च only. As मुण्णि निम् ॥ This मुण्णि is the Perfect of स्त्रण, the affix ण क added as Chhandas irregularity instead of पण; for पाम there is च, the affix is the augment द is added by VII. 2. 13, the v is changed to पण, as मुण्णियालं, and the augment द is added by VII. 2. 13, the v is changed to पण, as मुण्णियालं, the v is elided by VIII. 3. 19. Here after the reduplicate v, the v is changed to v, in v by the general rule VIII. 3. 59, as the restriction of this sutra does not apply in this case. But had v in general been taken, then भुण्णि has an affix v, and therefore sutra VIII. 3. 59, would have been restricted, and there would have been no change of v o v after the reduplicate, as it is not a causative. Hence v has been employed with an anubandha.

Why do we say 'after a reduplicate'?

Ans.—So that this restriction may apply to that q which would have been caused by the q or q of an abhyasa, and not to that which would have been caused by an upasarga. As afinfalaufa, though without the Preposition, the form is this transfer is

Q.—No, this cannot be the reason, because the q caused by the upa-

Ans.—Then we say, the abhyasa is taken to be qualified by सन्, namely that abhyasa which is caused by सन्, would give occasion to this rule and not any other abhyasa. Therefore if a reduplication has been caused by बह, and then बज् is added to it, then the restriction of the present sûtra will not apply, and बस्त change will take place though the root may not be a Jausative &c. Thus the बङ् of हन्यू is सागुरव (VI. 1. 19), the Desiderative of this oot is सोगुरियते, with द्व augment, the clision of आ (VI. 4. 48) of ब, the elision of a by VI. 4. 49.

Q.—No this also cannot be the reason: because the que change is antaranga, while the restriction niyama is Bahiranga. Therefore, the word abhyasa is employed superfluously in the sûtra.

Ans.—The word abhyasa is taken in the sûtra, so that the restriction may be with regard to that प which might have been caused by the द or द of the abhyasa; and not to that प which might be occasioned by the द or द of a dhâtu or verbal root. Thus प्रतिपात, अर्थापपात ॥ Here the root द in the sense of बोधन, is turned to Desiderative with सन् ; and by VI. 1. 2, the स is reduplicated, then by VII. 4. 79, the म is changed to द ॥ Thus दिसस; here by the force of the द of the abhyasa सि. the स is changed to प as दिसप; (VIII. 3. 59) then as the restriction of this sûtra does not apply, the root द causes the पूल of the abhyasa, as दिष्प ॥ Had the word आधान not been used in the sûtra, the स of abhyasa could not have been changed to प, for then the sûtra would have meant "प is substituted for स, only in the case of स्न and Causatives in the Desiderative पूज्"; and as दिसप is not a Causative-Desiderative, the restriction would have applied.

सः स्विदिस्विदिसहीतां च ॥ ६२ ॥ पदानि ॥ सः, स्विदि-स्विद-सहीनाम, च ॥ वृति ॥ निविद स्विद सहि इस्वेतेषां व्यन्तानां सनि वभूनं परतो ऽभ्वासादुत्तस्य सकारस्य सकारावेशी मनति ॥

62. स is substituted for the स् after the reduplicate of the वस् Desiderative of the Causatives of स्वव, स्वव, and सह॥

The स substitute of स debars the cerebral change. In other words, the स of these roots remains unchanged. As सिस्वविषति, सिस्वविषति and सिसाइविषति ॥

प्राक्सिताद इव्यवाये प्री ॥ ६३ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्राक्.सितात्, अद्, व्यवाये,अपि ॥ वृत्ति ॥ सेवसितेति वश्वति प्राक्सिसंग्रव्यनाचादित कर्ष्यनुक्राभिष्यामस्तवाद्य्यवादेपि सूर्वन्ते नवतिः स्थितं तहेतित्व्यनपिग्रव्याद्यस्य स्थापेति ॥

63. (The substitution of प्र for म्, to be taught hereafter, will take place) for all roots upto सित exclusive in

VIII. 3. 70, even when the augment अद intervenes (between the स and the efficient letter).

The root सिन् occurs in sûtra VIII. 3. 70. Thus VIII. 3. 65 teache प change: as अभिषुणानिः परिषुणानिः वियुणानिः निषुणानिः । So also when अर् inter venes; as अभ्यपुणान् पर्यपुणान् ध्यपुणान् न्यपुणान् । The force of आप is that th change takes place even when the augment अर् does not come, i. e in case other than the augment.

स्थादिष्वभ्यासेन चाभ्यासस्य ॥ ६४ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्थादिषु, अभ्यासेन च, अभ्यासस्य ॥

्रवृत्तिः ॥ प्राक्ष सितात्रिति वर्णते ॥ उपसर्गास्मुनोतीत्वच स्थासनयसंशित स्थादयस्तेषु स्थातिषु प्राक्ष सित्तस् बाह्यनात् अभ्यासेन स्ववाये मुर्खन्यो भवत्यभ्याससकारस्य च भवतीस्यव वित्ततस्यम् ॥

64. In स्था &c upto मित्र exclusive (VIII. 3, 65 to VIII. 3, 70), this च substitution takes place then also, when the reduplicate intervenes, and the स of the reduplicate is also changed to च ।

The words प्राक्त सिमान् are understood here also. The म्याति roots are, स्था, सेमब &c in VIII 3.65 and ending with सेन् in VIII. 3.70. The shina consists of two sentences: (1) The ब्रम्म takes place in म्या &c even when a reduplicate intervenes, (2) The स of the reduplicates of म्या &c, is changed to पा। The first is a cidhi rule, and the second is a nigama rule.

This व्यक्तिं where the abhyasa न intervenes. This applies even to recets other than those which have been taught with a ए in the Dhatup tha As आंअपियोवियानि, परिपियोवियानि (सेनवा आंअवानुमियानि . This applies moreover to reduc locates which end in आ, as आंअनिर्मा , here the स would not have been changed to ए 'by VIII 3 50, as it is not preceded by ए or उ॥ Another rais n detre of this sutra is that it prohibits एण VIII 3 61). As आंअपियोवियानि ॥

स of ज्या &c and of no other roots is changed to ष । As अभिग्रम्पित from पू भागे with सन्, the augment is debarred by VII. 2. 12: the root स is unchanged by the niyama prohibition of VIII 3 61; the reduplicate स icmains unchanged by the restriction of the present sutra.

उपसर्गान्सुनेतिसुवितस्यितस्तितिस्ताभितव्यासेनयसे यसि चमञ्जस्वज्ञामः ॥ ६५ ॥ पदाति ॥ उपसर्गातः, सुनोति-सुवित-स्यित-स्तीति-स्तोभित-स्था-सेनय-सेध-सिच-सक्ष-स्वज्ञामः ॥

1977 र प्राप्त प्रकारण द्वारण नवात ॥ 65. प्रांत substituted for स्न, after an k and उ ॥ औ upasarga in the following verbs : स्त (सुनोति). स् (सुविति: से (स्वित VII. 3. 71), स्तु (स्तीित VII. 3. 89), स्तुम (स्तोमते), स्था, सनय (Denominative), सिघ् (सेर्थात), सिच्, सञ्ज् and खड्ज् ॥

Thus अभियुणाति, परियुणाति, अभ्ययुणात्, पर्ययुणात् ॥ सुर्वातः अभियुर्वातः परियुर्वातः, अभ्यपुत्रम्, पर्यपुत्रम्॥ स्यति, भाभिन्यति, परिन्यति, साभ्यज्यत्, पर्यन्यत् ॥ स्त्रीति, भाभिष्टीति, परिष्टीति, अध्यक्षतः अध्यष्टीत्॥ स्तार्भातः, अभिष्टीभेतः, परिष्टाभेतः अध्यष्टोभेतः पर्यष्टोभेतः॥स्याःअभिष्ठास्यांतः परिष्ठास्यतिः अध्य अन्यवासः शत् पर्यष्ठात्, अभित्रष्ठी, परित्रष्ठी ॥ सनयः अभिषंणयतिः परिषंणयतिः अभ्येषणयत् पर्यषंणयत् ॥ अभि-पर्वाप्य । । सम्बाप्य चन् पर्याप मन् । अभिष्यिभानः परिष्विष्यभानः ॥ सम्बाः अभिष्य ज्ञानः परिष्य ज्ञानः भारतपुर । । । १९८ जाने । । १९८ जाने । १९८ जाने । परिषय क्यांन ।। १९८ जाने । परिषय जाने । परिषय जाने । अभ्यत्य जाने । वर्षात्राच्याः । वर्षावज्ञतः, आंभाषिष्यङ्भतेः परिषिष्यङ्भते ॥ सथ इति शांध्यकरणनिर्देशः सिध्यतिनितृत्यर्थः॥ उपसर्गातिन किम् रेवि सिडचिति, मधु सिडचिति, निगताः ॥ सेचका अस्मादेशाम्निः सेचको देश होत ॥ नार्य सिचेहप-सर्ग ॥ अभिसावकीयनीत्स्वापि न सुनोनि पनि क्रियायोगः कि तर्हि सावकीयं पनि ॥ अभिषावयनीत्स्व न मुनातिमेव प्रति क्रियायागा न सावयतिमिति पस्य भवति ॥

The root सिष् is exhibited in the sûtra as सभ with सुष vikarana, thus

debarring सिध-सिध्यति ॥

Why do we say "after an upasarga"? Observe क्वि सिम्चिति, मधु सिम्चिति (VIII. 3. 111). So निःसंचको देश =निर्मता संचका अस्माद देशान्॥ Here निः is not an Upasarga to सिच्, but to the noun सचक ॥ Similarly in अभिसानकीयनि, the upasarga आभि is not added to the root सु सुनाति , but to the third derivative of सु:सुनानि). Namely, from सु we derive सावक with ण्युल, and from सावक we form the Denominative root सावकीय with क्यूच ; and to this Denominative root affy is added. The upasarga, however may be added to the root first, and then ण्युल् and क्याच् added. In that case, the rule will apply. As अभिपानकीयनि ॥ So also with the Causative, as अनियावयित, for here the upasarga is added to the root स and not to the causative form सावय ॥

The roots प्रम मामिषक belongs to Svadi class, प्रमाण to Tudadi class, पोऽन्तकर्मीण to Divadi class, रद्वम् स्त्रता to Adadi class and रद्वभ स्त्रमे, to Bhuadi Class. These have been shown in the sûtra in their declined form in order to indicate that the rule gloes not apply to their वह खुक, as भिसापवानि ॥ See VII. 1. 6 for this rule of feng exhibited roots. On the other hand, the roots fung &c. being not so exhibited, change their स in वह सक also, as भागविषयीत ॥

The upasarga need not end with and a for the purposes of this rule. Thus निष्युणोति, दुष्युणोति, where the upasarga is निस् and दुस् ॥

सदिरप्रतः॥ ६६॥ पदानि॥ सदिः, अप्रतेः॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सदेः सकारस्य उपसर्गस्याभिमानुमंत्रहृत्तरस्य मूर्जन्य भानेशो भवति ॥

The स of सर is changed to प after an Upasarga having an है or ड, but not after प्रति ॥

The word unit is in the first case, but has the force of genitive. Thus िपाँदानि विचीदाति, न्यपीवृत्, प्यचीवृत् ॥ निचसात्र. विपसाद ॥ The second स remains unchanged in the Perfect by VIII. 3. 118.

Why do we say 'but not after मित'? Observe मातिसविति ॥ Pi Bohtlingk points out that the sutra is सदरमतेः as given by Sayanacharya his commentary on Rig Veda VI. 13. t. Paṇini, however, often uses the fi case with the force of the Genitive, as in VIII. 3. 80.

स्तन्भेः ॥ ६७ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्तन्भेः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ स्तन्भे सकारस्य उपसर्गस्थान्नमित्तादुत्तस्य मुर्जन्य आवेशी भवति ॥

67. The स of स्तन्भ is changed into प after an η asarga, having an τ or τ ॥

Thus अभिष्टभ्नाति । परिष्टभ्नाति । अभ्यष्टभ्नात् । पर्यष्टभ्नात् । अभितष्टम्भ । परितृष्टम्भ The word अपनेः of the last sutra is not to be read here. Hence we have form like:—प्रतिष्टभ्नाति । प्रत्यष्टभ्नात्, प्रत्यतितष्टम्भ ॥

अवाषालम्बनावितूर्ययोः ॥ ६८ ॥ पद्मानि ॥ अवान्, च, आलम्बन-आवितूर्ययो। कृति ॥ अवग्रदाकादुपसर्गादु सस्य स्तरभः सकारस्य मुर्जन्योदेशो भवानः । आलम्बनिर्धे आवितुर्वे च ॥

68. The स् of स्तन्भ is changed into प after the preposition अब in the sense of 'support' and 'contiguity'.

The word आहम्बनं means "support, refige, that upon which any thing depends or leans". आर्विह्य means "the state of not being विद्वा or far off, i.e. to be contiguous."

• Thus अवष्ट-वास्ते "He remains leaning upon a staff" &c, अवष्टभ्य निर्धात ॥ So also in the sense of to be near, as अवष्टक्या सेना 'the army near at hand'. अवष्टक्या श्रात्तृ ॥ See V. 2. 13.

Why do we say "when having the sense of support or contiguity"? Thus अवस्तरभो वृषयः श्रीनेव 'the Súdra is afflicted with cold '.

The present sutrais commenced in order to make the q change even while the preceding letter is not q or q n

वेश्व स्वनो भोजने ॥ ६९ ॥ पदानि ॥ वेः, ख, स्वनः, भोजने ॥
वृत्ति ॥ वेदपसर्गादवाद्याचारस्य मंजनार्थ स्वनंत सकारस्य मुक्रेस्यांदर्शः भवात ॥

69. The ए is substituted for the स्त of स्वतः after and भव, when the sense is "to smack while eating".

Thus विध्यलांत. व्यव्यलन्, विष्याण, ध्यव्यलांत. वायाध्यलन्, ध्ययप्याण ॥ That is he makes sound while eating, he cats with a smack.

Why do we say 'when making a smacking sound in eating"? Observe

विकासनि वृष्णः "the drum sounds ".

परिनिविश्यः सेवसितसपसिदुसह सुद्स्तु स्वजाम् ॥ ७० ॥ पदानि ॥ परिनिविश्वः स्वः, सेव-सित-सय-सिवु-सह-सुद्-स्तु-स्वस्ताम् ॥ ॥ १० ति विश्वस्य-सिवु-सह-सुद्-स्तु-स्वस्ताम् ॥ ॥ १० ति विश्वस्य-विश्वस्य वनसर्गेभ्य वनस्य सिव सिव सह सुद् स्तु स्वस्त्र संवत्स्य सम्बद्धिः ।

70. ब is substituted for the सू of संव् सित, सय, सिव्, सह, the augment सुद्, स्तु, and स्वज, after the prepositions परि, ति. and वि॥

The root सेव belongs to Bhuâdi class. The word सित is the Past Participle of विश्व बन्धने, and सब is the noun derived from the same root with the affix अच्; सिव् is a Divâdi root.

Thus परिषेवते । निषेवते । विषेवते । पर्यथेवते । व्यथेवते । त्यपेवते । परिषेपेविषते । विश्विविषते । विश्विविषते । विश्विविषते । निष्योति । निष्योति । निष्योति । विश्विविषते । विश्विवि । पर्यक्षिते । व्यक्ति । पर्यक्षिते । विश्विवि । विश्विवि । पर्यक्षिते । विश्विवि । वि

The nasal is elided in rise by VI. 4 25. The rest of reg and resset would have been changed to rest by VIII. 3. 65 also. Their inclusion here is for the sake of subsequent sûtra, by which the rechange is optional when the augment regimenrenes.

सिवादीनां वाइन्यवायेपि ॥ ७१ ॥ पदानि ॥ सिवादीनाम्, घा-अट्-व्यवाये,

वृत्तिः ॥ अनन्तरसृत्रं सिव्सहसुर्स्तुस्वम्त्रामिति सिवावयः । सिवावीनामडय्यवायपि पिनिविश्वः उत्तरस्य सकारस्य वा मुर्ज्जन्यो भवति ॥

71. The प्-change may take place optionally in the सिव् and the rest (of the last sutra), even when the augment अ intervenes between the prepositions परि. नि or व and the verb.

The सिवादि are the four roots सिव् सह, स्तु and स्वडज, as well as the augment सुद्। This is an example of ubhayatra-vibhasha. In the case of स्त्र and स्वडज् it is prapta-vibhasha, in the case of others it is aprapta. The examples have already been given under the preceding sutra, and so need not be repeated here.

अनुविपर्यभिनिभ्यः स्यम्दतेरप्राणिषु॥ ७२॥ पदानि॥ अनु-वि परि-भाभे

वृत्तिः ॥ श्रद्ध वि परि साथि वि इस्केतभ्य बन्तरस्य स्वन्देनस्माणिषु सकास्त्व मा इस्नेत्वादेशो भवति ॥
72. ष् is optionally the substitute of the स् of स्थन्त, after the prepositions अनु, चि, परि, भामे and नि, when the subject is not a living being.

The root स्वस्यु प्रवासी is anudâtta. Thus अनुस्वस्तते । विस्वस्तते । परिस्वस्तते ।

Why do we say 'when the subject is not a living being'? Observe अनुस्थन्ते मत्त्व उरके ॥ The option of this sûtra will apply, when the subject is a compound of living and non-living beings. Thus अनुस्थन्ते or अनुस्थन्ते सत्त्वेषके ॥ The subject here is a Dvandva compound, and it is not in the singular number because of 11. 4 6. The word अवाणिषु is a Paryudâsa and not a Prasajya-pratishedha. If it be the latter sort of prohibition, then the force will be on the word hiring, and in a compound like मत्त्योवके, consisting of living and non-living beings, the prohibition will apply because it has a living being in it, and so there will be no पण ॥ If the other view, the force is on the word non-living, and because the compound contains a non-living being therefore the option will be applied, and the presence of the living being along with it will be ignored

The anuvritti of परि नि and ति is understood here from VIII. 3. 70. So these words could well have been omitted from the sutra, which might have then been अन्वतिश्वांच स्वत्नेष्माणिषुः and by the force of च we would draw in the anuvritti of परि &c.

धेः स्क्रन्देरनिष्ठायाम् ॥ ७३ ॥ पदानि ॥ धेः, स्कन्देः,अनिष्ठायाम् ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ वेरुपसर्गादृक्तस्य स्क्रन्देः सकारस्य दुर्जन्यो वा भवति अनिष्ठायाम् ॥

73. प् is optionally substituted for the स् of स्कल्. after the preposition यि. but not in the participles in त and तयत्॥

The root is स्क्रान्त्रम् गांत्र शोषणयोः ॥ Thus विश्कलाः । or विस्कृताः विश्कलाः विश्वलाः वि

Why do we say 'but not in the Nishtha'? Observe 行時期

परेश्च ॥ ७४ ॥ पदानि ॥ परेः, च ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ प्रशास्त्राची सरस्य स्कारम्य वा वृद्धन्यो भवति ॥

74. प् is optionally substituted for the स् of स्कद after the preposition परि every where.

Thus परिष्कान्ता or परिष्कान्ता, परिष्कान्तुष, or परिष्कान्तुष, परिष्कान्तव्यम् or the last sutra as for the very fact that it has not been so included, indicates that the prohibition of ध्यानिष्ठावाष्ट्र does not apply to it. Thus परिष्काणः or परिष्काणः ।

परिस्कान्दः प्राच्यभरतेषु ॥ ७५ ॥ पदानि ॥ परिस्कान्दः, प्राच्यभरतेषु ॥
वृक्तिः ॥ परिस्कान्य इति वृक्तिन्यानावी निपात्वते प्राच्यनरतेषु प्रवानाविषवपु ॥

75. The word ucesser is used without the cerebal change in the country of Eastern Bharata.

This is an anomaly. The required by the last sûtra is prohibited. The other form is परिषक्षनः ॥ The word परिस्कन्त is formed by the affix अन or it is a Nishtha, the न being elided. The word भरन qualifies the word पाट्य ॥

Prof. Bohtlingk translates it "परिस्कान is seen in the usage of the Eastern People and the Bharata". He bases his construction on the sûtras II. 4. 66, and IV. 2. 113, where प्राच्यमरतेषु means "the Eastern People and Bharata".

स्फरतिस्फुलस्योनिर्निविभयः॥ ७६॥ पदानि ॥ स्फुरति, स्फुलस्योः, निस्, नि. विभ्यः ॥

बृत्तिः ॥ स्फुर्गतस्फुलत्योः सकारस्य निस् नि वि इत्येतेभ्य उत्तरस्य वा मूर्खन्यविद्यो भवति ॥

76. प is optionally substituted for the स of स्फ़र and स्फूल् after the prepositions निस्, नि, and वि॥

र Thus निष्कपुरति or निस्म्पुरति, निम्पुर्गत or निष्कुरानि, विस्पुरति, विष्कुरति ॥ स्फुलति, निब्कुलति, निस्स्कुलति, निस्कुलिन, निष्कुलिन, विस्कुलिन, विष्कुलिन ॥

वे: स्कन्नातेर्नित्यम् ॥ ७७ ॥ पदानि ॥ घेः, स्कन्नातेः, नित्यं ॥ वृत्ति ॥ वेरुतस्य स्कभ्नातेः सकारस्य मित्यं मूर्जन्यावेशी भवति ॥

77. पांड always substituted for the सू of स्काम. after the preposition a II

Thus विष्क्रभ्नाति, विष्क्रश्मिताः विष्क्रश्मित्वयः विष्क्रश्मित्वयम् ॥

इणः पीध्वंलुङ्किटां धोङ्कात् ॥ ७८ ॥ पदानि ॥ इणः, पीध्वं, लुङ्किटाम्, धः, अङ्गात् ॥

वृत्तिः॥ मुर्जन्य इति वर्तते । इणन्ताशृङ्गात्वरेषां पीध्यंतुष्ट्रियां वी धकारस्तस्य मुर्जन्यायशे। मवति ॥

78. The cerebral sound is substituted in the room of the ध of पीध्वम, and of the Personal-endings of the Aorist and the Perfect, after a stem ending in gor (a vowel other than sa).

The word 'cerebial' is understood here from VIII. 3.55. Thus ष्योपीडुव, प्रोपीडुव ॥ - Aorist :-- अव्योदुव, अग्नोदुव (VIII. 2. 25). - Perfect : चक्ट्रे ॥

Though the anuvritti of क्विंश was current here from VIII. 3. 57, yet the repetition of the word re here indicates that the anuvritti of sor the guttural ceases. As पक्षाप्यय, क्क्षीप्यम् ॥

Why do we say "the v of बीच, सुद् and लिए"? Observe स्तुप्ने, अस्तुप्पन्, where the भ is of सब् and सक् ॥

Why do we say शक्कत् 'after a stem'? Observe परिवेरियोजन्, from विषय-यामी of the JuhotyAdi class. There is Guna of the reduplicate by VII. 4.75. he स of सीयुट is elided by VII. 2. 79, and शीधन here is made up of the द of the oot विष्, and बंध्यम् the affix ; therefore बीच्चे here is not after the anga वरिषे वि. or the anga here is alt fag, and frag is the area.

obtained, without using the word अद्वान् in the sûtra, by the maxim अर्थन्त प्रांत्र प्रांत्र प्रांत्र प्रांत्र प्रांत्र व्यवस्था "a combination of letters capable of expressing a meaning, denotes that combination of letters in so far as it possesses that meaning, but it does not denote a combination void of meaning".

विभाषेटः ॥ ७६ ॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा, इटः ॥ बृत्तिः ॥ इज परस्मादिट उत्तरेषां पीध्वेलुङ्गलिटां या धकारस्तस्य मूर्जन्यादेशो भवति विभाषा ॥

79. The cerebral sound is optionally substituted for the घू of पीध्यम and of the Aorist and the Perfect after the augment रह. when the stem ends in रण्॥

Thus लू + इट् + पीक्ष्यम् = लविषीध्यम् or लॉबपीहुम् so also पविषीध्यम् or पविषीहुम् from पू ॥ Aorist — अर्लावध्यम् or अर्लावहुम् ॥ Perfect : — लुर्लुवध्ये or लुर्लुवहुं ॥

The word रूज is understood here and it qualifies the word रूड, so that the stem should end in an रूज vowel which should be followed by the रूड augment and this letter should be followed by पीध्वम and the v beginning affixes of the Aorist and the Perfect. If the stem does not end in an रूज vowel, the rule will not apply; as आसियीध्वम from the root आस ब्यवंदाने ॥

Then in the word a straight will the cerebral change not take place by the option of this sutra or otherwise? This is from the root शिङ्क संद्र्यांग the Perfect with the augment इट्ट VII. 2. 13, and उट्ट by VI. 4. 63. Some say that as the augment इट्ट intervenes between the stem ending in $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ vowel, and the augment $\frac{1}{2}$ \frac

समासेकृगुलेः सङ्गः॥ ८०॥ पदानि॥ समासे, अङ्गुलेः, सङ्गः॥ वृत्तिः॥ सङ्गसकारम्बाकृष्टमेवनगरम् वृर्जन्योवधा भवति समासे॥

80. व is substituted for the , स् of सङ्ग after the word अङ्गुलि in a compound.

Thus सङ्ग्रानिवङ्गः। सङ्ग्रानिवङ्गाः वचाग्ः। सङ्ग्रानिवङ्गां गाः सादयति॥ Why do we say in a compound? Observe सङ्ग्राने सङ्गं पदयः॥

The word and is exhibited in the sutra in the nominative case. The force is here that of Genitive i. c. and it

भीरोः स्थानम् ॥ ८९ ॥ पदानि ॥ भीरोः, स्थानम् ॥
इतिः ॥ स्थानसकारस्य नीपेयनस्य नृजन्यत्रेयो नवति ॥

81. व is substituted for the सू of स्थानं when preceded by भार in a compound.

Thus भीवसानय u The word compound is understood here also; other wise नीरी स्थान पदम u

अप्नेः स्तुत्,स्तोमसोमाः ॥ ⊏२ ॥ पदािन ॥ अप्नेः, स्तुत्, स्तोम, सोमाः ॥ ति: ॥ अग्रहम्पस्य स्तुत् स्ताम साम इत्यमेषां सकारस्य मुर्जन्यावेशो भवति समासे ॥ हिं। अग्रेरीर्घात् सामस्येष्यते ॥

82. व is substituted for the सू of स्तुत, स्तोम and

रोम when preceded by अग्नि in a compound.

Thus अग्निहृत्. अग्निहोमः, अग्नीपोमः ॥ Ishti:-The इ of आन्न is lengthened before साम and it is after such engthened है, that the स of सोम is changed to प् otherwise not. As धानिनसामी ाणवकी॥ So also भारनसामी निष्ठनः (where 'agni' means fire, and 'soma' a kind of herb) "the fire and the soma plant are here."

When there is no compounding we have धारने सामः ॥

The word आग्निहुन is formed by दिनपु. the sacrifice in which Agni is praised (स्त्रवति) is so called. आंग्नहोमः is also the name of a sacrifice: the first division (संस्था) of the Soma-yaga. कॉर्न्नीपामः is a देवना इन्स् so where there is no Devata-Dvandva, the q change will not take place. Thus where Agni and Soma are names of two boys, or where they refer to physical fire and herb. According to Aévaláyana there is lengthening and q change in the last case also, as भन्नीषांनी प्रजेष्यामि ॥

ज्योतिरायुषः स्तोमः ॥ ८३ ॥ पढानि ॥ ज्योतिः, आयुषः, स्तोमः ॥ वृत्तः॥ त्रयोतिम् भाषुस् इत्येताभ्यादुत्तरस्य स्तामसकारस्य मूर्जन्यादेशा भवति समास ॥

83. The स्त of स्तोमः is changed to प् after ज्योतिस् and sugget in a compound.

As ज्योतिहोन:, आयुरोम, but ज्याति: स्नेत्मंवर्शावति where there is no compounding.

मातृपितृभ्यां स्वसा ॥ ८४ ॥ पदानि ॥ मातृ, पितृभ्याम, स्वसा ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ गातृ पितृ इत्येसाभ्वाधुत्तरस्य स्वमृसकारस्य समासे मुर्खन्यादेशो भवति ॥

The ex of east is changed to q after ming and पितृ in a compound. .

As मानृष्यसा, विज्ञष्यसा ॥ See VI. 3. 24.

मातुःपितुभ्योमन्यतरस्याम् ॥ ८५॥ पदानि ॥ मातुः, पितुभ्योम्, अन्य-तरस्याम्॥

वृत्तिः ॥ मातुर् पितुर् इसेताभ्यादुन्तरस्य स्वमृद्यान्यस्थान्यसरस्यां मूर्जन्यादेशो अवसि समासे ॥

The q of स्वव is optionally changed to इ, ther मातुर and पितुर in a compound.

Thus मातुःस्वसाः or मातुःस्वसा ; पितुःस्वसा or पितुःस्वसा ॥ The word नातुः and m end in t, which is changed to visarga (See VIII. 2, 24). In fact, the ord शिद्धर is so exhibited in the sutra itself, with a to the word बातु: therefore, y the rule of साहचर्ब is also to be understood as a cending word.

Q-Well, if this be so, when this is changed to a minisarga changed to = k...

Ans.—The we change would take place both after the visarga-ending or स-ending words, on the maxim एक्स्पिकिकस्थानम्याना "That which has undergone a change in regard to one of its parts, is by no means, in consequence of this change, something else than what it was before the change had taken place". Therefore, these words are taken to end in ए। For if they were taken to end in ए, then the rule would not apply when they ended in a visarga. If they be supposed to end in a visarga, then the form पितु-बीम with a ए before भ्याम in the sûtra is hard to explain.

The word समास is understood here also. Therefore not here मातु स्वसा when the words are used separately in a sentence.

अभिनिसस्तनः शम्दसंशायाम् ॥ ८६ ॥ पदानि ॥ अभि-निसः, स्तनः, शब्द्-संशायाम् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ अभि निस् इत्येतस्मादुत्ररस्य स्तनतिसकारस्य मूर्जन्यादेशो भवति अन्यतरस्यां शद्यसज्ञायां गम्य-मानावान् ॥

86. The स् of स्तन् is optionally changed to प् after the double preposition अभि निस्, when the word so formed is the name of a particular letter (i.e. visarga).

As आमिनहानो वर्णः, आभिनिहानो विसर्जनीय or अभिनिस्तानो वर्ण or विसर्जनीयः॥
The compound preposition आभि-निस् causes this change, and not any one of them- separately. Thus Apastamba:—हाभरं खतुरसरं वा नामपुर्वभाख्यानोत्तरं श्रीवीभिन्हान्तं, पोपवरायन्तरन्तस्यम् "a name (nāma) should be such that it should consist of two-syllables or four-syllables, that its first portion should be a noun (nama-pûrva), and its second portion a verb (ākhyāta), that it should end in a long vowel (dirgha) or a visarga (abhinishṭāna), that the first letter of sich a noun should be a ghosha or sonant letter (ghosha-vad-ādi), and a semi-vowel (antastha) should be in the body of it." Thus the names हविष्णेश. विशेषां fulfill these conditions and are good names.

Why do we say "when it is the name of a particular letter.'? Observe अभिनिस्तर्गत प्रकृत । The anuvritti of समासे ceases from this place.

उपसर्गप्रादुर्श्यामस्तिर्यच्परः ॥ ८७ ॥ पदानि ॥ उपसर्ग, प्रादुर्श्याम्, अस्तिः, बच्चपरः ॥

विज्याः ॥ **डपसर्गस्यात्रिमित्ताव्यादुस्याध्याचोणरस्य बकारपरस्याचपरस्य चारितस**कारस्य मूर्द्धन्यो भवति ॥ 87. The स् of the verb अस् is changed to प्, when

it is followed by a vowel or and is preceded by size, or all upasarga having g or z in it.

The word बच पर: means 'followed by इ or अच्'॥ The word बाहु: is

an Indeclinable, meaning 'evidently'.

Thus अभियम्ति, निपमित, विपमित, पादुःपन्ति ; अभिव्यात्, निष्यात्, विष्यात्, पार्डः

Why do we say "when preceded by an Upasarga having an इ or इ?"
Observe वाधस्यात, नपुस्यात् ॥ Why do we say 'of the verb अस्'? Observe अनुस्तम्, विस्तम् ॥

Property of the context here relates to स, and the word "upasarga" qualifies that स, but here the upasarga is not applied to स but to the whole verb स, therefore this is no counter-example. In fact, what is the necessity of using the word अस at all in the sûtra: for even without it, the word 'upasarga' would qualify that verb which consists of स only, and such a verb is अस, with its अ elided and no other verb? Nor is the employment of अस necessary for आदः, for it comes only in connection with the verbs इ, अ and अस ॥

Ans.—All that you urge, is true, yet the following counter-example should be given, as अनुम, the son of Anusú will be आनुसंय with ढक्र as it belongs to Subhrâdi class. Thus अनुस्+ ढक = आनुस्+ एव = आनुस्+ एव ॥ Here the sis elided by VI. 4. 147. Now when s is elided, the स is the only verbelement that remains, अनु is upasarga, and एव is affix; so that had अस् not been taken in the sûtra, the rule would apply to this स also.

Why do we say "when it is followed by a vowel or ख्"? Observe

निस्त , विस्तः, प्रादुस्त ॥

सुविनिर्दुर्भ्यः सुपिस्तिसमाः ॥ ८८ ॥ पदानि ॥ सु, वि, निर्, दुर्भ्यः, सुपि, स्ति, समाः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ सु वि निर्दुर्इत्येतेभ्य उत्तरस्य सुषि मृति सम इत्येतेयां सकारस्य मूळन्यादेशो भवति ॥

Káriká:-- मुंपः बस्वं स्वयंभी भृक्षिमुख्वापेति केन न । हलाविशेषात्र मुपिरिष्टं पूर्वे प्रसारणम् ॥ स्वादीनां नियमो नाच पाक्सिसादुत्तर सुपि । क्षनर्थके वियुष्णः पुपिभृतो दिरुच्यते ॥

88. The स् of स्वप, स्ति, and सम is changed to प् after सु, चि, निर and दुर्॥

The word सुषि is exhibited in the sûtra as the form of ह्यप् with vocalisation. Thus सुषुप्तः, निः पुप्तः ॥ The word सूनि is the क्तिन् ending form of सू; the rule applies to this form only, as सुष्तिः, विष्यति , निष्यति and दुष्ति ॥ The word सन also means the noun सन and not the verb सन स्तम वैक्लच्ये॥ Thus ध्रुपम् , निष्यम् , निष्यम् , दुष्मम् ॥

Kârikâ—Why is बन्च taught with regard to the मुण् form of स्वण्? Ans, खेंपे: पत्नं स्वपेनी भूत, so that the बन्च change should not take place in स्वण् form, as क्लिंग: and किस्त्रमक् (III. 2. 172)॥ Q. विमुख्यापेति केन न? For what reason the बन्च change has not taken place in the reduplicate विमुख्याप. for here also in the reduplicate, is the form मुण्, as विमुण्स्वण्, and then by applying हनाविशेष rule, the ण is elided, and एकदेशविकृतस्वानन्यस्थान् applies? • Ans. हनाविशेषान् न मुण्: we

reduplicate the form स्वप्. as विस्वप्स्वप् and then elide प्, as विस्वस्वप्, and then vocalise, as विश्वस्वप् so that there being no form सुप्, there is no प्रस्त ।। हुं पूर्व प्रसार्ग, in fact, the vocalisation takes place first, and then elision according to an ishti. See VI 1. 17. Otherwise, in स्वप स्वप्, as प is elided, ष would also have been elided. Why is the स of विसुद्धाप not changed to v by VIII. 3. 64? स्थावीनां नियमें नाम प्राप्त सितादुस्तर सुपि, the rule VIII. 3. 64 does not apply, because that rule is confined only to verbs up to सित्त in VIII. 3. 70, while सुप is after that verb Moreover the प of सुप being elided, the mere सु is अनर्थक, and the maxim is muiate पहणे नानर्थकस्य । Q. If this maxim is applied, how do you form विषयप्त शिष्ठ अनर्थक विश्वपुप्त पूर्वभूतादिहच्चने. here the form पुप is doubled, and not सुप शिष्ठ अनर्थक विश्वपुप्त पूर्वभूतादिहच्चने. here the form पुप is doubled, and not सुप शिष्ठ अनर्थक विश्वपुप्त पूर्वभूतादिहच्चने. here the form पुप is doubled, and not सुप शिष्ठ अनर्थक विश्वपुप्त पूर्वभूतादिहच्चने. here the form पुप is doubled, and not सुप शिष्ठ अनर्थक विश्वपुप्त पूर्वभूतादिहच्चने. here the form पुप is doubled, and not सुप शिष्ठ अनर्थक विश्वपुप्त प्रावभूतादिहच्चने. here the form पुप is doubled, and not सुप शिष्ठ अनर्थक विश्वपुप्त अन्य स्वयंत्र के कियादिक के क

निनदीभ्यां स्नातेः कौशले ॥ ८६॥ पदानि ॥ नि, नदीभ्याम्, स्नातेः, कौशले ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ नि नती इत्यताश्यामुनस्य स्नातिसकारस्य मुर्द्धन्यांत्रशा भवति कौशले गम्यगांत ॥

89. The प् is substituted for स् of स्ना after नि and निदा when the word so formed denotes "dexterous."

. Thus निष्णाम करकरणे । निष्णानी रष्टमुदर्सने । नद्यां स्नानीति नदीष्णः ॥ This las word is formed by the affix क added to स्ना preceded by the upapada नद under sûtra III. 2. 4.

Why do we say when meaning dexterous? Observe निस्तानः, नदीम्नाः (नद्यां स्नानः)

सूत्रं प्रतिष्णातम् ॥ ६० ॥ पद्गित् ॥ सृत्रम्, प्रतिष्णातम् ॥ वृक्षः ॥ प्रतिष्णातमिति निपायने । सृत्रं चेद्रवति । प्रतिष्णानं सृत्रम् ॥

90. The word प्रतिष्णातः is irregularly formed when meaning a sûtra.

Thus प्रतिष्णातः सूचम् i. c. शुद्धम् 'pure'. When it has not this meaning we have प्रतिस्नात ⇒ 'bathed'

कपिष्ठलो गोत्रे ॥ ६१ ॥ पदानि ॥ कपिष्ठलः, गोत्रे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कपिष्ठल इति निपात्यते गात्रविषये ॥

91. The word कापेष्ठल is irregularly formed denoting the founder of a gotra of that name.

Thus the son of Kapishthala will be saffugfis in The word gotra" here does not mean the grammatical "gotra," but the popular term 'gotra' denoting 'clans,' as described in the list of pravaras. Why do we say "when lenoting the founder of a gotra"? Observe safetuas. The land of the menkeys

प्रष्ठो ऽप्रगामिनि ॥ ॥ ६२ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रष्ठः, अप्रगामिनि ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ प्रष्ठ इति निपासते अमगामिन्यभिषयं ॥

92. The word **AB** is irregularly formed when denoting 'a chief' or 'one who goes in front'.

Thus प्रशेडदन meaning a 'best horse'. Why do we say when meaning 'going in front'? Observe प्रस्थे हिमनतः पुण्ये "On the sacred peak of the Himalaya". प्रस्था ब्रीहीणाम 'a measure of barley'.

वृक्षासनयोविष्टरः ॥ ९३ ॥ पदानि ॥ वृक्ष्, असिनयोः, विष्टरः ॥ । वृक्षाः ॥ विष्टरं इति निपायते वृक्षे आसने च वाच्ये । विष्ट्रवस्य स्तृणातः पत्तं निपायते ॥

93. The word age is irregularly formed in the sense of "tree" and "seat."

This word is formed by adding the affix अप् to the root स्तृ preceded by the preposition वि ॥ Thus विष्टरा कृतः ॥ विष्टरमासन्त्रः॥

Why do we say when meaning a 'tree' or a 'seat'? Observe भीनिभिवाक्यस्य विस्तरः ॥ See sûtra III. 3. 33. by which अप् is added here instead of धम्।

छन्दोनाम्नि च ॥ ६४ ॥ पदानि ॥ छन्दोनाम्नि, च ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ विष्टर इतिं निपासते । विष्ट्यांस्स् इस्येतसाद्धाताः छन्दोनामि चेस्रवं विहित इति विष्टर इस्रपि प्रकृते विष्टार इस्रब विज्ञायते ॥

94. Also when it is the name of a metre, the irregular form faurt is used.

By Sûtra III. 3. 34 the word विद्यार is formed denoting a sort of metre called विद्यारंकिः ॥

Why do we say when denoting 'the name of a chhandas'? Observe प्रस्व विस्तारः॥

In fact this sûtra makes unnecessary the sutra III. 3. 34. To avoid this difficulty, some say that the sútra III. 3. 34 is not confined to the preposition बि, so that we can form प्रस्तारपङ्कि ॥

गवियुधिभ्यां स्थिरः ॥ ९५ ॥ पदानि ॥ गवि, युधिभ्याम्, स्थिरः ॥ वृत्तिः॥ गवियुधिभ्याद्यत्तरस्य स्थिरसकारस्य मूर्द्धन्यादेशो भवति ॥

95. The स्त of स्थिर: is changed to प् after the words णिव and युधि ॥

Thus nate, giving u The compounding takes place by II. 1. 44. and the 7th case affix is not elided by VI. 3. 9. though the word in does not end in a consonant, yet it retains its Locative ending by virtue of this sûtra.

विकुशमिपरिक्ष्यः खलम् ॥ ९६ ॥ पदानि ॥ वि, कु, शमि, परिक्ष्यः, स्मलम् ॥ वृक्षिः॥ वि कु शमि परि इस्रोतेश्व उत्तरस्य स्थलसकारस्य मूर्जन्यारेक्रो भवति ॥

96. प् is substituted for स्त् in स्थल after वि, क, शमि and परि॥

Thus विष्ठलम्, कुष्ठलम्, शमिष्ठलम् and परिष्टलम् ॥ The word ति, कु and परि are compounded under II. 2. 18.; the word and forms a genitive by VI. 3. 63. Ir the aphorism the word affa is shown with as short q, indicating thereby that when the T is not shortened, the cerebral change does not take place; as The स्थलम

-अम्बाम्बगोभूमिसव्यापद्वित्रिकुरोकुराङ्कुङ्गुमञ्जिपुञ्जिपरमेवर्हिद्विव्यग्निभ्यः स ॥ ९७॥ पदानि ॥ अम्ब, आम्ब, गो. भूमि, सन्या, अप, द्वि, त्रि, कु, रोकु, शङ्कु अरुगु, मञ्जि, पुञ्जि, परमे, बर्हिस्त, दिवि, अग्निभ्यः, स्वः॥

विस्त ॥ अम्ब आम्ब गां भूमि अप दि वि कु शेंकु शहरुकु शहरु मिंडज पुरिज परमे बहिस् विवि भग्नि हुरे तेभ्य उत्तरस्य स्थराब्द्रसकारस्य मूर्जन्यादेशा भवति ॥ वात्तिकम् ॥ स्थास्थन्स्थृणामिति वक्तव्यम् ॥

The et of evi is changed to q after size, size, गो. भूमि, सब्य, अप, द्वि, त्रि, कु, शेकु शङ्कु , अङ्गु, मिंक पुक्ति, परमे, वहिंस, दिवि and अग्नि॥

Thus अम्बर्धः, भाम्बर्धः, गोष्ठः, भूमिष्ठः, सध्येष्ठः, भाषरः, द्विष्ठः, विष्ठः, कुरुः, वेकुष्ठः, वाङ्करः, भ्रङ्गुष्टः माञ्जप्ट , पुञ्जिष्ठः, परमप्टः, बर्हिष्ट , शिवष्टः, भग्निष्ठः ॥

The word ex is shown in the sûtra in the first case, and means the word-form स्प, and it is not the genitive case of स्पा, for then the rule would apply to गोन्धानमः भूमिस्थानम् &c.

Vart: - The same change takes place in स्था, स्थिन, and स्य ॥ 18 सब्बेष्टा । परमष्टी । सध्येष्टा सार्गयः ॥

सुपामादिषु च ॥ ६८ ॥ पदानि ॥ सुपामादि षु, च ॥ वृत्ति ॥ सुपामाविषु शब्वेषु सकारस्य मूर्खन्यादेशी मर्वात ॥

98, The स is changed to प् in the words सुपामत् and the rest.

Thus सुपाना ब्राह्मणः च ग्रीभनम् साम बस्व घानी ॥

 $m{1}$ सुपामाः $m{2}$ निःपामाः $m{3}$ दु पामाः $m{4}$ सुपेत्रः $m{5}$ निपेत्रः (नि देशः)ः $m{6}$ दुःवेशः, $m{7}$ सुपिः 8 नि पपि (निपंपिः), 9 दुःपंपिः, 10 सुष्टु (सुष्टु), 11 दुष्टु (दुष्टु), 12 गीरियक्य संज्ञायापः 13 प्रतिष्णिका, 11 जलापातमः 15 नीयेन्त्रमम् (नीयेवनम्), 16 तृन्तुभिषेवणम् (तृन्तुभिषेचनम्) 17 वृति संज्ञाबामगान् , 18 हरियेजः, 19 मक्तवादा, रोहिजीयेजः ॥ आकृतिगण ॥

Some of the above words would have been governed by the prohibition in VIII. 3. 111, others would never have taken \(\mathbf{q}\), hence their inclusion in this list. The word **H** is here a karmapravachaniya (I. 4.94) and fit and a also are not upasargas, because they are so only in connection with the verbs गम and की; so VIII. 3. 65 does not apply to सेंघ preceded by निर् and दुर् ।। The words निवेषः and दुःवेषः - निर्गतः सेषः or दुर्गतः सेषः ॥ The word क्षेत्र here is a प्रम् formed word, from विश्व दिवा संराद्धाः ; if it be derived from

विष गराम, then also, the word is included here in order to prevent the application of VIII. 3. 113. The words मुचिन्धः, दुःपन्धिः &c are derived from धा with the prepositions स and सम, and the affix कि (III. 3 92); and the स of सम् is changed to इ॥ The words सुद्ध, दुद्ध are Unadi formed words (Un. I. 25). The word गौरिषक्यः is a Bahuvrihi, the स of सिक्य is changed to a and the Samasanta qq is added (V. 4. 113). The long of the first member is shortened by VI. 3. 63. The word মনিজিকা is formed by adding the Preposition प्रति to the root जा, and the affix अङ् (III. 3. 106), and we have प्रान्तणा with and; then are is added by V. 3. 73 and surshortened (VII. 4. 13), and s added by VII. 3. 44. The word नेषिचन is formed by adding ल्युट् to सिच ॥ दुन्दुभिषेषण is also a स्युद् formed word from सेवति or सीव्यति ॥

पति संज्ञायामगात् ॥ ९९ ॥ पदानि ॥ पति संज्ञायाम् , अगात् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ एकारपरस्य सकारस्य मुर्खन्यांदशो भवति इण्कोरुत्तरस्यागकारात्परस्य संज्ञायां विषये ॥

99 The H followed by T and preceded by Et or 5 is changed to q, when the word is a name, and when the H is not preceded by # 11

Thus हरयः सेना अस्य = हरियेण , परिन सेना अस्य = परियेणः, so also वीरियेण , जानुषेणी॥ Why do we say 'followed by ए'? Observe इस्सिक्रथम्॥ Why do we say 'when a Name'? Observe पृथ्वी सेना यस्य स=पृथुसेना राजा (VI. 3. 34). Why do we say 'when the स is not preceded by ग्'? Observe विष्वक सेनः । The phrase रण्कोः is understood here also, so the rule does not apply to सर्वेसनः ॥

नक्षत्राद्वा॥ १००॥ पदानि॥ नक्षत्रात्, वा॥ वृत्तिः ॥ नक्षत्रवाचिनः शब्दादुत्तरस्य सकारस्य वा एति सज्ञायामगकारादः मूर्छन्या भवति ॥

When the preceding word is the name of a Lunar mansion, the q substitution for \u221 under the above mentioned circumstances is optional.

Thus रोहिणिषेणः or बोहिणिसेनः भरणिषेणः or भरणिसेनः !! But not here शत-भिषक् सेनः were the preceded letter is ग्॥ These two sutras 99 and 100 are icaly Gaṇa-sûtras, being read in the मुषानारि Gaṇa The author of Kasika has raised them to the rank of full sûtras.

All cerebral q changes, when not referable to any specific rule, should be classified under this Sushamadi gaņa.

इस्यात्तादौ तिक्रिते ॥ १०१ ॥ पदिन ॥ इस्वात्. तादौ, तिक्रिते ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इत्वाहुत्तरस्य सकारस्य मूर्जम्यादेशी भवति नारी तज्जिते परसः ॥ वात्तिकः ॥ तिङन्तस्य प्रतिषेधी वक्तव्यः ॥

101. Tis substituted for a final to preceded by a short r or s before a Taddhita affix beginning with a #

The following are the affixes before which this change takes place, namely, तर, तन, तन, तन, तस, तस, तस, तस्। तस्। त्राप्ता As तरः—सार्पदास् यज्ञुद्दर्गः। तमः। तार्पद्दम् । वज्ञुद्द्वः। तत्रः। वज्ञुद्दाः। तत्रः। तत्रः। त्राप्तः। त्रापतः। त्रापतः।

Why do we say before affixes beginning with न ॥ Observe सर्पिस्ताः अवित ॥

Q.—But this would never have been changed to we because of the prohibition in VIII. 3. 111, how can you then give this counter-example?

Ans.—Though the स of the affix सान is prohibited by VIII. 3. III, yet the counter-example is valid, because the स् of the base सर्षस् is also not changed. Why do we say 'of a Taddhita'? Observe सर्पसनरात ॥

Vart:—Prohibition must be stated of finite verbs before Taddhita affixes. As भिन्धुस्तराम्। छिन्धुस्तराम्। These are the Potential third person plural of बिन्द् and छिन्द् with the augment बासुद्, the Taddhita affix तर्ष् is added by V. 3. 56, and आम् is added by V. 4. 11

Vart:-Prohibition must be stated with regard to पुंस् as पुंस्यम पुंस्ता ॥

निसस्तपतायनासेयने ॥ १०२ ॥ पदानि ॥ निसः, तपती, अनासेवने ॥ वृक्तिः, ॥ निसः सकारस्य मूर्कन्यादेग्रोभवति तपनी परतानांसवेनमें ॥

102. ष् is substituted for the सू of निस् before the verb तप when the meaning is not that of 'repeatedly making red hot'.

The word मासवन means doing a thing repeatedly and here it means making it red-hot repeatedly. Thus निष्टपांतः सुवर्णम् असकृत् भग्निम स्पर्शवति i.e. he puts the gold into fire only once.

Why do we say when not meaning repeatedly. Observe निस्तपित सुवन

स्वर्णकारः = पुनः पुनर्धि स्पर्धवति ॥

In the sentences Preticted, Preticted the change has taken place either as a Vedic irregularity or because the sense of repeatedness is not implied here.

युष्पराचतञ्चःष्वस्तःपादम् ॥ १०३ ॥ पदानि ॥ युष्पतः, ततः, ततश्चः पुः अस्तः पादमः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ युष्पत् तत् ततश्चम् इत्येतेषु तयापदिषु परतः सकारत्य मूर्धन्यावेषो भवति स चेलाकाणेतः वादं भवति ॥

is changed to before the a of the &c. and at and at and at the standard of the

The word युष्मक् here means the substitutes स्वम्, स्वाम्, ते, तव. As अग्निट्वं, ग्रामासीत् ॥ त्वा, अग्निट्वं वर्ष्वयानसि ॥ ते, अग्निटं विश्वमानय ॥ तव, अग्स्त्रप्ने सिंघटव, (Rig VIII. 43.9) ॥ तत्, आग्निटं स्थिमापृणाति, (Rig X. 2.4) तत्रश्चस्, धावापृथिवी निटत्रश्चः यु ॥ अन्ता- ग्रार्शर्मात किम्, नित्यमास्मनी विवाभूद्मिस्तस्पुनराह जानवेदी विचर्षणः ॥

Why do we say in the inner half of a stanza? Observe यन्मभास्मनो किनाभुवनि स्तर्भाष जातवेश विचर्णाः ॥ Here the word अग्निः is at the end of the first stanza while तत् is at the beginning of the second stanza, therefore the स of अग्निस is not in the middle of a stanza.

यज्ञुभ्येकेषाम् ॥ १०४ ॥ पदानि ॥ यज्ञुपि, पकेषाम् ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ यशुषि विषये युष्मत्तत्तवशुः यु परत एकंषामाचार्याणां मतन सकारस्य मूर्जन्यारेशो भवति ॥

107. In the opinion of some, the above change takes place in Yajurveda also.

Thus क्षांचिभिद्वम् or क्षांचिभिस्त्वम् । अग्निष्टमम् or क्षाम्निस्त्रमम् । आग्निष्टत् or अग्निस्तत् । आचिभिस्तत् । अग्निप्टितक्षुः or अग्निभिस्ततक्षुः ॥

स्तुतस्तोमयोद्दछन्दासि ॥ १०५ ॥ पदानि ॥ स्तुतस्तोमयोः, छन्दसि । वृत्तिः ॥ एकेषामिति वर्तते । स्तुन स्तान इत्वेतयो सकारस्य छन्दसि विषये मूर्क्कन्यादेशो भवति एकेषा-माचार्याणां मतेन छन्दसिविषये ।

105. The et of eta and ean, in the Chhandas, is changed to e in the opinion of some.

Thus विभिन्दुतस्य or विभिन्दुतस्य. गोहोमं पोडियानम् or गोस्तोमं पोडियानम् ॥ This change would have taken place by the general rule contained in the next sûtra VIII. 3. 106, the special mention of स्तुत and स्त्रोम here is a mere amplification. The word हुन्संस of this sûtra governs the subsequent sutra also.

पूर्वपदात् ॥ १०६ ॥ पदानि ॥ पूर्वपदात् ॥ इतिः ॥ पूर्वपदस्यानिमित्तादुत्तरस्य सकारस्य सूर्यन्यादेशो भवति छन्तसि विषये एकेयामाचार्याणां मतेन ।

106. In the Chhandas, according to some, \mathbf{q} is charged to \mathbf{q} , when it stands in the beginning of a second word, preceded by a word ending in \mathbf{r} &c.

The words छन्न्सि and एकेवां are both understood here. Thus द्वियांन्धः or दिसन्धिः, विवन्धिः or विसन्धिः; मधुष्ठानव् or मधुस्थानव्, दिसादस विन्दीत or द्वियादसं चिन्दीत ॥

The word पूर्वपद here means the first member of a compound word as well as the prior word other than that in a compound. Thus विश्वपृक्षसाय or विश्वपृक्षसाय ॥

सुञः॥ १०७॥ पदानि ॥ सुञः। वृत्तिः॥ सुमिति निपात इह गृद्धते तस्य पूर्वपहस्यात्रिमित्तादुत्तरस्य पूर्वस्यादेशो भवति छन्तर्सि विषये । 107. The st of the Particle st is changed to st in the Chhandas, when preceded by another word having in it the change-effecting letter st &c.

Thus ध्रभी यु जः संखीनाम् (Rig. IV. 31, 3) ऊर्खे ऊ यु जः (Rig. I. 36.13). The lengthening takes place by VI. 3. 134, and न changed to ज by VIII. 4. 27.

सनोतेरनः ॥ १०८ ॥ पदानि ॥ सनोतेः, अनः । वृत्तिः ॥ सनेतिरनकारान्तस्य सकारस्य प्रक्रन्यादेशा भवति ।

108. The स of the verb सन, when it loses its न, is changed to प, under the same circumstances.

Thus **गोधा**- (Rig. IX. 2. 10), formed by the affix विद (III. 2. 67), the न् is elided by VI. 4. 41. So also नृषा ।:

Why do we say 'when it loses its मू'? Observe गांसनि वाचमुरीग्वन् (Athary, III 20, 10). Here the affix is हुन् [III, 2, 27). See however गांपान m Rig. VI, 53, 10.

Though this **q** change would have taken place by VIII. 3. 106 also, the separate enumeration is for the sake of niyama or restriction. Some however read the word गांसांनः in the list of सन्नानि words (VIII. 3. 110), and they hold that the proper counter-example is सिसानियानि ॥—So also सिसी formed by adding क्रिय to the Derivative root सिसीनस, thus सिसीनस + क्रिय निम्हित्य निम्हित्य क्षिप्त (the **श** is clided by VI. 4. 48)+0. add **सु.** सिसीनस + स्वासितिस + ० [स् is clided by VI. 1. 68—Now the final स of the Desiderative alix सन्) is hable to be changed either to **q** or to **t** (**इ**.. The **q** being asiddha, the **s** change takes place [= सिसीनर - सिसीन (the lengthening is by VIII. 2. 76). Here the Desiderative affix सन् is not changed to **q**, hence this word is not governed by VIII. 3. 61. This being the object of this sûtra, there will be **q** change in सियाणवियनि in the Causative.

सहे: पृतनकां प्रयां च ॥ १०९ ॥ पदानि ॥ सहे: पृतना-ग्रुताप्रयांमः च । वृक्तिः ॥ पृतना द्वत इत्येनाश्योष्ट्रकरस्य सहिसकारस्य मुर्क्वत्यांवर्षे। भवीत ।

109. The स of सह is changed to प, after पृतना and

Thus प्रनापाइन, इतापाइन ॥ Some divide this sûtra into two; as (1) सहै: ; (2, प्रनामांश्वांच ॥ So that the rule may apply to इतीपहः also. The word का is lengthened by VI. 3. 116, in sanhitâ: and the g change takes place in sanhitâ only. Otherwise the form is इतिसहस् ॥ The word च 'and' in the sûtra includes words other than those not mentioned in it. The word का would be valid by this also.

त रपरस्पिस्जिस्पृशिस्स्रहिसवनादीनाम् ॥ ११० ॥ पदानि ॥ न, र-पर, सुपि, स्रुति, स्पृदिा, स्पृहि-स्वनादीनाम् ।

्र वृत्तः ॥ रेफपरस्य सकारस्य सृपि सृजि स्पृत्ति स्पृहि सवनादीनां च सूर्द्धन्यो न भवति ।

110. The q substitution does not take place if T follows the स्त, as well as in स्तप, स्ज, स्पृश स्पृह, and in सवन and · the rest.

Thus विश्रंसिकादाः काण्डं जुनेति॥ The word विश्रंसिक is formed by the affix ज्बुल् (III. 3. 109), विस्रह्मः कथवित ॥ This word is from the root सून्सु विभासे, the R is not added by VII. 2. 15 and the nasal is elided by VI. 4. 24. before the nisthha त ॥ स्प:-पुरा कृतस्य विस्पः ॥ The word विस्पः is formed by the affix कपुत् (III. 4. 17), सृज्ञ :--वाचो विसर्जनात् ॥ स्पृशः :--र्दावस्पृशम् ॥ स्पृष्टिः :--निस्पृष्टं कथयति ॥

The following is a list of सवनावि words:-

1 सबने सबने, 2 सूरेत सूने, 3 सोमे सामे, 4 सवनपुखे सवनपुखे, 5 किस किस (किस्यतीति किस), 6 अनुसवनमनुसवनम्, 7 गोसनि गोसनिम्, 8 अध्यसनिमध्यसनिम् ॥ In some books this is the list 9 सर्वन सर्वन, 10 सर्वनमुखं सर्वनमुखं, 11 अनुसर्वनमनुसर्वनम् (अनुसर्वने २),12 सज्ञायां ब्रहस्प-तिस्तः, 13 शकुनिसवनम्, 14 सामे. सामे. 15 सुने सुने (सुने २), 16 संवत्सर सवरसर, 17 विसं विसम्, 18 किस किसम् (किस किसम्), 19 शुसलं शुसलम् 20 गोसनिम, 21 अश्वसनिम्॥

सात्पदाद्योः ॥ १११ ॥ पदानि ॥ सात्, पदाद्योः । र्वात ॥ सारिति चैतस्य बिंड परतो मूर्ग्रन्यादेशा न भवति ।

The q substitution does not take place in the affix सात and for that स which stands at the beginning of a word.

Thus HIM here is the affix ordained by V. 4. 52, and it would have been changed to T by VIII. 3. 59. The present sutra prevents that The Padâdi स refers to those verbs which in the Dhâtupâtha are taught with a स and for which a et is substituted. This also is an exception to VIII. 3. 59 Thus अग्निसात्। इधिसात्। मधुसात्॥ So also with Padadi स as इधि सिञ्चति, मध् सिञ्चति ॥

सिचो यिक ॥ ११२ ॥ पदानि ॥ सिचः, यिक । वृत्तिः ॥ सिचः सकारस्य बङ्कि परतो प्रश्नम्बादेशो न भवति ।

112. The g substitution does not take place in the स् of सिच् of the Intensive.

Thus सेसिक्बेंस and अभिसेसिक्बेंस !!

Q.—The st of the reduplicate should be changed into st by VIII. 3. 6 ा अभिसेसिक्यते, and the स of the root should be changed into स by VIII. 3. 6 Because Reg is one of the roots taught in VIII. 3. 65, and therefore, as the latter rule prevents the operation of VIII. 3. 111 i. e. पदादि स so far as it goes, so it would prevent also the operation of this rule and the form ought to be অপিবিশ্বতার?

Ans—The q ordained by VIII. 3. 65 prevents only the operation of quite q of VIII. 3 111, and not the q of this rule. Therefore the present prohibition is of universal application.

Why do we say in the Intensive. Observe अभिविष्कति ॥

संधतेर्गती ॥ ११३ ॥ पदाानि ॥ संधतः, गती । वृत्तिः ॥ गती वर्तमानस्य संपतः सकारस्य हर्जन्यावेरो न भवति ।

113. The स् of the verb सेघ is not changed to ए when the meaning is that of moving.

Thus अभिसंध्यति गाः, परिसंध्यति गाः ॥ This is an exception to VIII. 3. 65.

Why do we say 'when meaning to drive'? Observe शिष्यमकार्यायाति-वेधवति ॥ Here the sense is that of preventing or prohibiting.

प्रतिस्तब्धनिस्तब्धी च ॥ ११४ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रतिस्तब्ध-निस्तब्धी, च । बृत्तिः ॥ प्रतिस्तब्ध निस्तब्ध इत्यंती सुर्धन्वप्रतिष्धाय निपायते ।

114. The words प्रतिस्तब्ध and निस्तब्ध are anomalous.

In these words the q is not changed to q, though so required by VIII. 3. 67.

सोदः ॥ ११५ ॥ पदानि ॥ सोदः । इक्तिः ॥ सहिरवं सोडभुनां गृद्याने तस्य सकारस्य मुर्खस्याउँगो न भवति ।

115. The स् of सोड form of the root सह is not changed to ए॥

As परिसोद , परिसोदन्स , परिसोदन्स ॥ This is an exception to VIII. 3.70.
Why do we say 'when सह assumes the form of सांड' ॥ Observe परि

स्तरभुसिवुसहां चिक्ति ॥ ११६ ॥ वद्गित ॥ स्तरभु-सिवु-सहाम, चिक्ति । वृत्तिः ॥ स्तरभु सिबु सन् इयोतवां चिक्त परत्त सकारत्य वृद्धित्यावेद्यां न अवति । वात्तिकः ॥ स्तरभु विद्वसन्नं चाक्त दपसर्गादित दक्तस्थन ।

116. The च change does not take place in the reduplicated Aorist of the roots स्तम्भ, सिच् and सह ॥

The root स्वयन required क change by VIII 3. 67, and the roots विक क्षेत्र by VIII. 3. 70. Thus क्षेत्रसाम्बन्, अभ्यतसाम्बन् ॥ सिक: - वर्षसीविकन व्यसीविकन

Vart:—This prohibition refers to the \(\mathbf{q}\) change that is caused by an Upasarga and not to the reduplicate change, as we have illustrated in the above example.

सुतोतेः स्यसनोः ॥ ११७ ॥ पदानि ॥ सुनोतेः, स्य-सनोः । वितः ॥ सुनोतेः सकारस्य मूर्जन्यादेशो न भवति । स्यसनि च परनः ।

117. स of सु (सुनोति) is not changed to ष् in the Future, Conditional and Desiderative.

Thus :-- भिसोध्यनि, परिसोध्यति, अभ्यसाध्यत्, पैर्यसोध्यत् ॥

What example will you give under Desiderative? सुमूषति॥ This is not a valid example, for by VIII. 3. 61, the reduplicate will not be changed here. Then we shall give the example अभिसुसूषते॥ This is not also a proper example, for it is governed by the restrictive rule of VIII. 3 64. Then this is the example अभिसुसू, निसुसू derived from the desiderative root अभिसुसूषति by the affix क्षित् ॥ Here the desiderative affix सन् is not changed to प (VIII. 3. 61) and therefore the second स would have been changed to प as it comes after a reduplicate.

Why do we say before स्य and सन्॥ Observe सुपान ॥

सदिष्वञ्जोः परस्य लिटि ॥ ११८ ॥ पदानि ॥ सदि-ष्वञ्जोः, परस्य,लिटि ।

118. The स् of सद् and प्वंज after the reduplicate the Perfect is not changed to प्॥

In the Perfect, when these words are reduplicated, there are two स's, as ाव and सस्यंत्र ॥ After a preposition, the first स will be changed to ष, but not the second. Thus अभिषसाद, परिषसाद, निषसाद, विषसाद, परिषस्त्रज्ञेः, परिषस्त्रज्ञोत, परिविद्यं किंदों, अभिषस्त्रज्ञे ॥ The nasal of स्त्रंज्ञ is elided though here, the लिद्द affix is not iq, because it ends in a compound vowel VI. 4-24', (I. 2. 5 and 6').

The word स्वंज does not occur in the sûtra, but has been inserted in it / the auther of Kâsikâ from the following Vârtika:— सन्ने लिटि प्रतिषे स्वरुक्ते परिचयानं कर्तव्यव ॥

निज्यभिश्र्योड्डयवाये वा छम्ब्स्सि ॥ ११९ ॥ पद्गीन ॥ नि-वि-अभिश्यः, अड्-यवाये, वा, छम्ब्सि ।

इति: ॥ नि वि अभि इत्येतेश्व उपसर्गेश्व उत्तरस्य सकारस्याइण्यवावे छन्दसि विषवे मुर्फ्रन्यांदशे न

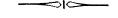
119. The ए is optionally substituted in the Chhandas after the prepositions नि, वि and अभि, when the augment अद intervenes.

İ

Thus न्याचीरत् or न्यासीरत् पिता नः; व्याचीरत्ः or व्यासीरत् पिता नः, भभ्यपीरत् ।।

The anuvritti of सब and स्वंज is not to be read into this sûtra. It is, ir fact, a general rule and applies to verbs other than these two. As व्यस्तीत, न्यहीत अभ्वतीत or अभ्वतीत u

अथ अष्टमाध्यायस्य चतुर्थः पादः।



BOOK EIGHTH.

CHAPTER FOURTH.

रपाभ्यां नो णः समानपरे ॥ १॥ पटानि ॥ रपाभ्याम्, नः, णः, समानपरे ॥ वृत्तः ॥ रेफषकाराभ्यामुत्तरस्य नकारस्य णकारादेशां भवति, समानपरस्यो चेत्रिमित्तनिर्मित्तनी भवत । वर्षिकस्य । ऋवर्णांचिति वक्तस्यम् ॥

1. After र and प्, the w is the substitute of न्, when they occur as component letters of the same word.

These letters must be parts of the same pada or word, one being the 'occasion' for the application of the rule as regards the other. As आस्तीर्णम, विसीर्णम, अवसुर्णम् ॥ So also after पः as, कुरणानि, पुरणानि, मुरणानि ॥

The letter wais included in this aphorism for the sake of subsequent sutras: for will be changed into when preceded by waby rule 41 of this Chapter, as well.

Why do we say "when occurring in the same word?" Observe भाग्न-र्गवति, वार्यन्वति ॥

Vart:—So also after the letter ᢏ ॥ As निसृषाम्, चतमृषाम्, मातृषाम्, पितृषाम्॥

This vartika may well be dispensed with: because the τ in the sattra is the common sound τ which we perceive both in τ and τ , and so the τ will denote both the vowel τ and the consonont τ . See contra. VIII. 2. 42. Obj. But if even this be so, the letter τ has three parts, its first part is a vowel, in the middle is the τ sound of a quarter matra, and a vowel sound at the end. This vowel-sound will intervene between the τ -sound and the subsequent τ , and will prevent the application of the satra, hence the vartika is valid?

Ans. This vowel-sound will be no intervention, because it will be no intervention, because it will be no included in the exception we of the next source. Obj. The vowel-sound at the ind of is not a full vowel of one matra, but is of half-matra, being only a ragment of it, and hence is not included in the pratyahara we, it has no separate

स्थान or मन्त्र or homogeneity with any vowel. Hence this vowel-sound wi prevent the application of this rule. Ans. The w change, however, does tak place in spite of such intervention of a fragment of a letter, as we know from the jnapaka of VIII. 4. 39. In the k-hubhnadi list there we find नृतमन as a exception, implying that # is generally changed to # after such a fragmentar interposition. Or we may take नृत्तमन as a jnapaka, that after the letter प्र also th or change takes place.

अर्कुपुाक्तुम्ब्यवायेपि ॥ २१। पदानि ॥ अर्-कु-पु-आक्-तुम-व्यवाये, अपि॥ वृत्तिः ॥ शर् कु पु शाक तुम इत्येतं व्यवायित रेकपकाराभ्यामुक्तरस्य नकारस्य नकार आहेशा भवाते ।

2. The substitute of takes the place of a, even when a vowel, or ब्, ब्, इ or a guttural, or a labial, or the preposition an. or the augment gu intervenes, causing separation

The pratyahara भर stands for vowels and the letters इयवर Tho करजब, इरजब्, किरिजा, गिरिजा, कुरुजा, गुरुजा &c

The **5** means all the gutturals, e. g. शक्तेंज, मूखेंज, गर्गेज, अर्थेज ॥

The g means all the labials, e. g. क्षेण रेक्सण, गर्मेण, चर्मणा, वर्मणा ॥

The आह means the particle आ. e g पर्याणक्रम् from मह VIII. 2. 34 निग बद्धव (cf VIII. 4. 14). The particle आ is a vowel and so included in आर pratyà hara. Its specification in the sotra shows that the restriction of the rule to the letters occurring in the same word, does not apply in the case of भाइ, in shid case the rule applies to letters separated by another word.

So also when the anusvara separates the letters e g. बृहणमः बृहणीयमः It is from the root बृहिब्जी, the मुख is added, because the root is हारू (VII 1. 58, and 4 changed to anusvara by VIII 3 24 Q Well the interven tion is here by Anusvara and not मुन, why is then मुन taken in the sútia?

The word and in the sutra refers to anusvara, and must be taken co-extension with it. Otherwise the rule would not apply to words like हंहण from हंह स्हह हिसायें। Here the anusvarasis not the substitute of the augment gq but an ongina anusvāra. Even where there is an augment 34, but where it is not changed into anușvăra, the rule does not apply. As ब्रेम्बनम , ब्रेम्बनम from इविः बीजनार्यः ॥

The rule will apply even when these letters are combined in any possible way, or occur singly. As काईल, here a guttural and a vowel i. c. 2 letters come between t and will See VIII. 3. 58 in the case of will

पूर्वपदात्संशायामगः ॥ ३ ॥ पदाति ॥ पूर्वपदात, संबायाम, अगः॥ वृत्तिः ॥ पूर्वपक्त्यानिनादुत्तरस्य गकारवर्तितार् मकारस्य शकार आवेशी अवित संशायां विषवे ।

So also, T is replaced by T, when the letter occasioning the substitution, occurs in the first member of a compound, and the whole compound is a Name, provided that the first member, does not end with the letter all

As **हुजसः, वार्द्धांजसः** (a kind of antelope), खरजसः, शूर्यजखा ॥ See V. 4. 118 and IV. 1. 58.

Why do we say "when a Name"? Observe, चर्मनासिकः ॥

Why do we say when 'not ending in the letter म"? Observe; ऋगयनम ॥ Some say, that this sutra is a नियम or a restrictive rule, and not a विशि or original enunciation, so that the substitution takes place, only when the word is a Name, and not otherwise. A compound is one word or समानपन, though composed of two or more words or qq 11 Therefore by VIII. 4. 11 the q will always be changed into a when preceded by t or q. But the present sutra restricts its scope, to those cases only, when the compound denotes a Name, as not in विभेनासिका ॥ The word पृत्रेषक is a relative term and connotes an उत्तरपद ॥ The present satra therefore applies to those cases where the \(\mathbf{\xi}\) or \(\mathbf{\quad}\) is in the प्रविषद, and म occurs in the उत्तरपद ॥ It therefore, does not apply to तिद्धत words, nor when both the letters occur in the quant 11. In the case of a Taddhita, there is a पूर्वपद, but there is no properly speaking उत्तरपद ॥ Thus खरपस्यापन्यं = खारपायणः (IV.1.99). Here the affix अवन is equivalent to अपन्यं, and खरप is the Pûrvapada. But the affix wan not being a Pada, we cannot call it an uttara pada. Hence न will be changed into on though खारपाद्यज is not an Appellative but a generic term. So also मातृभोगाय हिन = मातृभोगीण: with ख affix. Similarly in करणप्रिय:, the words and a both occur in the Purvapada and are not affected by this rule, but by the general rule VIII. 4. 1 So also the proviso relating to 11, only prohibits the change of a into a, but does not prohibit the restrictive character of this sûtra.

According to others, this sûtra is an original enunciation or a Vidhi rule, and not a Niyama rule. They say that the word समानपद in VIII. 4. 1 is equivalent to निष्धं पदं i. e. a word integral and indivisible into component words. In other words, समानपद means, a 'simple-word'. The present sûtra therefore enunciates a new rule for a "compound-word". For in a compound or समास, there being a division of धूनंपद and an समारपद. we cannot say that a compound is a समानपद or indivisible word. Hence this sûtra is a निष्धे ॥

The sûtra should be thus divided: - पृष्टपवात् संज्ञाबाम् one sûtra, and भगः another. So that every rule relating to ज change would be debarred with regard to ज intervention.

वनं पुरगामिश्रकासिश्रकाद्यारिकाकोटराग्रेप्टयः ॥ ४॥ पदानि ॥ वनम्, पुरगा, मिश्रका-सिश्रका-शारिका-कोटराग्रेप्टयः ॥ वृष्यं । पूर्वपर्वे । पूर्वपर्वे । पूर्वपर्वे । पूर्वपर्वे विश्वका सिश्रका धारिका कोट्या भवे दिवेते भ्य पूर्वपर्वे । उत्ता निश्वका सिश्रका धारिका कोट्या भवे दिवेते भ्य पूर्वपरे व विश्वका सिश्वका सि

4. The words puraga, misraka, sidhraka, sarika, kotara, and

agre, as first members of the compound, and the whole compound is a name.

The words पूर्वपदान् and संज्ञायाम् of the last sûtra, are to be read into this aphorism. Thus पुरगावणम्, निभकावणम्, सिभकावणम्, सिभकावणम्, कोटरावणम्, अधेवणम (11, 2 31) सारिकावणम्॥

The lengthening of the finals in the above is by VI. 3. 117. Though the word अभवजं is not a Name, yet the rule VI. 3. 9, applies to it and the case affix is not elided, because it is so read in Rajadantadi list (II. 2. 31).

The substitution of ज for ज would have taken place by the preceding rule. The separate enunciation of the rule with regard to the word वन, shows that this is a restrictive or जियम rule. The ज of वन is changed into ज, when preceded by these words only and no other. Thus कुवेरवनं, शतथास्वनम्, असिपभवनम्।

प्रनिरन्तः दारेश्चप्लक्षास्रकार्ष्यस्विदर्पायुशाभ्योसंज्ञायामपि ॥ ५ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्र-निर-अन्तर्-दार-इश्च-प्रक्षा-आस्त्र-कार्ष्य-स्वदिर-पीयुक्षाभ्यः संज्ञायां, अपि ॥ वृत्ति ॥ प्र-निर् शन्तर् दार दश्च प्रक्ष भाग्न कार्ष्यं खिंदर पीयुक्षा इयेतेभ्य उत्तरस्य वननकारस्य संज्ञायाम सज्ञाबामपि जकारादेशो भवति ।

5. The a of aa is replaced by w, even when the compound is not a Name, when it is preceded by the words pra, mir, antar. sara, ikshu, plaksha, amra, karshya, khadira, and piyûkshâ.

Thus प्रवणे बहुन : निर्वणे प्रतिधीवते. श्रमार्वणे, शर्यणम्, इश्चवणम्, प्रभवणम्, शाप्तवणम्, कार्ध्वणम्, सार्विणम्, सार्वि

The words ध्रवर्ण and निर्वण are प्राह्म compounds. अस्तवणं is an Avyayibhava in the sense of a case-affix. The rest are Genitive compounds.

विभाषीपधिवनस्पतिप्रयः ॥ **६॥ पदानि ॥ विभाषा आं**पधि-वनस्पतिप्रयः ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ श्रोषधिवाणि वत्पूर्वपदं वनस्पतिवाणि नास्थानिमित्तादुत्तरस्वन्यननकारस्य जकार भांद्गी भवति
विभाषा ।

वाशिकः ॥ हासरप्रकारेश्व इति वनस्थाय ॥ वा० ॥ इरिकादिश्व पनिषेधी वनस्था ॥

Kārika प्रामी बनस्यनिर्देशी वृक्षा पुष्पप्रकारमाः । शास्त्राः प्रमाणकारमाः वीरुधः ॥

6. The work is optionally replaced by w. when the cause of change occurs in the first member of the compound and which denotes a perrenial herb or a forest tree.

When the purvapada is a word denoting भोषा। or a perenniel herb.or, denoting a बनस्पति or a tree, and it has a change-producing letter, then the न of बना is replaced by ज ॥ This is an optional rule. Thus ह्वांत्रनम् ल कृतंत्रणम्

हुर्बावजब् or मूर्वावनव् ॥ Here दुर्वा and मूर्या are names of ऑपिंघ ॥ Similarly द्विरीष-

Vart: • This rule applies when the first word is a dissyllabic or trisyllabic word. Therefore the change does not occur in द्वदाह्यतम् । भद्रगह्यतम् ।

Vart:—Prohibition should be stated with regard to the words इारका

Though there is a distinction, botanically speaking, between a वृक्ष and a । तस्पति also; yet in this sûtra, the word वनस्पनि includes वृक्ष also.

Kdrika:-Technically speaking বনদান is a tree that bears fruit apparently without a flower, as a fig tree udumbara. वृभ is a tree that bears both flower and fruit, शोषधि is an annual herb, that dies after the ripening of the fruit, and creepers and tubercles are called বীচয়: ॥

. अह्वोऽद्रस्तात्॥ ७॥ पदानि॥ अहः, अद्ग्नात्॥ वृक्ति॥ अवन्तं बर्णुर्वपदं तस्त्याक्षिमित्तादुत्तरस्याद्वां नकारस्य जकार आदेशो भवाति।

7. The **ण** is the substitute of न of अहन, when it is preceded by a word ending in अ, having in it a letter capable of producing the change.

Thus पूर्वाहण. "fore-noon"; अपगरण "after-noon".

Why do we say "ending in अ "? Observe, रिद्धन : दुरद्वः ॥

The word आह is substituted for अहन by V. 4 88 The word आह being used in the sutra as ending in आ, the rule does not apply to other words. Thus वीपाँडी धरन् ॥ The word आह: in the sutra is in the nominative case, and should not be construed as the genitive of अहन, because all sthânins are exhibited in Nominatives as, अने (VIII. 4.4), वाहने (VIII. 4.8), आने &c. The compounding takes place by II. 2. 1, then is added the samâsânta affix स्थ (V. 4.91), and आह substitution by V. 4. 88. The word विपाँडी is a Bahuvrihi compound and not a Tatpurusha, and hence the affix स्थ does not apply to it. The feminine सीप is added by IV. 1. 28, there is elision of आ of आहन by VI. 4. 134

वाहनमाहितात्॥ ८॥ पदानि॥ वाहनम्, आहितात्॥
वृत्तिः॥ माहितवाचि बर्स्पूर्वपृषं तस्त्यामिनिचादुसरस्य वाहननकारस्य जकार आहेशो भवाति।

8. The n of alen is changed into m, when the letter, producing the change, occurs in the first member of a compound, denoting the thing carried.

Thus रहाराज्य 'a sugar-cart'. सरवारणव "a reed-cart". र्भवारणव 'a hay-cart'.

The thing which being placed on a cart is carried, is called आहित ॥
Why do we say "denoting the thing carried". Observe वासिवाहण्य "a
vehicle belonging to Dakshi".

The word बाइन is formed by adding ल्युट् to बह, and lengthening of th penultimate is valid by the nipatana of this sutra.

पानं देशे ॥ ९ ॥ पत्रानि ॥ पानमः, देशे ॥ वृक्षः ॥ पाननकारस्य पूर्वपदस्थानिमत्तादुत्तरस्य देशाभिभानं लकार सादेशो भविन ।

9. The **n** of **qn** is changed into **q**, when it occurs as the second member of a compound, the first member of which contains a letter causing change; and the whole compound denotes a country or a people.

The word पान is formed by the affix हजुट III. 3 113. Thus श्रांगाण विश्वास क्षीरपाण वेषा 'the milk-drinking Usinaras' सुरापाणा पाच्या 'the wine-drinking Prachyas' सोधीरपाणा बाह्रीकाः "the sauvira-drinking Bahlikas", कषायपाण गान्धारा &c

Why do we say "when denoting a country"? Observe मिश्रानं the drink of the Dakshis.

The words auffer and the rest are applied to persons also through the medium of being country-man es

या भायकरणयोः ॥ १० ॥ पदानि ॥ घा, भाय-करणयोः ॥ वृत्ति ॥ भाव करणे चय पानग्रहान्नरीयस्य नकारस्य त्रकार भावेशी भवति वा पूर्वपरस्थातिमित्तादुत्तस्य॥ वार्तिकम् ॥ वायकरणे विशिवकातीमावृषसक्यानम् ।

10. Optionally when the compound denotes a condition or an instrument, the # of पान is changed into when it is a second member, the cause of change occurring in the first member in a compound.

Thus सीरपाणम or भीरपाणम् "drinking of mulk" कपामपानम् or कपायपाणम् 'drinking of kashâya' सुरापाणम् or सुरापाणम् &c are examples of भाव or condition.

Similarly श्रीरपाणः of श्रीरपाणः ससः 'a vessel for drinking milk' This is an example of सरण or instrument.

l'art: - Optionally so in the case of गिरिनरी &c Thus गिरिनरी or गिरिनरी कि
प्रातिपविकास्तनुम्बिमिक्तेषु च ॥ ११ ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रातिपविकास्त-तुमः विभक्तिषु, च॥
वृत्ति ॥ वृति वर्षात । व्यक्तिपविकास्ते नुवावनस्त्री च वे नकारस्तस्य पूर्वपतस्थानिम सादुसास्य वा वकार
कारको नवनि ।

stands at the end of a Nominal-stem (Pratipadika) or is the augment gray or is a of a case-affix, (when the cause of change or is a case-affix or is the cause of change or is a case-affix.)

Thus, to take the case a प्रांतपविकालन first. नापवापिणी 'or नापवापिनी from माजवापिम 'māsha-sowing' formed by जान under III. 2. 81.

To take the example of a नुम augment माचवापाणि orमापवापा नि, ब्रीहिवापाणि, or बीहिबापानि nom. pl. neut. The, augment नम् is here added by VII. 1. 72 from मापान वपर्यान्त = मापवाप with कर्माण भण, the plural शि is added by VII. 1. 20, and then मुख् !!

To take the विभक्ति or case-termination, माधवापेण or माधवापेन, ब्रीहिवापेण or वीडियांपन ॥

The word प्राप्तिपश्कान्त means 'final in a Prátipadika'. But here it means final in a pratipadika which is a second member, of compound, the first memher containing the cause of change'. Therefore the change does not take place in गर्गाणां भगिनी = गर्गभगिनी "the sister of Garga". But गर्गभगिणी if the word is derived from गर्गभग: 'the share of Garga', with the adjectival affix इन, feminine हती, meaning, "enjoying the share of Garga." In this case, like the word माह-भंगीिण: 'fit to be possessed by a mother': the change will invariably take place.

The word माप वापिणी or नी is to be understood to have a final न, the affix being added afterwards in accordance with the following maxim:-(II. 2. 10% "It should be stated that Gatis, Karakas, and Upapadas ars compounded with bases that end with krit-affixes, before a case termination or a feminine affix has been added to the latter" गांतकारकोपपतानां कृतिः सह समासवचनं प्राकृ सुबुर्धनेः॥

Therefore the composition takes place first with the word ending in the krit affix, as मापवापिन (माप + वापिन), and thus the second term वापिन is a Pratipadika which ends in , and so the rule is applied to it, when the feminine affix is added.

Similarly are is not considered as the end portion of the second member of the compound, but as the end-portion of the full compound word.

Vart:-Prohibition must be stated of the words बुवा &c As आर्बब्ना (VI. 4-133 vocalisation), श्रविवद्गना ॥ प्रपत्नानि is a gati-samas, दीर्घाष्ट्री शस्त् ॥

पकाजुत्तरपदे जः ॥ १र्दं ॥ पदानि ॥ पकाच् , उत्तरपदे, जः ॥ वृति ॥ एकाञ्चलरपदं बस्य स एकाञ्चलरपदः । तस्मिन्नकाञ्चलरपदसमास प्रातिपदिकान्ननुन्त्रिभक्तिपु पूर्वपदस्थानिमादुसरस्य नकारस्य जकार आहेशो भवति ।

12. In a compound, the second member of which is a monosyllable, there is a in the room of a of the second member, provided that the m is at the end of a prâtipadika, or is the augment उप, or occurs in a vibhakti; and when the first member contains a cause of change.

Thus वृषद्गी and वृषद्भाः 'the Vritra-killer'. शीरपाणि "Drinkers of milk': इरायाचि 'drinkers of wine': being examples of जुन VII. 3. 88, भीरायेण and grive are examples of case-terminations

Why the letter w is repeated in this sutra, while its anuvritti was understood from the context? It is repeated in order to show that this is not an optional rule, but an obligatory rule. In fact, it shows that the anuvritti of T'optional' ceases, and does not extend further.

कमति च ॥ १३॥ पदानि ॥ कुमति, च ॥ बक्तिः ॥ अवर्गवर्तिः चौक्तरपुरं प्रातिपृदिकान्तुतुम्बिभिक्तपु पूर्वपृदस्यामिमिक्तादुक्तरस्य मुकारस्य प्रकारिके मवाति ।

In a compound, the second member of which contains a guttural, there is on in the room of on, that follows anything which standing in the prior member is qualified to cause the change, provided the 7 be at the end of a prātipadika, or be the augment नुम, or occur in a vibhakti.

If the second part of a compound contains a letter of the class so, the change is obligatory, even though the second part be not monosyllabic. As वस्त्रयांगजी, वस्त्रयांगज , स्वर्गकामिजी, वृष्णामिजी ॥ तुष: --वस्त्रयुगाजि, खरयुगाजि ॥ विभक्ति :-बह्मपुरीण, खरपुरीण ॥

The word बस्ययुगिजी is a compound of बस्र with युगिन (the affix र्शन is added first to get and then the word so formed is compounded with vasta). Thus the # becomes unfaustanter i.e. it becomes the final of a Nominal-stem, which stands as a second member in a compound.

उपसर्गादसमासंघीप जोपदेशस्य ॥ १४ ॥ पदानि ॥ उपसर्गात्, अ-समासे, अपि, वापंक्रशस्य ॥

वृक्तिः ॥ ज वर्षवेशे बस्वासी जापवशः । जापवेशस्य धानार्थी नकारः तस्य वपसंगत्धानिमाहुनास्य वकारावद्या भवति असमासेपि समासेपि ।

14. Of a root which has or in its original enunciation, when it comes after a cause of such change standing in an upasarga, even though the word be not a samasa, the न is changed into w #

The word जोपरेश means a root which is enunciated in the Dhatupatha with an initial ज ॥ Thus प्रजनति 'he bows'. परिजनति, प्रजाबकः 'a leader' परि पाडकः &c.

Why do we say "after an Upasarga"? Observe प्रमासकः - प्रगता नावका भरनार देखान 'a country without a leader'. Here the word प्र is not an upasarga, but a mere nipata. See I. 4. 57, 58 and 59. In fact, \$\pi\$ is upasarga here with regard to नत understood, and not with regard to नी ।।

Why do we say "even when it is not a compound?" Because by context, the anuvritti of the word que, which is current throughout this subdivision, would have been understood in this sûtra also, and the rule would have applied to samasas only, for there only we have pûrvapada. By using the word stand it is shown that the adhikara of pûrvapada ceases, and the rule applies to non-compounds also where there is no varque it

हिंतुमीना ॥ १५ ॥ पदानि ॥ हिनु-मीना, ॥ ,
बांसः ॥ हिनु मीना इत्यत्ने विषयि ।

15. The a of Etg and Alan is changed into or, when coming after an upasarga containing in it a cause of change.

Thus पहिजाति, प्रशिजाति, प्रशिजाति, प्रशिजातिः ॥ The root हि belongs to Svådi class of verbs and takes the vikaraṇa मु technically इतु; and the root मी belongs to Kryådi class which takes the vikaraṇa मा ॥ In the sûtra the verbs are shown with the vikaraṇas affixed. Under certain circumstances the forms of the vikaraṇa is changed from मु to मो and ना to नी, but the rule still applies, because the substitute of an मन or vowel is like the principal. See I. 1. 57.

आनि लोट् ॥ १६ ॥ पदानि ॥ आनि, लोट् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उपसर्गाक्षिते वर्तते । भानीत्वेतस्य लोडादेशस्योपसर्गस्यात्रिमित्तादुत्तरस्य नकारस्य जकारादेशी भगतः ।

16. The न of आनि, the affix of the Imperative, 1st Person, is changed into ज when it follows a letter competent to cause such a change standing in an Upasarga.

The word आणि is the termination of the Imperative. Thus प्रवपाणि, पविवपाणि, प्रवाणि, प्रवा

Why do we say 'the Imperative'? Observe प्रवपानि मांसानि ॥ Here भानि is the neuter plural termination, and the word means प्रकृष्टा वपा बपु. सानि ॥

According to Padamanjari, the employment of the word होन् in the shtra is redundant. For without it also शांति would have meant the Imperative affix, and not the Neuter termination, on the maxim of अध्यन् महण &c. Moreover in the noun मनपानि, म is not an upasarga at all, on the maxim बन् किवायुक्ताः पाइव-स्त पनि व्यवस्त के अवस्त के अव

नेगेदनस्पतपद्भुमान्यतिस्निवातियातिद्रातिषत्तियपितयहितशाम्यतिचिनोति देग्यिषु श ॥ १७॥ पदादि ॥ व. गस्-मृड-पत-पद-पु-मा-स्यति-हन्ति-याति-वाति-द्राति-प्ताति-वपित-यहित-कार्यकि-विकोति-देग्यिषु, श्र ॥ वित्तिकारकारकि-विकासिकारकारकि-विकासिकारकारक नेकारस्य जकारावेशो अवस्ति सन् मन पन पन प्र मा स्मानि * .17. The wis the substitute of wof the prefix of following a cause for such change standing in an upasarga, when these verbs follow, gad 'to speak', nad 'to be happy', pat 'to fall', pad 'to go', the ghu verbs, mâ 'to measure', sho 'to destroy', han 'to kill', yâ 'to go', vâ 'to blow', drâ 'to flee', psâ 'to eat', vap 'to weave', vah 'to bear', sam 'to be tranquil', chi 'to collect', and dih 'to anoint'.

Thus

गरः, प्राणिगदति, परिजिगदति

नद्ः, प्राणनइति, वरिजिनइति

बत्ः, प्राज्यतति. परिजिपतति,

पर्ः, प्राणपद्यते, परिणिपद्यते

यः, प्रणिक्वाति परिणिक्वाति प्रणिक्धाति, परिणिक्धाति

नाङ्गः, प्रजिमिमीते, पर्शिजमिमीते

नेहः, प्राजिमयते, परिजिमबते

Ishti:—By the word मा in the sûtra, both verbs नाक् and मेक् are to be taken and not the roots मी or मि ल मा नाने, for they also take the form मा by VI. 1. 50.

स्वति प्रजिष्वति, परिजिष्यति वाति प्रजिवानि, परिजिवाति

बाति

र्ज्ञान्त प्रणिइन्तिः परिणिइन्ति बाति प्राणिवातिः परिणिवाति

प्रणियानि, परिणियानि प्रणियाति, परिणियानि बाति प्राप्तवाति, परिणिवाति प्साति प्राप्तिःसाति, परिणिप्साति

· The last five roots belong to Adadi class.

वपति प्रजित्रपति, परिजित्रपति

बहाति प्रजिवहति, परिणिवहति

श्चान्त्रति प्रणिश्चान्त्रति, परिविश्वान्त्रति (VII, 3, 74) श्विनोति प्रविश्वनोति, परिविश्वनोति वेग्धि

द्वीध प्रणिद्वीग्ध, परिणिवंग्धि

Ishti:—The above change takes place even when the augment अर intervenes.. As प्रव्यवस्त् । •

The roots 和何 &c, are exhibited in their declined form in the sûtra, in parder to indicate that the rule does not apply to 東京 form of these roots (VII. 1. 6).

द्वीचे विमापाककादावपान्तउपदेशे ॥ १८ ॥ पडामि ॥ शेषे, विमापा, अकलादी, अपान्ते, उपदेशे ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ नेरिति वर्तते वयसर्गादिति च । अक्रकारत्वकारादिरवकाराभ्यव वर्षके वी धातुः ग्रेपस्तस्मिन्त्रत वयसर्वस्थान्निनगदुज्ञास्य नेर्गकारस्य विभाषा क्ष्रार आदेशो अवति ।

18. In the remaining verbs, optionally the a of is replaced by an upasarga competent to cause the change; provided that, in the original enunciation, the verb has not an initial a or a, nor ends with a line word and the word a

The words के and वयसमान are understood in the sûtra. The word सेपे 'means verbs other than those mentioned last. Thus मन्यियाति or मनिय्याति, मिनिः क्रियाति or मनिय्याति, मिनिः क्रियाति or मनिय्याति, मिनिः क्रियाति क्रयाति क्रियाति क्रयाति क्रियाति क्रयाति क्रियाति क्रिया

Why do we say सकत्वारों "not beginning with क or ख"? Observe प्रनि

Why do we say भवानाः "not ending in व"? Observe प्रनिपिनष्टि ॥

Why do we say उपरेश "in original enunciation"? So that the prohibition may apply to forms like प्रमिष्कार, प्रनिषकार, प्रनिषकार प्रमिष्कार (VIII. 2. 41). Here want &c, do not begin with क or ख nor does पिष् end with q but with क (VIII. 2. 41) but in the Dhâtupâtha the verb क and खद begin with क and ख and पिष् ends with q, and hence the rule will not apply. So also in प्राणवेश and प्राणवेश and प्राणवेश and the root विश् ॥ Here though the verb now ends with q by VIII. 2. 36, yet in the original enunciation or Dhâtupâtha, it ends with q ॥

अनितेः ॥ १६ ॥ पदानि ॥ अनितेः ॥
विक्तः ॥ अभितेनेकारस्योत्सर्यामिमित्तादुत्तरस्य पकारादेशो भवति ।

19. The worth was 'to breathe', is changed into w, when preceded by an upasarga competent to produce the change.

Thus इ+अनिति = प्राणिति 'he breathes'. पराणिति ॥ For इट् augment, see VII. 2. 76.

अन्तः ॥ २० ॥ पदानि ॥ अन्तः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ उपसर्वस्यात्रिनिचादुचरस्यानिनिकारस्य पदन्ते वर्तमानस्य जकारादेशो भवति ।

20. The ব of sag is changed into w, when it is preceded by an upasarga competent to produce the change, provided it occurs at the end of a pada.

As हे बाज ! हे ब्याज ! ॥ This rule is an exception to VIII. 4. 37 sub, by which final म in a pada is not changed into जा। The word अल: in the sûtra is to be understood to be equivalent to प्रान्तः, and the rule applies when the word is in the vocative case.

According to some अवा: is taken to be a part of the last sûtra, and has the meaning of 'proximity'. That is the म is changed to म, if the र is not separated from the म by more than one letter. Therefore there is no change in परि+ अभिविध u In this view, another अवस should be taken for the sake of final म, in हे बाजू u

According to others the form पर्वाणित is valid, and they do not connect भारा: with the last sutra.

The word are is a face formed word, and the a final is not elided ir the Vocative Singular because of the prohibition of VIII. 2.8; in every other place, when the air padants, it would be dropped; and therefore the illustration is given with Vocative ingular, which alone satisfies the requirements of this altra.

उभी सांद्र्यासस्य ॥ २१ ॥ पदानि ॥ उभी, साद्र्यासस्य ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ताश्यासस्यानितेवपसर्गस्याजिमितायुगरस्वीणवीर्गकारवीर्णकार व्यक्तिः असति ।

21. Both the ws are changed into win the reduplicated forms of the verb we, when preceded by an upasarga competent to cause the change.

Thus in the Desiderative माणिलपति and Aorist of the Causative माणिलत्, and so also पराणिणपति and पराणिलत्।

If the maxim पूर्ववासिकीवनहिष्यां be rot applied here; then we have the following dilemma in, बाल + स + कि ॥ Here the affix सुन् requires reduplication, and the present sutra requires ज change of ज ॥ The जान्य being asiddha, the reduplication being made first, we have बार्य्यान + स + सि, and then the reduplicate ज intervenes between the cause π and the root-ज of π , and so this π would not be changed to π ॥ If however the above maxim be applied, we first apply the जान्य rule, as π if π and then reduplicate π ; and we get the form π if π or π without this sutra.

If we could get this form by the application of the above maxim, where is the necessity of the present sutra? The sutra is necessary in order to indicate that the above maxim is anitya or not of universal application. And because it is anitya, that the form surrent is evolved by reduplicating an (See VIII. 2. 1).

हुन्तेश्रतपूर्वस्य ॥ २२ ॥ प्रदानि ॥ हन्तेः,अत्,पूर्वस्य ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अकारपूर्वस्य इतिनकारस्य उपसर्गस्य।जिनिकादुक्तरस्य जनार आहेशो अर्थतः।

22. The w, when preceded by w, in the root eq. is changed to w, when the verb is preceded by a preposition competent to cause the change.

Thus प्रइच्छते, परिहण्डते, प्रइचनन् परिहणनन् ॥

Why do we say अत्पूर्वस्य 'when preceded by अ'? When अ is elided, the change does not take place. As प्रज्ञीन्त, परिज्ञान्त (VI. 4 98, and VIII. 3. 54).

Why do we say आतृ "perceded by short अ"? Observe पर्वपान and प्रपानि the Aorist of इस् by the affix निष्ण (III. 1. 60) प्रकृत् + चिण् = प्रस्त + चिण् (VIII. 3. 54) - प्रयाद + चिण् (VIII. 2. 116) - प्रयाद + फिल् being preceded by the long आ is not changed.

यमोर्को ॥ २३ ॥ प्रवृति ॥ यमोः, या ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वकारमहारकेः वरतो वृत्तिमहारकोषयर्गस्यात्रिमिनापुत्ररस्त्र या स्वतारवेषो अर्गतः।

23. Optionally when a or a follow, the a of han is changed to a, when preceded by an upasarga competent to cause the change.

Thus more reflected, or never and officers, never or agent of agent of the would have been obligatory by the last rule.

अन्तरदेशे ॥ २४ ॥ पदािम ॥ अन्तर्, अहेशे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ व्यन्तःवाकाृदुत्तरस्य शन्तिनकारस्यान्पूर्वस्य शकारादशो भवति ।

24. The preceded by short a of the root Eq is changed into a, when the root follows the upasarga अन्तर, and the word does not mean a country,

Thus अन्तर्कण्यते and अन्तर्कणनं ॥

Why do we say "when not meaning a country अवेश?" Observe अन्तहननी हेस: ॥

The phrase singular "preceded by short si" of sûtra 22 ante, is to be read into this sûtra also. Observe, सनाभीना प्र

Why do we say " short आ?" See, अन्तरपानि ॥ The word antar is an upasarga for the purposes of a change, by the vartika under I. 4. 65; therefore, it would have caused the w change by VIII. 4. 22. The present sûtra is made, to show that the change takes place only then, when it does not mean a country.

अयमं स ॥ २५ ॥ पदानि ॥ अयमम्, स ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अन्तरदेशदृति वर्त्तते । अवननद्भारस्य चान्तः शब्दादुत्तरस्य पकारादेशो भवति ।

25. The न of अयन is changed to ण, when preceded by the word अन्तर, and the word does not denote a country.

Thus शक्तरवर्ण कोशनव ॥ Why do we say "not denoting a country"? Observe समारवना विशः ॥ This w change would have taken place by VIII. 4. 29. this special sutra is for unique purposes. The word wan is formed by egg added to ste or we u

छन्दस्पृद्वप्रहात् ॥ २६ ॥ पदानि ॥ छन्दम्निः ऋत्-अवग्रहात् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ऋकाराम्ताववमहास्पूर्वववादुत्तरस्य जकारादेशी भवति छन्त्रसि विषवे ।

In the Chhandas, a of a second term is changed into w, when the prior term ends with a short w even when there is an aragraha or hiatus between the two terms.

In the Veda, q becomes q, after a q, after which in Padapatha, the word appertaining to it is divided. Thus in Pada-patha the words कृतवाः &c, are separated, and are read as है, मचाः ॥ The word भरगृष्ठाने = विकास रव्यते. as in here, of course, means a word ending in w, because w alone cannot be a purvapada. The was took place during sanhita, and in l'ada reading this w would not have remained hence this sûtra.

Why have we used the word avagraha in the sûtra? Because we have already said that the word sainits governs all sutras of this chapter. So the is changed to we in the Season when state in these; and the wis retained, when in the state of avagraha. The word avagraha in the sûtra indicates the scope of the rule. The ज is changed to ज after that ছ only, which is capable of avagraha, namely that ছ which stands at the end of a word (pada), and not that which is in the body of a word. Thus in ज्ञानाः, विज्ञान , the ছ is capable of avagraha, as it is at the end of a word ज or विज्ञ; but when it is not at the end of a word, it can never become avagraha, and will not produce the grange.

The word पूर्ववृक्षा is understood here. The word अवपद means a hiatus or separation. Thus विद् आवा, मू नवा: ॥ Here म is अवग्र ॥ The change of म into म is effected ordinarily then, when the terms, one containing the cause, and the other म, are in संदिता or conjunction. For the rules of Sandhi and the rules like these can apply only to words in sanhitâ. The present rule is an exception to it, and here, even when the words are not in संदिता, but there is an actual hiatus between the two, the change still takes place. The word siden of VIII. 2. 108, exerts regulating influence upto the end of the Book.

नमा भातुत्वीठपुत्रयः ॥ २७ ॥ पदानि ॥ नः, च, धातुत्व, उठ, पुत्रयः ॥
वृत्तिः ॥ नत् इतितत्व नकारत्व पकायदेशी नदति भातुत्यानिभित्तादुत्तरत्थेवशस्यातपुर्ववशय काल्ति
विवये ।

27. In the Chhandas, the न of (the Pronoun) नस् is changed into न, when it comes after a root having a र or प or after the words उठ and पु (सु)।

Thus काने रक्षाण: (Rig VII. 15. 13) 'O Agni! protect us'. दिक्षा में मिल् (Rig. VII. 32. 26) 'Teach us this'. वह:—वहणस्कृषि (Rig. VIII. 75. 11) यु—मभीयुण: वस्त्रीवाद) Rig IV. 31. 3). कर्ण कषुण: कर्मचे (Rig. I. 36. 13).

The word बन्न is here the pronoun नन, which is the substitute, in certain cases, of अवन्य (VIII. 1. 21) and does not mean here the नम substitute of नासिना। In the next sûtra, however, both नम are taken, धानुस्य means that which exists in a dhâtu', namely द and द when occurring in a root. The word दह means the word-form दह; and द means कुछ, and is exhibited with द-change. It does not mean the affix g of the Locative Plural. Therefore, not here दन्में धना गृहच नः ।।

The word दक्ष is the 2rd Person singular, Imperative, the lengthening is by VII. 3. 135. The root fact has the sense of द्वान in the Veda. कुओ is 2nd Person ag: Imperative of द (VI. 4. 102), the visargh of द is changed to द by VIII. 3.

कपसर्गाहरुक्य ॥ २० ॥ पदानि ॥ उपसर्गात, बहुकम् ॥ कृतिः ॥ क्षर्कारमानिकहत्तरस्य नदी गमारस्य महायरके नदीव ।

28. The w of we is changed diversely into when it comes after an unasarga having a cause of change.

Thus प्रणः शृद्धः; प्रणसः प्रणो राजा ॥ The change does not sometime take, place, as, भ ना मुख्यतम् ॥ •

By force of the word बहुलम् the rule applies to secular literature also as distinguished from the Chhandas or sacred Vedic text. Thus वजरां पुत्र ॥ The word छन्।से does not govern this sûtra.

In अणसं हुखन, the word नस् is the substitute for नासिका and means 'nose'. See V. 4. 119.

This is not the sûtra as given by Pagini. His sûtra is उपसगांदनोत्पर: "after an Upasarga, the न of नस् when not preceded by or followed by an ओ, is changed into q". There being several objections to this rule, the above rule is substituted as an amendment, in the Mahabhashya. For आत्पर: may have two meanings:—(1) भाकारात् पर:, that which comes after क्यो; (2) भाकार: पराञ्चात् that which is followed by wit ! In both cases, the rule is objectionable. In the first case, the ज change would be required in प्रना हुडजत; in the second case, there should be no च change in प्रणायनिर्देशता ॥ In fact, we find in the Vedas प्रणः as well as मनः, so also मणो as well as मना ।। Hence the necessity of this amendment.

कृत्यचः ॥ २९ ॥ पदानि ॥ कृति, अच ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ कृत्स्यो की नकारी ऽच डचरस्वांपसर्गस्याक्रिमिचादुत्तरस्य जकारादेशी नदित । वार्तिकः ॥ कृत्स्यस्य जस्ते निर्विण्यस्केषसंख्यानं कर्तप्यम् ।

The of a Krit affix, preceded by a vowel, is changed into ज, when it follows an upasarga having the cause of change.

The following are the specific Krit affixes in which this change takes place :— भन (शु), नान (शानच् &c VII. 2.82), भनीव, (III. 1.96) मनि, (III. 3.111) रनि (। जिनि 111. 2. 78 &c) and the substitutes of निष्ठा (VIII. 2. 42) ॥

Thus

धनः प्रवाजन् , परिनाजन् , प्रमाजन् , परिवाजन् ॥ नानः धकावनाचन् , परिवादनाचन् ॥ भगीव प्रवाणीवम् , परिवाणीवम् ॥ मनि अप्रवाणि, अपरिवाणि ॥ प्रवाबिन् , प्रवाबिजी, परिवाबिन्।

निष्ठांदशः महीजः, परिहीजः, महीजवान् परिहीजवान् ॥ Long ई by VI. 4- 66.

Why do we say अचा ' preceded by a vowel?' Observe असुप्रः, परिभुद्रः the Nishtha of सुज् । It is thus formed: सुज् + क = सुज् + व = सुज् + व (VII. 2. 45, the root सुझ is read as सुक्त कीरियों in the dhatupatha, having an indicatory भो, thus giving scope to the rule). HE + 4 - HT + H (VIII. 2. 30) - HH H

Vart:—The word further should be enumerated in this place. As fuff-^{ण्जो}कि सत्त्रंगेन ॥ निर्दिन्नेप्रक्रक्क्

मेविमाना ॥ ३० ॥ अवावि ॥ और विमाना ॥ रितिः ॥ व्यक्ताचे विक्तिः क्रमान् वर्षः

क्ष नकारके प्रचनस्थाकानिचाडु भरत्व विमावा प्रकारदेखी नवारी

30. The ₹ of a Krit-affix ordained after a causative verb (जार), is optionally changed to ₹, when it comes after an upasarga having a cause of change.

Why have we used the word विशेष 'ordained' in explaining the sûtra? Because the change takes place even where the कुन्न affix does not follow directly after the affix जि; where a third affix such as अक्ष intervenes. As अवाध्यमाणव ॥ The जः being in the ablative, under the ordinary rule of interpretation (I. I. 72), the krit-affix should come immediately after जि.

हस्त्रक्षेत्रुपधात् ॥ ३१ ॥ पदानि ॥ हसः, च, इच्-उपधात् ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ क्षात्रिक्षे धातुरिहरभज्ञात्नात्तरो वः कृष्णस्यः तत्त्त्यस्य नकारस्वाय उत्तरस्थापसर्गस्थान्निः चादुत्तरस्य विभाषा वकारावेद्यो अवति ।

- 31. A krit-affix, coming after a verb, which begins with a consonant and has a penultimate recover, changes optionally its π , which is preceded by a vowel, into π , when it comes after an upasarga having a cause of change.
- . The phrase कुराष: is understood here. Thus प्रकोषणम् or प्रकोषणम् , परिको-

Why do we say इन: 'beginning with a consonant'? Observe भेड़जन and केंद्राचान and कह निर्माण कि कि

Why do we say sayang 'having a penultimate see vowel'? Observe assess and afterway; no option.

By the rule gard: the change was obligatory, this rule makes it optional.

The w of the krit - affix must come after a vowel, otherwise there will be no change. See with

ordinarily after what ends in eq." H. For an equal verb implies that it ends with a consonant, and so the employment of the word are in the text would have been useless had it meant around a

क्षानः सञ्जाः ॥ ३२ ॥ प्रकृति ॥ इत्यानेः, सनुमः ॥ इति ॥ इत्यारेः सहते क्षणात्मकाकार्याको वः क्षणात्मक वस्तात्मित्रतिकार्तात्व वस्ति

82. A krit affix ordained after a verb beginning with an environ beginning the augment green it, and ending

with a consonant, changes its π into π , when preceded by an upasarga having in it the cause of change.

The word क्ल: of the last sûtra is understood here. But contrary to the construction put upon it in the last sûtra, here it means क्लान्त, by the natural rule of construction as given in Ir 1.72. We must interpret it so here, because it is impossible for an हजारि root to commence with a हल; while to have done so in the last aphorism would have been redundant.

Thus वेक्स्लम , परेक्स्लम from कृति गत्यर्थः; the तुम is added because it is कृति ॥ वेक्स्लम , परेक्सम , परेक्सम परोज्ञम परोज्ञम ॥ In उत्तम पूर्ण the nasal is part of the root. The rule will not apply to प्रेक्सम , because तुम here means the anusvâra generally (VIII. 4. 2) though the change would have been valid by the general rule, (VIII. 4. 29) this sûtra makes a निवम or restriction. That is, only in the case of क्यारि सतुम verbs the change takes place, not in other सतुम verbs. Thus यमकृतम, परिवक्षम from the root मार्ग सर्थे ॥

This rule does not affect rule VIII. 4 30, relating to warm verbs, for those verbs cannot be said to end with a consonant. Moreover, we have used the word with a consonant to indicate this fact, that the krit-affix must be ordained after a consonant-ending verb. In the case of causative verbs, the krit-affix is ordained after a vowel-ending (w) verb, and the vowel is elided after the adding of the affix. So that before the adding of the affix, the verb did not end in a consonant.

षा निस्तिक्षनिष्दाम् ॥ ३३ ॥ पदानि ॥ या, निस्त-निक्त-तिन्दाम् ॥
वृत्तः ॥ वपसर्गावितिवर्णते । निस्त निस्त निम्त इत्येतेषां नकारस्वापसर्गस्याप्रिमित्तादुत्तरस्य षा जकारावेगो भवति ।

33. The द of निस निस and निन्द is changed to प optionally, when preceded by an upasarga having in it a cause of change.

Thus प्राणिसनक् or प्रतिसन्त, प्रविकायन् or प्रानिकायन् , प्रविकायन् ।

These verbs are written with আ in the Dhâtupâtha, and therefore by rule VIII. 4. 14 ante, the change of আ into আ would have been obligatory. The present sûtra makes it optional. The root নিবি means 'to kiss', আৰু উপৰ

न मामूप्कासिगासिन्याविकेपास् ॥ ३४ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, मा-सू-पू-कासि-गासि-प्वावि-वेपास ॥

इतिः ॥ भा दीती मू सम्मानाम् हु काने काने कान्ति वाति महीः न्यापि दुवीः वेष सामने दर्शतेपाहस्स-गर्नमानिवाहण्यस्य सम्मानाः विकास सम्मानिकाः । अपनि । गार्निकात् ॥ व्यापायां नार्मिकास्य सम्मानिकाः ॥ अपनि ।

though preceded by an upasargs having in it a cause of change,

when the affix is added to the following verbs: भा 'to shine', भू 'to be', पू 'to purify', किम 'to be brilliant', गीम to go', प्यापि 'to increase', रेप 'to shake'.

This rule is an exception to VIII. 4. 29. Thus:-

भा मभानस् , परिभागस् भू मभपस्य, परिभवनस् पू मपपनस् , परिपवनस् ॥

Ishti:—The verb पूम् is to be taken and not the verb पूक् ॥ In the case of the latter the change is obligatory, as, मपपण सानस्य ॥

क्रिम प्रकारमञ् परिकारणव् ॥ गति प्रणाननम् परिगमनन्॥ व्यापि प्रवादनम्, परिचादनम्॥ वेषु प्रवेपनम्, परिवेपनम्॥

Vart:—The above roots, even when in the Causative, do not change the न of their krit-affix. As मनापनन्, परिभापनन् ॥

बात्यवान्तात् ॥ ३५ ॥ पदानि ॥ बात्, पदान्तात् ॥ कृषिः ॥ बकारात्वानातु नरस्य वकारत्व वकार्यको न नरसि ।

35. After a final in a Pada, the is not changed

to W N

Thus विच्यानव, बुष्पानव; the visarga is changed to च here by VIII. 3. 41.

The rule VIII. 4. 29 is debarred. सर्विच्यानव (is a genitive compound contra II.

2. 14). So also बहुच्यानव (II. 1. 32). The च is in these two by VIII. 3. 45, and VIII. 4. 10 is debarred.

Why do we say "बात् after a ब्?" Observe निर्णवः ॥

Why do we say प्राच्याच् 'final in a Pada'? Observe कुष्णाति, पुष्णाति।
The word प्राच्या is equivalent to प्रेष भाग्य or Locative Tatpurusha; and does not mean final of a Pada. Therefore the rule does not apply here. द्वारापिकेंग (ins. sg.) द्वावायां । Here the क is added by V. 4. 154. चान्यं सर्परस्य = द्वारापिकेंग (a Bahuvrihi). The a is by VIII. 3. 39. Before the affix क, the word द्वारापित् is a Pada (I. 4. 17), and thus a (a) is final of a Pada: but it is not final of a preceding member followed by another Pada. The rule, in fact, applies to compounds, the a being final in the first term.

गरी: बाग्सस्य ॥ ३६ ॥ वदानि ॥ मरीः, वाग्सस्य ॥ कृषिः ॥ वदेः वसायायस्य वसायरेती न मनति ।

36. इ is not the substitute of the verb नश 'to

When the wis changed to win we, the wof we is not changed. Thus were, where w The www ordained by VII. 1. 60, is elided by VI. 4. 24, and we changed w by VIII. 2. 36.

Why do we say space? Observe prouds, alternate n The word and is taken in order that the prohibition may apply to words like and which did end with a though the w has been changed by other rules, and is no longer did end with a though the w has been changed by VIII. 2, 36, and then this space to we by VIII. 3, 41; and the ways added by VIII. 1, 60.

पद्मान्तस्य ॥ ३७ ॥ पदानि ॥ पद्मान्तस्य ॥ वृक्तः ॥ वद्मान्तो वी नकारसम्ब नकारदियो न भवति ।

37. Of a w final in a Pada, w is not the substitute.

Thus पुषान्, प्रशान्, वरीन्, गिरीन् ॥

पद्ध्यवायेपि ॥ ३८ ॥ पदानि ॥ पद्ध्याये, श्रापि ॥ इतिः ॥ पदेन व्यवायेपि सित निमित्तिनिनित्तिनोर्नकारस्य जकारदेशो न भवति । विक्तित्रम् ॥ पदस्यपाये अतिज्ञातहति वक्तस्यम् ।

38. The w is not changed to w when a Pada intervenes between the cause of the change and the word containing the w !!

The word प्रवासाय is a compound meaning परेन व्यवस्था 'separated by a Pada'. Thus नायकुम्भवापेन, चतुरस्थोगेन, प्रावनस्था, पर्ववस्थान, प्रायनस्था, प्रावनस्था, प्रायनस्था, प्रायनस्थानस्था, प्रायनस्था, प्रायस्था, प्रायनस्था, प्रायनस्था, प्रायस्था, प्रायस्

Vari:—It should be stated when there is separation by a Pada, except in a Taddhita. Prohibition does not apply to words like आईगोमवेज, क्षरकानवेज । Here को takes the affix मबद by IV. 3. 14 के and the word को is a Pada by I. 4. 17, and it intervenes between मब and the first word. The author of Mahabhashya however does not approve of this Vartika. According to him the word व्यवसाब means के व्यवसाब ॥

धुन्नादियु च ॥ ३९ ॥ पदानि ॥ धुन्नादियु, च ॥ इतिः ॥ धना इत्येवनादियु सम्बद्ध नकारस्य नकारादेशो न भवति ।

39. The w is not the substitute of π in the words kshubhna &c.

The 'not' of sutra 34 is to be read into this. Thus शुभाति, so also in शुभाति, स्कारित, स्कारित, स्कारित, स्कारित, स्कारित, का स्वार्थित, स्कारित, स्कारित, स्कारित, स्वार्थित, स्कारित, स्वार्थित, स

So quant where the change was called for by VIII. 4, 3, and VIII. 4, 26.

नन्ति, नन्तन and नक्कर when second members in a compound, denoting a name, as, इरिनन्दी, इरिनन्दा, गिरिनगरः ॥

The word क्य when taking the Intensive affix बङ, as, नरीनृत्यवे ॥

क्ष्य, समिति also belongs to this class. गर्तन, गहन, नन्दन, निवेश, निवास, आग्नि and अनुष when used as second terms in a compound. As, परिनर्त्तनम्, प्रिमहनव, which required change by VIII. 4. 3. So परिनन्दनम् contrary to VIII. 4. 14. स्विवेश्यः, स्वाविवास, स्वावि

After the word बार्का there is no change, as, बार्का नेगीना, बार्का नी ॥ दिल्ला, तिनिक ब्रेक्ट क्षेत्र and ब्रोह and बर्गर followed by वन do not cause change in the न of क्ष्म when the compound is a Name. This is an बाइतिगया ॥

वित, 6 वरिनारी, 7 वरिकारका, 8 विकास । 9 विकासि मुख्यासकी, मरीवृत्यते, 10 गीतन, 11 गवन,

f 12 नक्कम, f 13 निवेदा, f 14 निवास, f 15 अग्नि, f 16 अनुप, इसान्युक्तरपदानि म बीजवन्ति, f 17 परिनर्गनf 18परिगडनम, 19 परिनम्बन्, 20 सर्विवेश:, 21 सर्विवासः, 22 सर्राग्नः, 23 वर्गानुषः, 24 भाषार्थावणतं च आचार्वभोगीनः (आचार्वानी). श्वभ्ना, 25 तृत्यु, तृत्तनन, 26 तरनगर, तन्त्वन- वह तृती, 27 शाहित्यी. 28 गृहननन, निवेश, निवास, अप्रि, अनूप, आचार्बभोगीन, 29 चतुर्शवन, 30 इरिकादीनि वनीत्तरपन्नि संज्ञाबान् । इरिका, तिनिर, समीर, क्रबेर, इरि कर्नार, मक्रुतिगण.

स्तोः इचुना इचुः ॥ ४० ॥ पदानि ॥ स्तोः, इचुना, इचुः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ ग्रकारचवर्गाभ्यां समिपात ग्रकारचवर्गावेशी भवतः ।

The letters wand the dentals when coming in contact with a and the palatals, are changed to a and palatals respectively.

The rule of auridea does not apply here with regard to first part en The a in contact with a is changed to a but it is also so changed when in contact with letters of a class. Similarly letters of a class coming in contact with g or a letter of g class, are changed to g class. The rule of बपासका, however, applies to the substitutes, namely # is changed to #, and # to # !!

1st. स in contact with सः as, कुसस् + ग्रेते = क्सक्शेत, 50 also क्सप्रशास ॥ and. er in collect with प:---as, बुक्सु + चिनोति = बुक्तचिनोति, फक्तचिनोति, वृक्षश्का-ब्याते. करायठारवति ॥

ard. स with शः--अश्निषित्र + श्रेत = अग्निषिच्छेते. so सोनग्रच्छेते ॥

4th. त with च:--अन्निचित्र + चिनोति = अन्निचिच चिनोति, so also सोमग्रचचिनोति. **वामित वेच्छा स्वाते, अग्निच इश्रवाति, अग्निच इश्रवारम्, सीमसुच्छा स्वति, सीमसु**ञ्जवति, सीमसुद्राः कारम् . क्रिमिचिय्सकारः, सोमधुक्षकारः ॥ Similarly मस्त्र gives मजाति, the स is changed to T by mains affer VIII. 4. 53, and then this T is changed to a palatal i. e. to there; and tobtained by ut rule is not considered asiddha here. See VIII. 2. 3. So also from wew we have wante u

5th. चकार followed by सकार: as, क्षक + म (III. 3. 90) = क्षक + म = वक्त:, वाच्+न In fact the instrumental case again shows that the mere contact of च and च with च and च is enough to induce the change, whether स्तु is followed by sa, or sa be followed by sa n Other examples of mere contact are:-

5th.(a) a followed by gis changed into u:as, भारत् + ति = परम् + स + ति (!!!. forms नवारि, जब forms नवारि म

The aphorism ung (VIII. 4. 44) which prohibits the change of g into when following the letter w, indicates by implication that the rule of mutual correspondence according to the order of enumeration (i. 3. 10) does not hold

good here.

Had the sutra been en en en en the en instrumental, had there been the locative case, then the rule would not have applied to cases covered by the fifth clause.

** प्रमान्द्रः ॥ घर ॥ पदानि ॥ प्रमा, प्रः ॥ कृतिः ॥ सम्बद्धानमंत्रीः वासारव्यमान्त्रां संगिताते वासारवर्णांनारेवी अनतः ।

The letters et and dentals in contact with et and 41. cerebrals, are changed into and cerebrals respectively.

The word ear: is to be read into the sûtra. Here also there is absence of mutual correspondence according to the order of enumeration.

(1) स with प as, ब्रास् + पण्डे च वृश्वादपुण्डे; व्यक्षादपुण्डे ॥

- (2) स with हु, as, बृक्सस + टीकते = वृक्षष्टीकते, वृक्षष्ठकारः, क्लक्षष्टीकते and क्लक्षष्टकारः ॥
- (3) तु with प as पेष् +ता = पेहा, पेहुन्, पेष्ठब्दम्, कृषीष्ट, कृषीष्टाः (Atmane, Aorist and per dual).
- (4) तु with द्व, as, भाग्निन् + टीकते = भाग्निन्दरीकते, सामसुर्टीकते, भग्निनिट्ठकारः, श्रमिनिड् डीनः, श्रमिचिटडीकते, श्रमिचिण्यकार, सोमसुट्डकारः, सामसुटडीकः, सोमसुटडीकते, सोम-मृण् जकारः ॥ •

The root अन्द अतिक्रमणहिंसयोः, and अद् अभियोगे, are read in the Dhatupatha with त and द penultimate, in order that when the affix विवर् is added to them, the final र and र being elided by संयोगाना rule, the derivatives will be धान and भद् ending in न and द ॥ Another reason is that the sûtra VI. 1. 3, should apply to their reduplicate. In these roots the a and are changed, as werfe and wasfe !!

न पदान्ताहोरनाम् ॥ ४२ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, पदान्तात्, दोः, अनाम् ॥ वित्तः ॥ पराम्साद्ववर्गादुक्तरस्य स्तोः दुःखं न भवति नामित्येतदुर्जीयस्या । वार्त्तिकम् ॥ अनाम्नवतिनगरीजामिति वन्ह्रव्यम् ।

42. After & final in a Pada, the change of a dental (程) to a cerebral (夏), does not take place, except in the case of the affix are n

Thus श्वलिद् + साबे न श्वलिद्साबे, मधुलिद्साबे, श्वलिद्तरित, मधुलिद्तरित ॥ Why do we say प्रान्तान् 'final in a Pada'? Observe इंड् + के - इंड् + के =र्दरहे ॥

Why do we say हो: 'alter हु'? Observe सर्पिष् +तमम् = सर्पिष्टमम् ॥

Why do we say अनान 'except in the case of the affix nam'? Observe बर्+ नात्- वज्ञान् ॥ This exception is very inadequate. Hence the following

Vart:-It should be stated rather that नवति and नगरी as well as नाव are not prevented from undergoing the cerebral change. As, बण्जाब् 'of six', वण्यवितः ninety-six, and वण्यवरी 'six cities'.

तोः वि॥ ४३॥ पदानि॥ तोः, वि॥ वृतिः ॥ तक्कीय पकारे बहुनां नाम भवति ।

In the room of g there is not a cerebral substitute, when . follows.

The word क is to be read into the aphorism. As, अग्रिकित् + कार्क - आकि-चित्रपण्डे ॥ अवास्त्रण्डे, सहस्रपण्डे ॥

शात् ॥ ४४ ॥ पदानि ॥ शात् ॥ इतिः ॥ समाराष्ट्रभरस्य तर्गस्य बहुनः तम भवति ।

44. In the room of there is not a palatal substitute, when we precedes.

The words न and सो: are understood here. This is an exception to VIII. 4. 40. Thus, बच्छ + न (III. 3. 90) - ग्रह्म + न (VI. 4. 19) = प्रका, विश्वः &c.

वरोतुनासिकेतुनासिको था॥ ४५॥ पदानि॥ यरः, अनुनासिकं, अनुनासिकः,

कृतिः ॥ वरः पराध्यत्वानुनासके परती पानुनासिकारेसी भवति । वार्तिकप् ॥ वरोडुनाविके प्रतये भाषामां नित्यपर्यनं कर्मव्यन् ।

45. In the room of a we letter (every consonant except so final) in a Pada, when a Nasal follows, there is optionally a Nasal substitute.

The word पहाला is understood here. Thus पाक् + गवति = पाग्रवति or पाङ्-व्यति, शन्तिचिद्ववित or भाग्तिचिद्ववित, विदुव्ववित, भित्रवित or भाग्तिच्ववित । Why do we say 'final in a Pada'? Observe, वेद् + मि = वेधि ॥ Here

there is no option. So also क्रभाति ॥

Vari:—When it is a pratyaya or affix that follows, the nasalisation is obligatory in the secular language. Thus वाक् + नायच — वाक्नायम, किवन्यायम । It is, however, only before the affixes यम and नाम that the change is obligatory, and not before every affix beginning with a nasal.

अची रहाप्रयों हे ॥ ४६ ॥ पदानि ॥ समः, रहाप्रयों, हे ॥ इक्षः ॥ अम उसरी के रेक्क्सरी साम्बद्धमस्य करे हे मदतः ।

46. There is reduplication of we, i. e. all the consonants except we, after the letters wand we following a vowel.

The word of last sutra is understood here. According to others, the or is also understood, and this is an optional rule. Thus well, such,
Why do we say आवा 'following a vowel'? Observe हुवते, हातमति ॥ सम्बद्धि या ॥ थे ॥ चदानि ॥ अप्, अच्छि, या ॥

क्षाता । जन्म क्षाताम को है नवती क्षान परता ।

व्यक्तिमार ॥ वानी नाम हो जनस इति वासमार । वार्च ॥ वारी को नाम इति वासमार । वार्च ॥ शायताने आ मरी है अवतः इति वासमार ।

duplication of T (all the consonants except T), after a rowel.

The words over and are understood here.

Thus वृत्ति + स्व = वृश्य + स्व (VI. 1. 77) = वृश्य + स्व वृश्य + स्व (VIII. 4. 53) = वृद्धाव, so also नवृत्व !!

Why do we say अवा "after a vowel?" Observe स्नितन्, स्नातन्॥

Wast: - वर्णी नवी हे भवतः ॥ This Vartika may be interpreted in two ways. First taking वर्णा as ablative and मृदः as genitive. "The letters of the pratyahafa वर्ष are reduplicated after वर्ण letters." बल्हा, बाल्मीकः ॥ Secondly taking वर्णा as genitive, and नवः as ablative. "The letters वर्ण are reduplicated after वर्ष letters." As कृष्टब्ब, मध्यव ॥

Wart: - खरः लागे हे जनतः ॥ This is also similarly explained in two ways. Ist "There is reduplication of खब् letters, after a sibilant for खुर् letters". as रूपान, रूपान, रूपान, प्रवाद, Secondly. 'There is reduplication of a sibilant (खर् letters), after खब् letters, as, बनसारः, बायसारः ॥

Van: - अवसाने च बरो हे भवतः ॥ There is reduplication of बर् when a Pause ensues. As बाक्, स्वस्क, पर्ट्, तस्तृ &c.

These reduplications are curiosities, rather than practicalities.

नादिन्याकोदो पुत्रस्य ॥ ४८ ॥ पदानि ॥ न, आदिनी, आकोदो, पुत्रस्य ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ भारिनी परक्ष भाकोक्षे गम्बनाने पुत्रक्तस्य न हे भवतः । वाश्तिकत् ॥ तस्परे चेति वक्तस्यम् । वा० ॥ वा इतज्ञम्भपरहति वक्तस्यन् । वा० ॥ वक्ष हितीकाः ग्रीरे पैण्यस्यापः ।

48. There is not reduplication of the letters of 'putra', when the word adin't follows, the sense being that of reviling or cursing.

This debars the reduplication required by the last sûtra. Thus पुनाहिनी स्वनित पारे 40 sinful one! thou art eater of thy own son". Here the word पुनाहिनी is used simply as an abusive epithet. But when a fact is described, and the word is not used as an abuse or आक्रीस, the reduplication takes place. Thus पुनाहिनी स्वाची 'a kind of tigress, that eats up her young ones.'. — विश्वनारी स्वाची !

Vart :-- So also when इच is followed by प्रवादिनी स As प्रव प्रवादिनी स्वयस्य पारे ॥ So also प्रवादिनी ॥

Vart:—Optionally so when the words इन and जन्म follow. As पुणक्ती or पुणक्ती, पुणकानी अ

Ver: -- According to the option of Acharya Paushkarasadi, the letters of an pratyalians are replaced by the second letters of their class, when followed by a state of are pratyaliana.

As and becomes away becomes surely and sivery becomes

दारोचिं॥ ४६॥ पदानि॥ दारः, अखि॥ कृतिः॥ ग्रोणि परती न दे भवतः।

49. There are not two in the room of a sibilant (जर), when a vowel follows.

The word न is to be read into the satra. This debars the application of rule 46 ante. Thus कर्षति, वर्षति, माकर्पः, मसर्गः ॥

Why do we say अभि 'when a vowel follows? Observe वृद्धवेते ॥

त्रिप्रशृतिषु शाकटायनस्य ॥ ५०॥ पदानि ॥ त्रिप्रभृतिषु, शाकटायनस्य ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ विष्रभृतिषु वर्णेषु संयुक्तेषु शाकरायनस्य वार्षायः मतेन न भवति ।

50. According to the option of Sakatayana, the doubling does not take place when the conjunct consonants are three or more in number.

As इस्तः, चन्तः, बहुः, राष्ट्रयः, भाष्ट्रम् ॥
स्तर्धेत्र शास्तत्यस्य ॥ ५१ ॥ पदाःनि ॥ सर्वत्र, शासस्यस्य ॥
इसिः ॥ शासस्याचार्यस्य मतन सर्वत्र (इर्थणनं न भवति ।

51. According to the opinion of Sakalya, there is reduplication no where.

As बार्कः, गर्कः, ब्रह्मा, ध्यपहनुते ॥

दीर्घादाश्वार्याणाम् ॥ ५२ ॥ पदानि ॥ दीर्घात्, आस्रार्य्याणाम् ॥

52. According to the opinion of all Teachers, there is no doubling after a long vowel.

As राजव, पाजब, मूजम्. सूजम् ॥

सर्का जरस्या ॥ ५३ ॥ पदानि ॥ सराम, जर्ा, सरिः॥

53. In the room of seq letters, there is substitution of seq letters, when seq letters follow.

A mute letter is changed to a sonant non-aspirate mute, when a sonant mute follows it.

This is the well-known rule of softening the hard letters. Thus हम्+
बा=नक्षा, so also सम्बन् , तम्बन्द ; शेग्या, शेग्युन, सेग्यन्त ; शेग्या, शेग्युन, शेग्यन्त ;

Why do we say सामि, 'when a jhas follows,'? Observe बनाः, वस्यः वध्यः॥

ं अप्रवासे चर्च ॥ ५४ ॥ पदानि ॥ अप्रवासे, चर्, च ॥ क्ष्माः ॥ अन्तरि वर्षमानानां सतां चपदेशे भवति चकाराज्यः ।

54. The ex is also the substitute of get letters occuring in a reduplicate syllable, as well as set !!

In a reduplicate syllable, a sonant non-aspirate (at) as well as a surd non aspirate (at) is the substitute of a Mute letter. By applying the rule of

'nearest in place (I. 1. 50), we find that sonant non-aspirate (जग्) is the substitute of all sonants; and is the substitute of all surds. In other words all aspirate letters become non-aspirate. The word अश् has been drawn into the sûtra by the word a 'also'.

Thus विखनियति ॥ Here सन् (Desiderative), is added to the root सन्, the sis changed to s by VII. 4. 62, and this aspirate s is now changed to onon-aspirate by the present sutra. चिच्छिपति, टिडकारियपित, तिष्ठासित, पिफकीरियपित, ब्रभूपति, जियस्तति, द्वडीकिपते ॥

If there is **बर्** (non-aspirate surd) in the original, it will remain of course unchanged. As, चिचीषति, टिटीकिषते, तित्तनिषति ॥

The original अश् also remains unchanged. Thus जिजनिषति, बुबुधे, रही, दिस्ये॥ Or to be more accurate a चर् is replaced by a चर् and a अश् by a ज्ञा letter.

खरि च ॥ ५५॥ पदानि ॥ खरि, च॥ वित्तः ॥ लारे च परती झलां चरावेशी भवति ।

55. In the room of sta, there is the substitute चर, when खर follows.

A sonant non-aspirate mute is the substitute of a mute, when a surd mute or a sibilant follows. The words सलां and चरः are supplied from the last sûtra. Thus भेद् + ता = भेत्ता, भेरतुम् , भेत्तव्यम् ; युयुध् + सते = युयुस्सते ; भारिप्सते , भारिप्सते from रभ् and सभ्, the इस is added by VII. 4. 54, in the room of भ of रभ् and सभ्, and we have रिस्स् and लिस्स् then the first स is elided by VIII. 2. 29.

षायसाने ॥ ५६ ॥ पदानि ॥ वा. अवसाने ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सलां चरिति वर्त्तते । अवसाने वर्त्तमानानां सलां वा चरादेशो भवति ।

The ex is optionally the substitute of a see that occurs in a Pause.

The words मनां चर् is understood in the sûtra. A sonant or a surd non-aspirate may stand as final in a Pause: but not an aspirate consonant. By VIII. 2. 39, a non-aspirate sonant can only stand in a final position. This ordains that a non-aspirate surd may also stand as the final, when there is Pause. Thus बाह्र or बाब्, त्वक् or त्वग्, भलिङ् or भलिङ्, बिहुष् or बिहुब्॥

मणोमपुद्धस्यातुनासिकः ॥ ५७ ॥ पदानि ॥ अणः, अप्रगृह्यस्य, अनुनासिकः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ अणः अप्रगृ**द्धांसद्धारकाने वर्त्त**नाने वातुनासिकादेवी भवति ।

57. The anunasika is optionally the substitute of an way vowel which occurs in a Pause, and is not a Pragrihya.

म, इ and इ, short and long, may, when final in a Pause, be pronounced as pasals, provided that they are not Pragrihya (V. 1. 11 &c.) The stee here is a Pratyabara with the first on ॥ Thus वर्षि or वर्षि, नर्ष्ट्र or नम्रु, क्रुमारी or **जना**री ।

Why do we say 'of an अप vowel?" Observe, आई, सर्व ॥

Why do we say 'which is not a pragrihya'? Observe अम्मी, शक् which are pragrihya by I. I. II.

गण्डा । अनुस्वारस्य यथि परसवर्षः ॥ ५८ ॥ पदानि ॥ मनुस्वारस्य, वयि,परसवर्णः ॥ वृक्तिः ॥ जीतुल्वारस्य वश्चि वरतः वरसवर्ण आदेशो भवति ।

In the room of anusvara, when at follows, a *5*8. letter nomogeneous with the latter is substituted.

Thus श्रक्तिता, श्रक्तितृत्, श्रक्तित्वत्, श्रीष्ठता, कृण्डिता, निन्तता, श्राम्पता &c. These are from roots श्रीक श्रष्टाकान, बन्निक बन्ने, कुरिशाहे, दुनिश सन्त्री, कार्य चनने ॥ Here तुम् i is added because they are after, and this a becomes anusvara by VIII. 3. 24 and this anusvara is changed to when followed by a guttural & &c, to I when followed by a palatal च &c, and so on to च, च and म ।

Why do we say when बब् follows '? Observe आक्रस्वते, आचिक्रस्वते ॥

In sales, quelle, the wais not changed into w, though required by VII 4. 2. Because the use is asiddha, and therefore by the prior rule VIII. 3. 2. the w is first changed into anusvara (VIII. 2. 1). That anusvara is again changed into # by the present rule, # being homogeneous with # 11 Thi change again being sefers as if it had never taken place (VIII. 2. 1), the m i never substituted for w u

वा पदान्तस्य ॥ ५६ ॥ पदानि ॥ वा, पदान्तस्य ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ वक्तम्बरमानुरवारस्य स्त्रि वरती वा वरसवर्णादेशी नवाते ।

In the room of anusvara final in a Pada **59**. the substitution of a letter homogeneous with the latter is optional.

Thus वं अयं विश्ववयं उथनामं बनात्यं पुरुवीऽवधीतः or तमुर्याञ्चवपशण्डयमानन्त्र

त्वज्यक्षेत्रको ।

वीकि । द० ॥ प्रामि ॥ वोः, कि ॥ कृषिः ॥ सर्वत्यः स्वारे परमः परसप्नियो गर्वति ।

60. In the room of 3 (a dental) when the letter follows, one homogeneous with the latter is substituted.

Thus व्यक्तिक्त + स्वापि - व्यक्तिकृत्यारि, वोमहुन्तुनाति ; भवाव + सुनाति - भवाव Here w has been changed to pure w, while the dento-nasa to changed to a name of a

का अकारी पूर्वत्व । ११ । अस्ति । वरः, वा सम्मोः, पूर्वत्व । बार । रीमे चेति वन्तवान । 61. After sq, in the room of the st of stha and stambha, the substitute is a letter belonging to the class of the prior (i.e. a dental is substituted for this st) ||

As इत्+स्याता = बद्+ प्याता = बद्+ याता (VIII. 4. 65) = उत्+ याता (VIII. 4. 55) = उत्याता, उत्यात्व , इत्यात्व व्यात्व । So also with स्तम्भ, as, उत्तम्भिता, उत्तम्भितुम् &c. (See I. 1. 67 and 54).

Why do we say of स्था and स्तस्त ? Compare बनसात ॥

Vart:—In the Vedas, the above substitution takes place in the case

Vart:—So also when it means a disease. As तस्क्रन्को नाम रोगः ॥ Or is form may have been derived from the root कन्द, and not स्क्रन्द ॥

62. In the room of the letter g, after (a sonant Mute) there is optionally a letter homogeneous with the prior.

The pratyahara are includes Mutes. But practically sonant Mutes re only taken here.

As बाक् + इसति - बाग्यसित or बाग् इसति, श्वलिड इसति or इसति, भिन्निश्वद् धसति or सित, श्रिट्ट असति or सित, श्रिट्ट असति or सोमसुद् इसति ।।

Why do we say झबः 'after a sonant Mute?' Observe त्राङ् हसति, भवान् सति॥

दाइछोटि ॥ ६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ दाः, छः, अटि ॥
इतिः ॥ शब इति वर्षते । वान्यतरस्यामिति च । शब उत्तरस्य शकारस्यादि परतद्यकारावेशो भवति
। न्यतरस्याम् ।
वार्षिकद ॥ छत्वममीति वस्तव्यव ।

63. In the room of π preceded by a surd Mute, here is optionally the letter ∇ when a vowel or π , π or π ollows such π

Though सुष means all Mutes, the rule, however, applies to surd mutes. he words सुष and अध्यक्तको are to be read into the sûtra. Thus वाक + श्रेते = किंते or केंत्रे । अभिविक्ति के किंता अभिविक्ति के किंत्रे ।

Var:—It should rather be stated when a letter of my pratyahara follows. The sutra only gives my letters, the vartika adds the letters m, and he nasals. Thus my state of the s

दलो कर्मा क्रीय: १ दंध ॥ पदाबि १ दकः, यमाम्, यमि, लोपः ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ सा वक्रोयां कर्म क्रीयः क्रीयः स्थापः भवति भवतायः व ५ , 1 g +

or a nasal is elided optionally, when the same letters follow it.

The word streams should be read into the sûtra. Thus stream or stream, the middle stream elided. In steam there are two sis, one of the affix stream (III, 3.99); and the second of state (VII. 4. 22), and the third arises by doubling (VIII. 4. 47). stream (formed by doubling stream by the Vârtika: by doubling (VIII. 4. 47). stream (formed by doubling stream there are two sis, one of one with the second arises by doubling.

Similarly आहित्व देवता अस्य स्थानी पायस्य = आदित्वः ॥ Then by VIII. 4. 47, के there is a third य, as आदित्व्य ॥ Here also we may elide the one middle य or both the middle य's. Thus आदित्यः or आदित्व्यः ॥

Why do we say an 'preceded by a consonant'? Observe unny when a is preceded by a vowel.

Why do we say बनान् "of बन् letters"? Observe भग्गिः, भर्म्यम् (V,4:) where ष is not a बन् ॥

Why do we say and "when any follows"? Observe unity here we is not followed by a ang it

हारो हारि सक्कें ॥ ६५ ॥ पदानि ॥ हारः, हारि, सर्वर्णे ॥ वृत्तिः ॥ इन उत्तरस्य हार्गः हारि सक्कें परती लोपी नवति धन्यतरस्यान् ।

65. A Mute or Sibilant (at) preceded by a consonant and followed by a homogeneous mute or sibilant, i optionally elided.

The word का is understood. Thus अनुसन्, अनुसन् have three स, namel one स substituted for आ by VII. 4-47, the second स resulting from the chang of to स by बार्स change, the third स is that of the affix. A fourth arises by doubling (VIII. 4-47) of these four, one or two middle ones may be dropped away here are four सs. A fifth may be added by doubling, and by this rule one, two or three of them may be elided. अवस् + स + स महत् न महत् + स्त् न (VII. 4-47) the word अवस् being treated as an Upasarga (I. 4-59, vart) = महत्तन II.

Why do we say we of a jhar? Compare wife, here which is not a solution of the say with the say with the say of letter. Why do we say with followed by a jhar? See fractions. This is a Bahuvrihi compound = fraction of the word fraction the compound under 11. 2. 35. (var). The full word is fraction the wife selded by VI. 4. 134, and with the factor of the word is fraction to be with the wife selded by VI. 4. 134, and with the factor of the word is followed by a homogeneous coded by a say letter, and itself is a set, and is followed by a homogeneous coded by a say letter, and itself is a set, and is followed by a homogeneous coded by a set.

letter sq, but as sq is not st, the sq is not elided. The elided stois not considered sthanivat and so was considered to be immediately followed by will

Why do we say use 'when a homogeneous jhar follows Observe ान्त्रं, तप्तम् &c, where प् and त् are not homogeneous.

By using the word सक्षे, the rule of mutual correspondence (I. 3. 10) s avoided. Had the rule been are the rule of mutual correspondence according to order of enumeration would have applied, and the forms would have applied, and the forms would have applied. for could not have been evolved by the elision of a before an For the volution of these forms see the commentary under I. 1. 58. These are the mperative 2nd Person Singular of शिष and पिष् ॥ The भ of भम् is elided by 71. 4. 111: the fe is changed to v by VI. 4. 101, the v is changed to by /III. 4. 53, the mof mame is changed to anusvara by VIII. 3. 24; this anusvara again changed to w by VIII. 4. 58; the w is changed to w, and by the preent rule, the preceding wais elided before this was

उदात्तादनुदात्तस्य स्वरितः ॥ ६६ ॥ पदानि ॥ उदत्तात्, अनुदात्तस्य, स्वरितः ॥ क्तिः ॥ उदात्तादुत्तरस्यानुदात्तस्य स्वरितादेशो भवति ।

The Svarita is the substitute of an Anudâtta owel which follows an Udatta vowel.

Thus अग्निम् + हेले = आंग्रेनीले ॥ Here हं which was अनुहास by rule VIII. 1.28, comes svarita by the present rule, as it comes after the udatta q of agni.

So also गार्न्स, बालवं ॥ Here बज्र is added by IV. 1. 105, and being जिल् e words are first acute. The final is anudâtta, which becomes svarita. So o पैचिति and पैदेति, the श्रुष् and तिष् are anudâtta, the root is accented, the स

The rule VI. 1. 158, does not change this svarita into an Anudatta, ause for the purposes of that rule, the present rule is safets, or as if it had taken place (VIII. 2. 1). Therefore both the udatta and the svarita

नोदात्तस्वरितोद्यमगार्थकाद्यपगालवानाम् ॥ ६७ ॥ वैदानि ॥ न, उदात्त-रित-उद्यम्, **म-गार्ग्य-काष्**यप-गालवानाम् ॥ रः ॥ उत्तात्तीत्वस्य स्वितित्वस्य चातुत्तात्तस्य स्वारती न अवति आनार्थकास्वपनालवानानाचार्वाणां

All prohibit the above substitution of svarita, 67 ept the Acharyas Gargya, Kasyapa and Galava; when an itta or a svarita follows the anudatta.

This debars the preceding rule. That anudatta which is followed by Jdatta is दशकीका or दशकार #. The word दश्व means पर in the terminoof ancient Grammarians. That anudatta which is followed by a svarita led लारवायुक्त स These are Bahuvrihi compounds. Thus उपाचीएक - जीवर्ज-

सार्थ सामा की मा The word संघ is first acute by किन् accent, before this udatta the words does not become svarita. So with authors - गार्थ के वालको क्रुं ॥ The word क्रु is svarita being formed by the लिल् अंतिर वाल् (V. 3. 12): before this svarita the preceding a does not become svarita.

Why do we say "except in the opinion of Gargya, Kasyapa and Galava"? Observe नार्ग्वः क्र. नार्ग्वस्तय ॥ According to their opinion, the svarita, change does take place.

The employment of the longer word and instead of the shorter words ex is for the sake of auspiciousness, for the Book has approached the end. The very utterance of the word ava is auspicious. All sacred works commence with an auspicious word, have an auspicious word in the middle, and end with an auspicious word. Thus Panini commences his sûtra with the auspicious word fire: 'increase' (in Sûtra I. r. 1): has the word fue 'the well-wisher' in the middle (IV. 4. 143), and ava at the end.

The mention of the names of those several Acharyas is for the sake of showing respect (pujártham).

थ स इति ॥ ६८ ॥ पदानि ॥ भ, भ, इति ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ वृत्तीय विवृत्ते ऽपरः संवृत्तस्य विवृत्तस्य संवृतः क्रियते । शकारी विवृतः संवृत्तो भवति ।

The w which was considered to be open (विश्वत) in all the preceding operations of this Grammar, is now made contracted (संरुत) ॥

The first अ is here विवृत्त or open; the second is संवृत or contracted The open w is now changed to contracted w u "In actual use the organic the enunciation of the short or is contracted; but it is considered to be ofto only, as in the case of the other vowels, when the vowel of is in the state of taking part in some operation of Grammar. The reason for this is, that if the short w were held to differ from the long we in this respect, the homogeneous mess mentioned in 1 9, would not be found to east between them, and the operation of the rules depending upon that homogeneousness would b debarred. In order to restore the short of to its natural rights, thus infringer throughout the Ashtadhyayi, Panini with oracular brevity in his closing aphorism gives the injunction at at; which is interpreted to signify-Let shor to held to have its organ of utterance contracted, now that we have reach at the end of the work in which it was necessary to regard it as being other wise". (Dr. Ballantyne).

the Dutator's are not meant to be included here in the two are not contracted by this rule. Only

short a consisting of one matra, with its various modifications is to be en here. In other words the six shorts at are only taken here, namely at, a cted corresponding at's See 1. 1. 9.

॥ शुभे भवतु ॥

10. 10. 98,



Liones



